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BRITANNIA:

OR, A

CHOROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF

THE FLOURISHING KINGDOMS OF

ENGLAND,

SCOTLAND,

AND

IRELAND,

AND THE ISLANDS ADJACENT;

FROM THE EARLIEST ANTIQUITY.

By WILLIAM CAMDEN.

TRANSLATED FROM

THE EDITION PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR IN MDCVII.

ENLARGED BY THE LATEST DISCOVERIES,

By RICHARD GOUGH, F. A. & R. SS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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MDCCLXXXIX.

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CAMDEN! moſt reverend head, to whom I owe
All that I am in Arts, all that I know.
(How nothing's that!) to whom my Country owes
The great renown and name wherewith ſhe goes.
Than thee the Age ſees not that thing more grave,
More high, more holy, that ſhe more would crave.
What name, what ſkill, what faith haſt thou in things!
What ſight in ſearching the moſt antique ſprings!
What weight and what authority in this ſpeech!
Man ſcarce can make that doubt but thou canſt teach.
Pardon free truth, and let thy modeſty,
Which conquers all, be once o'ercome by thee.
Many of thine this better could than I;
But for their powers accept my piety.

BEN JONSON.

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BRIGANTES.

BRITAIN, which hitherto has run out into ſeveral very large points towards Germany one way and towards Ireland the other, now withdraws itſelf as if it feared the violence of the ocean, and contracts the land into narrower compaſs. The coaſts which now run on north ſtrait to Scotland are not above 100 miles aſunder. Almoſt all this part was in the flouriſhing times of Britain occupied by the BRIGANTES. Ptolemy ſays they inhabited the country from the eaſtern to the weſtern ſea. This was the moſt powerful and populous nation, moſt celebrated by the beſt writers, all of whom call them *Brigantes*, except Stephanus de Urbibus, who calls them *Brigæ*, but the article in him relating to them ends abrúptly in all the copies. If I ſhould derive theſe Brigantes from *Brigæ*, which among the antient Spaniards ſignified a city, I ſhould not think it ſatisfactory, as Strabo[a] ſays it is a Spaniſh word. If with Goropius I ſhould ſuppoſe them ſo called from the Belgic language *Brigantes*, q. d. Free hands, I ſhould be charged with putting off his reveries upon perſons in their ſenſes. Be it as it may, our Britans at preſent whenever they ſee a perſon acting in a profligate and imprudent manner make uſe of a common proverb *Wharret Brigans*, as much as to ſay he is playing the Brigant. The modern French from their antient language, as it ſhould ſeem, call ſuch ſort of people *Brigand*, and piratic ſhips *Brigantins*[b]. Whether this was the import of the word antiently in the Gauliſh or Britiſh language I do not take upon me to affirm: but if I remember right Strabo[c] calls the Brigantes an Alpine nation marauders, and Julius, a young Belgian of daring intrepidity, who conſidered violence as authority, and virtue an empty name, is ſurnamed *Briganticus*[d] in Tacitus[e]. In this ill character our Brigantes ſeem to have been allied to theſe other nations, committing ſuch outrages among their neighbours that Antoninus Pius on that account took away the greateſt part of their country from them, as we learn from Pauſanias[f] who writes thus: "Antoninus Pius took away much territory from the Brigantes in Britain, becauſe "they invaded with an armed force and detained Genunia, a part of the country ſubject to the Romans." I hope none will conſider this a reflection on theſe people, as it would be very inconſiſtent in me to brand any individual, much leſs an whole nation, with infamy. For this character in that warlike age, when all nations made right conſiſt in force, was not accounted infamous. "Robbery," ſays Cæſar[g], "is not held diſ-"graceful in Germany, provided it is committed without the territories of each ſtate. They ſay it ſerves to ex-"erciſe their youth, and keep them employed." For a like reaſon the Paeones, a Greek nation, had their name as from παιειν to ſtrike. The Quadi among the Germans and the Chaldæans had their names from their marauding character[h].

Brigæ. Brigantes, whence derived.

As to Florianus del Campo, a Spaniſh author, affecting to bring our Brigantes from Spain to Ireland[i] and thence into Britain with no other conjecture to ſupport him but that he finds a city named *Brigantia* in his own country, I fear he miſleads himſelf. For admitting our Brigantes and thoſe in Ireland to have had their name from the ſame circumſtance, I would rather with my very learned friend Thomas Savile ſuppoſe that ſome of the Brigantes and of other Britiſh nations after the arrival of the Romans retired to Ireland, ſome for peace and quiet, others to be out of ſight of the Roman tyranny, and others not to loſe their own concurrence in their old age that liberty which they received from nature at their birth. That Claudius was the firſt Roman who attacked our Brigantes and reduced them to his allegiance is intimated by Seneca in the following lines of his Apocolycinthoſis[k]:

——— ille Britannos
Ultra noti littora Ponti & cæruleos
Scuta Brigantes, dare Romuleis colla catenis
Juſſit, & ipſum nova Romanæ jura ſecuris
Tremere Oceanum ———

By him ſubdued the Roman yoke,
The extremeſt Britans gladly took.
Him the blue ſhield Brigants ador'd
When the vaſt ocean felt his pow'r
Reſtrain'd with laws unknown before,
And trembling own'd a Roman Lord.

I ſuppoſe them, however, not ſubdued by arms, but rather to have ſubmitted upon conditions, as hiſtorians ſay nothing of what the poet here alludes to. Tacitus[l] ſays that diſcords ariſing among the Brigantes at that

[a]
[b] See Paſquier Recherches de France, VI. c. 40. C. The Brigantes in Geographers are always found in mountainous tracts. *Breogant*, ſteep; *Brant Brechiniauc* mountaineers, as here in Brecknockſhire, p. 482. Northumberland, p. 674. MS. n. G. in the edition 1607. [c] IV. p. 206. [d]
[e] See the Scholiaſt on Juvenal's *Caſtella Brigantum*. XIV. 196, where the old Scholiaſt refers it to the Brigantes of Gaul.
[f] Arcad. c. 43. [g] B. G. VI. c. 23. [h] Reinerus Reineccius.
[i] Some copies, however, call thoſe in Ireland *Birgantes*. C.
[k] See the Romans in Britain, Introd. p. xxxiii. [l] Ann. XII. c. 32.

Cartiſmandua.

time brought back Oſtorius who was entring into a new war, and who ſoon put a ſtop to them by the execution of a few perſons. At this time the Brigantes had a queen of their own Cartiſmandua, of great power and noble birth, who took and delivered Caratacus up to the Romans. Wealth and proſperity making her deſpiſe her husband Venutius, ſhe made his armour-bearer Vellocatus partner of her bed and throne; the introduction of which infamy into the family occaſioned a fatal war. The huſband had on his ſide the affections of his ſubjects, the adulterer only the queen's paſſion and cruelty to ſupport him. She by her artifices took off the brother and relations of Venutius, who provoked by this diſgrace called in allies, and by their aſſiſtance and by the revolt of the Brigantes, which ſoon followed, reduced Cartiſmandua to extremities. On her applying to the Romans their light troops and cohorts after various engagements extricated her from her difficulties. The kingdom was however left to Venutius, and the management of the war to the Romans[m], who were not able to reduce the Brigantes before the time of Veſpaſian. Then Petilius Cerealis invaded their kingdom, fought many battles, ſometimes bloody ones, and ſubdued or waſted the greateſt part of the Brigantes. But whereas Tacitus ſays this queen of the Brigantes gave up Caratacus to Claudius, and that that emperor exhibited him in his triumph, it is certainly an antichroniſm in that excellent author, and ſome time ſince noticed as ſuch by Lipſius that perfect maſter of the ſpirit of the antient writers. For neither was this Caratacus king of the Silures led in that triumph of Claudius, nor Caratacus ſon of Cunobeline (for ſo he is ſtyled in the Faſti, though by Dio Catacratus) over whom Aulus Plautius, if not the ſame year certainly the following, obtained an ovation. But this I leave to the diſcuſſion of others having treated of it before. In Hadrian's time when, as Spartian[n] obſerves, "the Britans could not be kept in "obedience to the Romans," our Brigantes alſo ſeem to have revolted from the Romans, and raiſed a rebellion. Had this not been the caſe there was no reaſon for Juvenal[o] who wrote then to have thus expreſſed himſelf:

Dirue Maurorum attegias, caſtella Brigantum.

The tents of Moors and Brigant caſtles ſack.

Nor do they ſeem to have been very quiet afterwards in the reign of Antoninus Pius who diſpoſſeſſed them of part of their territory for making inroads into Genunia or Guinethia a province in alliance with the Romans, as we before obſerved.

Might I be allowed by our critics who now take extraordinary liberties, I think I could correct two errors in Tacitus relative to the Brigantes. The firſt is in the 12th book of his Annals[p], where he ſays Venutius before-mentioned was of the ſtate of the *Jugantes*; I would read of the Brigantes, which Tacitus himſelf ſeems to intimate in the 3d book of his Hiſtory. The other is in his life of Agricola[q]. The *Brigantes*, under the command of a woman, began to fire the colony, &c. where hiſtorical truth obliges us to read the *Trinobantes*; for he is ſpeaking of queen Boodicia who had nothing to do with the Brigantes, but had ſtirred up the Trinobantes to revolt, and driven out the colony at Camalodunum or Maldon.

The very extenſive country inhabited by theſe people which narrows as it runs, riſes in the middle like the Appennines in Italy, with a continued ridge of mountains parting the counties, into which it is now divided. For under them to the eaſt and German ocean lie the county of York and the biſhopric of Durham; and to the weſt Lancaſhire, Weſtmoreland, and Cumberland; all which counties in the infancy of the Saxon government were comprehended in the kingdom of Deira. For the Saxons called theſe countries the kingdom of Northumberland, dividing it into two parts, calling that Deira or Deir-land, which lies neareſt to us on this ſide Tine, and Bernicia[r] that which lies further on from the Tine to the Frith of Edenborough[s]; both which parts had for ſome time kings of their own, but were at laſt united under one. I muſt juſt obſerve by the way, that whereas in the life of Charlemagne[t] we read, that Eardulph, king of the Northumbrians, i. e. *De Irland*, being driven from his native country, took refuge with that prince, we muſt join the two words and read *Deirland*, and underſtand it of this kingdom and not of *Ireland*.

[m] Tacit. Hiſt. III. 45. [n] Vit. Adriani c. 5. [o] Sat. XIV. 196. [p] c. 40.
[q] c. 31. [r] *Brenaic, Brinaic*, mountainous, by tranſpoſition of one letter Bernicii. MS. n. G.
[s] Hiſtorians differ greatly in their accounts of the preciſe limits of theſe two diviſions. Uſſer Primord. p. 212. G.
[t] P. 272. Annal. Francor'. in 8°.

YORKSHIRE.

THE county of York, in Saxon Eurpic-ſcyre, Eſtpoc-ſcyre, and Ebora-ſcyre, commonly called Yorkſhire, which is by far the largeſt county in England, is ſuppoſed to be bleſt with but a mixt ſhare of fruitfulneſs [a]. If in ſome places it is ſtony, ſandy, and barren, in others it abounds with pleaſant and rich fields; if in ſome it is bare of wood, in others it is covered with the thickeſt foreſts; Nature thus providently producing this variety that the country is thereby rendered more pleaſant and agreeable. On the weſt it is divided by the mountains before-mentioned from Lancaſter and Weſtmoreland. On the north from the biſhopric of Durham by the continued courſe of the river Tees. On the eaſt the German Ocean beats againſt it. The ſouth ſide confines upon the counties of Cheſter and Derby firſt, and afterwards on thoſe of Nottingham and Lincoln, in which laſt that noble mouth of Humber extends itſelf, into which almoſt all the rivers that water this county empty themſelves as into a common receptacle.

This whole county is divided into three parts, called from their reſpective ſituations *Weſt Riding*, *Eaſt Riding*, and *North Riding*. The weſt riding, or weſt part, is for ſome way bounded by the river Ouſe (at firſt called Ure and Your), the county of Lancaſter, and the ſouth boundaries of the county, and lies towards the eaſt and ſouth. The eaſt riding or eaſt part lies toward the eaſt and the ocean, which, together with the river Derwent, incloſes it. The north riding, or north part, lies north, ſurrounded as it were by the rivers Tees and Derwent, and the long courſe of the Ouſe. In the weſt part the weſtern or boundary mountains diſcharge many rivers, all received by the Ouſe, and conveyed with it to the Humber. I know no better way of deſcribing this county than by following the courſe of the Dan, Calder, Are, Wherf, Nid, and Ouſe, which riſe among theſe mountains, are rivers of eminence, and run by conſiderable places.

The *Dane*, commonly called *Don* and *Dane*, ſeems to have its name from running in a lower and more depreſſed chanel, which is the meaning of the Britiſh word *Dan*, and after viſiting *Wortley*, which gave name to an illuſtrious family, as alſo *Wentworth*, in the neighbourhood, whence, beſides other noble perſonages in this and other counties, the barons *Wentworth* take their deſcent and name, it firſt paſſes by *Sheafield*, a town famous like many others in its neighbourhood for its iron works (there being many iron mines hereabouts), and defended with an antient and ſtrong caſtle, which deſcended in a direct line from the *Lovetoſts*, the lords *Furnivall*, and *Nevile* [b] lord *Furnival*, to the right honourable the *Talbots* earls of Shrewſbury. Thence the Dan, ſhrouded with alders, yews, and other trees, proceeds to *Rotherham*, which boaſts of giving birth to its nameſake and eſpecial benefactor Thomas Rotheram, archbiſhop of York, who there, on a laudable plan, founded and endowed a college, with three ſchools for inſtructing boys in writing, grammar, and muſic, which the greedy injuſtice of our time has now ſuppreſſed. Then it paſſes in right of the old caſtle of *Conniſborow*, Britiſh *Caer Conan*, ſituate on a rock, into which, when Aurelius Ambroſius had given the Saxons ſo complete a rout at *Maibelly* that they fled in the utmoſt diſorder, their general Hengiſt retired, and a few days after drew up his army before his camp againſt the Britans, who purſued him, and fought a ſecond battle fatal to himſelf and his troops, great numbers being there cut to pieces, and himſelf taken and beheaded by the Britans, if we believe the Britiſh hiſtory in preference to the Saxon Chronicle, which ſay that he died a natural death worn out with fatigue [c]. Afterwards it waſhes *Sprotburgh*, the old ſeat of the old family of *Fitz Williams*, allied to the moſt noble perſonages of England, and from which deſcend William *Fitz Williams* in the laſt age earl of Southampton, and William *Fitz Williams*, late lieutenant of Ireland. But, in proceſs of time, this eſtate came by inheritance to the *Copleys*, as did *Elmeſley*, and other eſtates of this family, to the *Savilles*.

Rotheram.

Conisborough

Sprotburg.

Here the Dan dividing its ſtream runs by an antient town, to which it gives its name, which we now call *Dan-caſter*, the Scots *Don-Caſtle*, the Saxons Donaceaſtep, Ninnius *Caer Daun*, but Antoninus DANUM, as alſo the Notitia, which ſays that the prefect of the Criſpinian horſe were ſtationed there under the Dux Britanniarum. About the year 759 it was fired by lightning, and ſo completely deſtroyed and ſunk in its ruins, that it has ſcarce recovered itſelf. It ſtill ſhews a great area of a caſtle ſuppoſed to have been then burnt, where now we ſee an elegant church, dedicated to St. George, the only one in the town. Below this, about five miles to the ſouth, is *Tickhill*, which muſt not be forgotten, an antient town with a large old caſtle, ſurrounded only with a ſingle wall, and defended by a high hill, on which is a round tower. It was formerly of ſo much conſequence, that the lands belonging to it were called the *Honor of Tickhill*. In the reign of Henry I. it was held by Roger *Buſby*. Afterward the earls of Ancaſter and Ewe in Normandy were lords of it by favour of king Stephen. At length Richard I. gave it to his brother John [d]. In the barons' wars Robert de *Vieuxpont* kept poſſeſſion of it, for the reſtoration of which to the earl of *Ewe* Henry III. gave him the keeping of the caſtle and earldom of Carliſle [e]. But, on the king of France refuſing to reſtore to the

Doncaſter.

Tickhill.

[a] *temperatæ cenſetur ubertatis*;

[b] Thomas Neville lord Furnival. H.

[c] Mat. Weſtm. Florilegus ad A. D. 487. 489. The ſecond battle was fought two years after the firſt. But all this ſtory reſts ſolely on the credit of this one author. All the reſt ſay he died a natural death. So Huntingd. II. p. 179.

[d] Plac. 3. Joh.

[e] Plac. 4 Henry III.

Engliſh their eſtates in France, the king of England detained it when John earl of Ew demanded it in right of his great-grandmother Alice. Richard II. king of England, at laſt gave it out of his pure bounty to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter. The Dan, which often here riſes and overflows the grounds, collecting again its divided waters after running a little way in one ſtream by Hatfield Chace, where is plenty of deer for hunting, divides again and runs one way to the Idel a river of Nottinghamſhire and another to the Are, that united with them it may enter Humber mouth. In this place theſe rivers ſurround *Diche Marſhe* and *Marſhland*, fenny tracts or rather river iſlands, including a circuit of near fifteen miles, diverſified with a moſt luxuriant verdure, very fit for feeding cattle, and encircled on all ſides with villages. Some of the inhabitants fancy the ground is looſe and lifted up as the waters riſe, which Pomponius Mela[f] relates of Antros an iſland in Gaul. Among the ſmall rivers which bring their waters hither we muſt not forget the *Went* flowing from a pool near *Noſthill*, where was formerly a monaſtery, dedicated to Oſwald king and martyr, rebuilt by Atholphus confeſſor to king Henry I. but here is now the ſeat of the famous and knightly family of the *Gargraves*.

Hatfield Chace. *Diche Marſh.* *Marſhland.* *Went r.* *Noſthill.*

The Calder riſing on the borders of Lancaſhire is covered with inconſiderable towns, amongſt which at *Gretland*, on the top of a mountain inacceſſible except on one ſide, was dug up this votive altar, dedicated as it ſhould ſeem to the tutelar deity of the Brigantes, and now to be ſeen at Bradley in the houſe of the illuſtrious ſir John *Savil*, baron of the Exchequer.

Gretland.

A. D. 209.

DVI CI BRIG.
ET NVM. GG.
T. AVR. AVRELIAN
VS DD PRO SE.
ET SVIS. S. M. A. G. S.

On the other ſide

ANTONINO
III. ET GET. COSS.

i. e. Dui Civitatis Brigantum & Numinibus Auguſtorum Titus Aurelius Aurelianus dedicavit pro ſe & ſuis. The laſt letters I do not underſtand.

Antonino tertium & Geta conſulibus.

Whether *Dui* means *Deus*, or God, which the preſent Britons call *Diw*, or ſome local deity of the Britans, let the learned determine. "For, as ſouls were appropriated to bodies at their birth, ſo were guardian genii to nations, as Symmachus expreſſes himſelf[g]. And the ſupreme intelligence diſtributes various guardians to different countries." For ſuch was the theological ſyſtem of antiquity. Not to mention foreign nations, whoſe hiſtory abounds with local deities, the Britans had in the part now called Eſſex, *Andate*[h], in Cumberland, *Bello-tucadrus*, in Northumberland, *Vitinus* and *Mogontus*, as will more clearly appear from the inſcriptions to be given in their proper places. And Servius Honoratus[i] juſtly obſerves that local deities never went to other countries.

Genii locorum.

But to return to the river Calder, which being now encreaſed by other ſtreams, has a fine bridge over it at *Eland*, near which at *Grimſcarre* were found bricks with this inſcription:

Eland. *Grimſcarre.*

COH IIII. BRE.

The Romans, who were renowned for their military ſkill, moſt wiſely employed their legions and cohorts in time of peace and inactivity, to prevent their contracting habits of idleneſs, in making ditches, throwing up roads, burning bricks, building bridges, &c.[k]

Among the mountains themſelves, the Calder afterwards leaves on the left *Halifax*, a very famous town on the ſlope of a hill extending from weſt to eaſt. It has not had this name many ages, being before called Horton, as ſome of the inhabitants relate, adding this tale concerning the change of the name*. A certain prieſt, as they call him, had long been in love with a young woman without ſucceſs, and finding her virtue proof againſt all his ſolicitations, his love ſuddenly changing to madneſs, the villain cut off her head, which, being afterwards hung upon a yew-tree, was reverenced and viſited by the common people till it began to corrupt, every perſon pulling off ſome twigs of the tree. The tree, ſtripped of its branches, maintained its reputation for ſanctity among the credulous, and the vulgar fancied the little veins ſpread like hair or threads between the bark and body of the yew were the maiden's identical hairs. A pilgrimage was eſtabliſhed [illegible] neighbourhood hither, and ſuch a concourſe [illegible] that the little village of Horton grew to a large town, and took the new name of Halig-Fex, or *Halifax*, q. d. *Holy Hair*, *fax* ſignifying hair among the Engliſh on the other ſide Trent; whence [illegible] noble family in theſe parts is called *Fairfax* from their *fair hair*. Thoſe, therefore, who, from a likeneſs of names, placed Ptolemy's *Olicana* here, muſt certainly be miſtaken. This town is famed among the common people for its law, by which thieves taken in the fact, are inſtantly beheaded; and among the learned for giving birth to John de Sacro Boſco, author of the treatiſe on the Sphere. But it is more famous for the largeneſs of the pariſh, having eleven chapels (of which two are parochial ones), and about 12,000 ſouls: ſo that the inhabitants often ſay this their pariſh maintains more men than any other kind of animals; whereas, elſewhere in England in the moſt fruitful places you will ſee many thouſand ſheep and but few people, as if men had given place to ſheep and cattle, or had been devoured by them. The induſtry of the inhabitants here is alſo very ſurprizing, who poſſeſſing a ſoil which can ſcarce maintain them at all, much leſs in a comfortable manner, have carried on ſuch a woollen manufacture firſt eſtabliſhed about 70 years ago, as to raiſe themſelves great fortunes and bear the prize from all their neighbours. Thus verifying the obſervation that men's induſtry is often whetted by the barrenneſs of the ſoil; and from theſe cauſes Norimberg in Germany, Venice and Genoa in Italy, and Limoges in France, all ſituated in moſt barren ſpots, have become moſt flouriſhing cities. Six miles hence, not far from the right bank of the Calder, near the little village of *Almondbury*, on a very high and ſteep hill, which is acceſſible from level ground only, on one ſide are ſome ruins of a rampart and

Halifax. *Fax, what it ſignifies.* *Halifax law.* *Almondbury.*

* Some will have it to been firſt called *Chapell in the Grove*.

[f] III. 2. Mela's account of this conjecture is that the iſland at the mouth of the Garonne ſtill appears when the higher grounds on each ſide the river are covered with water. V. Schott. in loc.

[g] I. ep. 40. [h] Dio. lxii. 9. p. 784. See Introduct. p. lxvii. and p. 71 of this volume.

[i] [k] Vopiſcus in Probo.

walls,

walls, and evident traces of a caſtle incircled with a triple fortification. This ſome will have to have been OLICANA [k], but in fact it is CAMBODVNUM, called by miſtake by Ptolomy CAMULODUNUM, and by Bede divided into *Canipo-dunum*. This is proved by the diſtance from *Mancunium* one way, and from *Calcaria* the other; the ſame that Antoninus lays down. In the early Saxon times it ſeems to have been very conſiderable; for it was a royal vill, and had a church built by Paulinus the Apoſtle of this people, and dedicated to St. Alban, whence it is now called *Almonbury* for *Albonbury*. But Ceadwalla the Britan and Penda the Mercian harraſſing with a furious war Edwin prince of this country, it was burnt by the enemy, as Bede reports, and the marks of fire on the ſtones prove as much, and only a caſtle aroſe here afterwards, which I find confirmed by king Stephen to Henry Lacy. To this adjoins

Whitley. *Whitley*, the ſeat of the antient and famous family of Beaumont, diſtinct from that of the barons and viſcounts Beaumont, and conſiderable in England before they came over.

Kirkley. Leaving theſe the Calder paſſing by *Kirkley*, once a nunnery, and the burying place of that generous[l] and therefore ſo much celebrated robber *Robert Hood*,

Dewſborough. makes its way to *Dewſborough*, ſituate under a high hill. Whether it takes its name from *Dui* the local deity before mentioned, the name certainly implies as much, ſignifying *Dui's town*, and it was conſiderable in the infancy of the riſing church among the Saxons in this province. I am informed here was a croſs with this inſcription:

Paulinus hic praedicavit & celebravit.

Paulinus preacht and adminiſter'd the ſacraments here.

All the Chronicles agree that this Paulinus was the firſt archbiſhop of York about A. D. 626. Running

Thornhill. hence by *Thornhill*, which deſcended from knights of the ſame order to the *Savilles*, the Calder waſhes

Wakefield. *Wakefield*, famous for its woollen manufacture, the largeneſs of the town and beauty of the buildings, its well frequented market, and the bridge, on which was erected a moſt beautiful chapel by Edward IV. in memory of the perſons there ſlain in battle. This town formerly belonged to the earls of Warren and

Sandal caſtle. Surrey, as did alſo the neighbouring caſtle of *Sandall*, built by John earl of Warren, whoſe mind was never free from the ſolicitations of paſſion to keep here ſafe from her huſband the wife of Thomas earl of Lancaſter, with whom he had a criminal connection. Below this town, when England was torn in pieces by civil wars, which preyed upon her vitals, among others ſlain by the Lancaſtrians fell Richard duke of York, father of Edward IV. who choſe rather to force fortune than wait for her. A very extenſive territory round about here is called the *lordſhip of Wakefield*, and has for its ſeneſchal one of the neighbouring nobility. This office has often been held by the Savilles, whoſe family is very numerous hereabouts, and is at preſent enjoyed by ſir J. *Savill*, who has a very handſome houſe not far off

Howley. at *Howley*. The Calder has ſcarce got five miles from Wakefield when it loſes both its name and

Medley. waters in the *Are*, where at the conflux ſtands *Medley*, antiently Medeley, q. d. *Interamna*, or the town between rivers, ſo called from its ſituation, in the laſt age the ſeat of Robert *Waterton*, maſter of the horſe to king Henry V. now of the renowned knight ſir John *Savill*, a moſt worthy baron of the Exchequer, to whoſe politeneſs I moſt gladly take this opportunity of profeſſing my obligations, as well as to his learning, for promoting this work.

The Are, riſing at the bottom of Pennigent hill, *Are r.* which lifts its head high among the weſtern hills, ſports immediately in ſo many meanders, as if it was in doubt whether to proceed directly back to its ſource or forward to the ſea, ſo that I croſſed it ſeven times in half an hour in a ſtrait line. It is calm and gentle, and glides along as if it hardly moved at all, whence I imagine it had its name. For we have already obſerved the Britans call a ſlow and gentle ſtream *Ara*, whence that ſlow ſtream the *Arar* in France has its *Arar in France.* name. The country at the head of this river we call *Craven*, perhaps from the Britiſh word *Crage*, a *Craven.* rock. The whole face of it is deformed with ſtones and hanging rocks and irregularities, in the middle of which as it were concealed, not far from the Are, *Skipton* lies in a bottom in a manner ſurrounded with *Skipton.* precipices, as *Latium* in Italy, which Varro [m] ſays was ſo called becauſe concealed under the Apennines and Alps. The town, conſidering the manner of building among theſe rocks, is tolerably neat, and has a handſome and ſtrong caſtle, built by Robert de *Rumeley*, by whoſe poſterity it came by inheritance to the earls of Albemarle. But their eſtates eſcheating, as the lawyers term it, to the crown, Robert *de Clifford* (whoſe deſcendants are now earls of Cumberland), by exchange had this caſtle, and large poſſeſſions all round it from king Edward II. on ſurrendering to that prince the lands he held in the March of Wales.

The Are having croſſed Craven grows broader, and has more pleaſant fields on its banks, and among them *Kigehley*, which gives name to the famous family *Kighely.* of *Kigehley*. Of this family Henry Kigheley obtained of Edward I. for this his manor "the right of holding a market and fair, and free warren, ſo that no man might come upon theſe lands to hunt or catch any thing belonging to the warren without leave and liking of the ſaid Henry and his ſucceſſors." This was reckoned in that age a ſingular favour, and I mention it as informing us what *Free Warren* means. *Free Warren, what.* But the right male line of this family ended in our time in Henry Kigheley of *Inſkip*, and the daughters and heireſſes married William *Cavendiſh*, now baron *Cavendiſh* of *Hardwick*, and Thomas *Worſeley* of *Boothes*. Hence the Are runs by *Kirkſtall*, no in- *Kirkſtall,* conſiderable abbey, founded by Henry Lacy, A. D. 1147, and then viſits *Leedes*, Saxon Loyber, which *Leedes,* was made a royal vill when Cambodunum was burnt and ruined by the enemy, and is now a wealthy cloathing town, where Oſwy king of Northumberland routed Penda the Mercian: "and that to the great advantage of both nations, ſays Bede [n], for he delivered his own people from the hoſtile ravages of the Pagans, and converted the Mercian nation to the Chriſtian faith." The place where the battle was fought is called by writers *Winwidfield* [o], which name *Winwidfield.* I ſuſpect was given it from the victory, as the place in Weſtphalia where Quintilius Varus was cut off with his legions was called in German *Winfield*, or

[k] This is generally fixed at Ilkley, of which hereafter, p. 7.
[l] *honeſtiſſimus.*
[m] Apud Servium in Æn. VIII. 322. from *latere*, quod *latet* Italia inter juga Alpium & Apennini.
[n] Ec. H. III. 24.
[o] Winvaed, Bede.

the field of Victory, as my very good friend and moſt learned Abraham Ortelius obſerved. The circumjacent little tract was formerly called by the antient name of *Elmet*, which Eadwin ſon of Ella king of Northumberland, after driving out Cereticus a Britiſh king, made part his own dominions A. D. 620[p]. In many parts of this is dug up limeſtone, which is burnt at *Brotherton* and *Knottingley*, and at certain times as at fairs great quantities of it are conveyed to Wakefield, Sandall, and Stanbridge: and ſo into the weſtern part of the county, which by its hilly ſituation is colder, to inrich and manure the lands. But I leave this to huſbandmen, and proceed on in my route.

Elmet.

Limeſtone.

The Are at length receives the Calder beforementioned, and at their confluence is the little village of *Caſtleford*, called *Caſterford* by Marianus, who relates that the citizens of York there ſlew many of king Edelred's ſoldiers, falling on his rear as he was returning from invading this territory for their breach of faith. Antoninus gives this place the older name of LEGEOLIUM and LAGETIUM, in which, beſides expreſs and evident traces of antiquity, great quantities of Roman coins, called by the vulgar *Saraſins heads*, are dug up near the church in a place called *Beanfield*, from the beans growing there. The diſtance alſo from *Danum* and *Eboracum*, between which he puts it, plainly ſhews this, not to mention its ſituation on the Roman military way, and that Roger Hoveden expreſsly calls it a city [q].

Caſtleford.

The Are increaſed by the Calder leaves on the left the little town of *Brotherton*, in which queen Margaret 2d wife of Edward I. turning aſide from the chace was delivered of a ſon thence called Thomas de Brotherton, afterwards earl of Norfolk and marſhal of England. Not much lower the Are receiving the Dan empties itſelf into the Ouſe. On the river is dug yellow marle, which being laid as manure on the fields improves them for many years. Not far from the bank it paſſes by *Pontfract* or *Pons fracta*, commonly called *Pontfreit*, which owes its riſe to the decay of Legeolium. In the Saxon times it was called *Kirkby*, but the Normans from the breaking of the bridge gave it the French name of Pontfract, from this circumſtance as is generally believed that the wooden bridge near it over the Are was broken down by the great croud that attended William archbiſhop of York, king Stephen's ſiſter's ſon, at his return from Rome, and many fell into the river, but on the archbiſhop's ſhedding a ſhower of tears and calling upon God not one periſhed. It ſtands on a very pleaſant country producing plenty of liquoricc and ſkirrets, and is embelliſhed with handſome buildings, and ſhews on a rock a noble caſtle, whoſe towers and battlements contribute as much to its beauty as to its ſtrength. Hildebert *Lacy*, the Norman, to whom William I. gave this town with the neighbouring territory (after diſpoſſeſſing Alric the Saxon) firſt built this caſtle. But Henry Lacy his grandſon "was "in the war (as the pleas 11 Henry III. expreſs it) at "Trenchbray againſt king Henry I. on which account "he was diſpoſſeſſed of the barony of Pontfract, and "the king gave the honour to Guy de Lavall, who "held it to the time of king Stephen, at which time "this Henry entered into poſſeſſion of the barony, and "by the king's interpoſition compounded with Guy "for £.150." This Henry had a ſon named Robert who died without iſſue, leaving "his maternal but not "paternal ſiſter Albreda Liſours his heireſs *, having "no relation ſo near, for which reaſon ſhe after the "death of Robert enjoyed the eſtate of the Lacies by "her brother and of the Liſours by her father." Theſe are the words of the regiſter of Stanlow abbey. She was married to Richard *Fitz Euſtace* or ſon of Euſtachius, conſtable of Cheſter, whoſe poſterity afterwards took the name of Lacy and were earls of Lincoln. But by a daughter of the laſt of the Laceys this very fine eſtate was transferred in the proper form of conveyance [r] at length to the earls of Lancaſter, who conſiderably enlarged the caſtle, as queen Elizabeth alſo repaired it at great expence and began a moſt beautiful chapel. The place is infamous for the murder and ſlaughter of princes. Thomas earl of Lancaſter, who firſt of the Lancaſtrians poſſeſſed it in right of his wife, ſtained it with his blood, being beheaded here by king Edward II. by a ſalutary ſeverity to defend himſelf from rebellion and contempt, and afterwards ſainted by the common people. Here Richard II. king of England, whom Henry IV. ſtripped of his crown, was wickedly taken of by hunger, cold, and unheard of torments. Here alſo Richard III. inflicted capital puniſhment on Anthony earl Rivers uncle to king Edward V. and ſir Richard Grey that king's own brother, though both innocent: the tyrant fearing leſt thoſe high ſpirited perſons ſhould ſtand in the way of his ambitious deſigns. I purpoſely omit the abbey founded here by the Laceys, and the hoſpital for poor by R. Knolles, as ſcarce any ruins of either are now to be ſeen.

Brotherton.

Pontfract. T. de Caſtleford.

St. William of York.

Lacy.

From Legeolium leaving *Shirborn*, a populous little town which takes its name from a clear rivulet, and was given by king Athelſtan to the archbiſhops of York, we travelled along the bold ridge of the Roman military way to *Aberford*, a little village by the ſide of this way, famous for making pins, which are in great requeſt among the ladies. Below this runs the little river *Coc*, called in books *Cokar*, and in the deſcent to the river are to be ſeen the foundations of an old caſtle called Caſtle-Cary. Scarce two miles from hence at the ſource of the Cokar ſtands *Berwic in Elmet*, ſaid to have been antiently a royal vill of the Northumberland kings, which appears by the ruins to have been ſurrounded with walls. On the other ſide is *Heſſelwood*, the chief ſeat of the famous and very antient family of the *Vavaſors*, who take their name from their office, (having been antiently the king's *Vavaſors* [s]) and in the end of Edward I's reign William Vavaſor was ſummoned to parliament among the other barons of the realm as appears by the writs. Under this is that very famous ſtone quarry called *Petres Poſt*, from the magnificent church at York having been built of ſtone dug there by the liberality of the Vavaſors.

Shirborn.

Aberford.

Cock r.

Berwic in Elmet.

Heſſelwood.

Petres poſt quarry.

From Aberford the river Cokar makes its way to the *Wherf*, as if mourning for deteſtation of the civil wars ever ſince it run with Engliſh blood. For on its bank near the country village of *Towton* was ſtrictly our Pharſalia. This kingdom in no place ſaw ſo great an army and ſuch a body of nobility (no

Towton.

* Lib. Monaſt. de Stanlow.

[p] Ninnius is quoted by Mr. Camden here, ſed q.

[q] This is a haſty citation; Hoveden's words are, "exercitus de *Eboraca* erumpens *civitate*, in *loco* qui dicitur *Coſtreford*, &c."

[r] *formula tranſcriptionis*, by a ſhort deed. G

[s] *Vavaſſors* in general were ſuch as held fiefs not in chief of the king but of the nobility, who were called the king's Vavaſors as holding immediately of the king. They were gentlemen with certain privileges inferior to barons. Spelm. in v. ubi vide plura.

leſs

leſs than 100,000 on each ſide) more inveterate, or more ſpirited leaders of oppoſite factions, who on Palm Sunday 1461 met in a pitched battle. The fight continued doubtful the greateſt part of the day; the Lancaſtrians unable to ſtand the ſhock, nothing proving ſo fatal to them as the unweildy greatneſs of their army, gave way, and fled in diſorder. The Yorkiſts purſued them with ſo much eagerneſs, that beſides many of the nobility, 35,000 Engliſhmen fell that day. A little lower near Shirburne, at the village of *Huddleſtone*, is a moſt noble quarry, out of which the ſtones when firſt dug are ſoft, but when expoſed to the wind and air acquire a moſt ſubſtantial hardneſs.

Huddleſtone.

From the mountains of Craven comes alſo the *Wherf* or *Wharf*, Saxon Lueppe, and runs for a long time parallel with the Are. If any one ſhould be diſpoſed to think its name ſtrained from *Guer*, which ſignifies in Britiſh *rapid*, he will find ſupport for his opinion in the ſtream itſelf which ruſhes along with great rapidity and rage, daſhing againſt innumerable numbers of ſtones, which it bears before it to the aſtoniſhment of beholders, eſpecially when ſwoln with winter rains. In ſummer too it is very dangerous as I experienced to my coſt in my firſt tour to theſe parts. It has ſuch ſlipping ſtones that they ſlip from under a horſe's feet or are carried away by the violence of the ſtream. Its courſe is very long, near 50 miles from its ſource to the Ouſe, yet paſſes by only obſcure towns down *Kilneſey Cragg*, the ſteepeſt and higheſt I ever ſaw, to *Burnſall*, where is a ſtone bridge, juſt built for the public road, and a ſchool lately founded by ſir William Craven, knt. alderman of London, native of this place, and *Barden Toure* a ſmall lodge of the earl of Cumberland, all round which is excellent hunting; *Bolton*, where was formerly a ſmall religious houſe, *Bethmeſley* the ſeat of the famous family of the *Claphams*, of which was J. Clapham a brave ſoldier in the civil war between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. Thence it comes to *Ilkely*, which from its ſituation with reſpect to York in Ptolemy, and from the reſemblance of the name, I ſhould ſuppoſe OLICANA. That it was an antient town appears from the pillars of Roman work in the church-yard and elſewhere, and that it was rebuilt in Severus's † time by Virius Lupus lieutenant and proprætor in Britain, from this inſcription lately dug up near the church:

Wherf r.
Kilneſey cragg.
Burnſall.
Barden tower.
Bolton.
Bethmeſley.
Ilkley.

IM. SEVERVS.
AVG. ET ANTONINVS
CAES. DESTINATVS
RESTITVERVNT. CVRANTE VIRIO LVPO *LEG EORVM. *PR. PR.

* Legato.
* Proprætore.

The following altar, which I ſaw there under the ſteps of an houſe, ſhews that the 2d cohort of the Lingones was ſtationed here by its inſcription made by their præfect in honour of *Verbeia*, probably the nymph or goddeſs of the river Wherf, which runs by, and which I ſuſpect from the cloſe reſemblance of names they called Verbeia.

VERBEIÆ
SACRVM
CLODIVS
FRONTO
PRÆF. COH.
II LINGON.

For Gildas ‡ writes, that in that age rivers "were "loaded with divine honours by the blind people "of Britain." Seneca ᵗ alſo informs us, that altars were erected to them. "We worſhip," ſays he, "the heads of great rivers, and altars are erected at "the firſt emerſion of a conſiderable ſtream out of the "receſſes of the earth." And Servius ᵘ ſays, "all "waters had their particular nymphs preſiding over "them." In the church wall is alſo this broken inſcription:

.....
RVM CAES.
AVG.....
ANTONINI
ET VERI
IOVI DILECTI
CAECILIVS
PRAEF. COH.

In my diligent ſearch for Roman monuments in the church I met with nothing elſe remarkable but a ſtone figure in armour of ſir Adam *Midleton*, who ſeems to have lived under Edward I. whoſe poſterity ſtill remain in the neighbourhood at *Stubham*.

Lower down lies *Otley*, a town belonging to the archbiſhop of York, but remarkable for nothing but the high ſteep cliff called *Chevin*, under which it is ſituate. The ridge of a mountain is called *Chevin* in Britiſh, whence that continued ridge of mountains in France, which formerly uſed the ſame language with the *Britans*, was named *Gevenna* and *Gebenna*. Afterwards the river runs between banks of limeſtone by *Harewood*, where I ſaw a handſome and well-fortified caſtle, which has often changed its lords by the viciſſitudes of time. It formerly belonged to the *Curceys*, but came by their heireſs Alice to Warin Fitz Gerald § who married her, whoſe daughter and coheireſs Margery was given in marriage with the fine eſtate belonging to her to Baldwin de *Riva* earl of Devon, who died before his father, afterwards to Falcaſius de *Brent*, by favour of king John, for his good ſervices in pillaging. But upon the death of Iſabella de Rivers counteſs of Devon without iſſue this caſtle fell to Robert de *L'iſle* ſon of Warin as kinſman and coheir: laſtly by the family of *Aldborrough* it came to the *Rithers*, as I am informed by Francis Thinn, who has long purſued the ſtudy of Engliſh antiquities with equal application and judgement. Nor muſt I forget that near this place is *Gaw-thorpe*, whence ſpring the family of the *Gaſcoigns* from Gaſcoigne in France, rendered very eminent for their antiquity and valour in theſe parts.

Otley.
Chevin cliff.
Chevin, its meaning.
Gevenna.
Cevennes.
Harewood.
Gawthorpe.

Wherf next paſſes by *Wetherby*, a conſiderable market town, but remarkable for no monuments of antiquity except the place below it called at preſent *St. Helen's ford*, where the Roman military way croſſes the river. Thence it runs by *Tadcaſter* a ſmall town indeed, but which from the diſtance, nature of the ſoil, and characteriſtic of the name, I cannot help thinking was CALCARIA, in which ſentiment I have the happineſs to concur with Robert Marſhall of

Witherby.
St. Helen's ford.
Tadcaſter.
CALCARIA.

† Ulpian mentions it in his book "de vulgari & pupillari ſubſtitutione."
‡ fluvii olim exitiales nunc vero humanis uſibus utiles divinis honoribus a cæco tunc populo cumulabantur. Hiſt. c. 2.
§ Plac. 1 John rot. 10. in D. Monſtr. le droit 35 Ed. I.
ᵗ Epiſt. 41. ᵘ In Eclog. I. 52.

Dicke[illegible]n,

Bickerton, a perſon of a polite taſte. It is nine Italian miles from York as Antoninus makes *Calcaria*. Limeſtone, which is the principal ingredient in mortar, and is found ſcarce anywhere elſe hereabouts, is here dug in great abundance, and carried for building to York and all over the circumjacent country. And as that limeſtone was called antiently by the Britans, Saxons, and northern Engliſh, by the Roman name of *Calc* ("that haughty city impoſing not only its yoke "but its language on the conquered nations*") and the Theodoſian Code† mentions the *Calcarienſes* who were lime-burners, it ſeems not out of the way to derive the name from lime, as *Chalcis* from *braſs*, *Ammon* from *ſand*, *Ptelcon* from *elms*, and *Calcaria* a city in the duchy of Cleves, perhaps from *calx* or lime, eſpecially as Bede calls it *Calca-ceſter*, when he ſpeaks of Heina who firſt took the veil in theſe parts, retired to this town, and erected herſelf an habitation. Beſides the hill by the town is called by the inhabitants *Kelc-bar*, retaining ſomewhat of the antient name. Nor are other proofs of its antiquity wanting: for not to mention its ſituation on the conſular way, coins of Roman emperors are frequently dug up, traces of the ditches that went round it, and the ſite of an old caſtle are remaining, with whoſe ruins the bridge was built a few years ago, after paſſing under which the Wherf glides gently into the Ouſe. It appears to me very extraordinary that the Wherf, which is increaſed by ſo many ſtreams, ſhould in ſummer time run with ſo ſmall a ſtream under it that a traveller‡ who was here in the height of ſummer pleaſantly ſung of it

Roman language in the provinces.

Calcaceſter. Kalcaceaſtep. Alfred.

Nil Tadcaſter habet muſis vel carmine dignum
Præter magnifice ſtructum ſine flumine pontem.

Tadcaſter has nought worth the Muſe's theme,
Except its noble bridge without a ſtream.

Had he come in winter time he would have ſeen this great bridge ſcarce wide enough to admit the body of water. But naturaliſts know very well that ſprings and rivers riſe and fall according to the degree of internal or external heat and cold.

Nid r.

Higher up the river Nid riſing muddy from the bottom of the Craven hills runs firſt crowned with foreſts through the vale of *Nidderdale*, which has its name from it: thence by *Rippley*, a market town, where the family of *Ingleby* has flouriſhed in great antiquity and ſplendor. Afterwards it comes to *Gnareſburg* commonly called *Knareſborrow*, a caſtle, ſituate on a craggy rock, whence it takes its name, its deep bed contributing to its defence; it is ſaid to have been built by Serlo de Burg uncle to Euſtace Veſci, was afterwards the ſeat of Eſtoteville, but now part of the duchy of Lancaſter. Below it is a ſpring fed not by water riſing out of the ground, but by drops falling from the rocks above, whence it is called the *Dropping Well*, in which whatever wood is thrown is ſoon incruſted with a coat of ſtone and petrified. In the neighbouring fields grows plenty of liquorice, and that yellow ſoft marle is found which makes excellent manure. The adjoining foreſt was antiently under the charge of Gamel, whoſe deſcendants from living at *Screpen*, took the name of Screven, from whom are deſcended the *Slingſbys*, who had this office of foreſter from Edward III. and are ſtill eminent here. The Nid leaving theſe places not far from *Allerton* the ſeat of the famous family of the *Malliverers*, called in old writings *Mali Leporarii*, after proceeding a little way meets and joins its water with the Ouſe.

Niderdale. Ripley.

Knareſburg.

Allerton.

Ure r.

The *Ure* riſing alſo from theſe weſtern mountains, but in another part of the county, viz. the North Riding, after watering under this name the northern part of the county, before it reaches Rippon becomes a boundary between the north and weſt parts of the county. *Rippon*, Saxon Ripppun, ſituate between the Ure and the little river Skell, owes its conſequence to religion, particularly to the abbey founded here by Wilfrid, archbiſhop of York, in the infancy of the Engliſh church, built, according to Malmeſbury §, "with wonderful arches, pavements, and galleries," afterwards deſtroyed, together with the town by the Danes, whoſe fury ſpared nothing ſacred or profane. It was rebuilt and made conſiderable by Odo, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who being a moſt religious obſerver of holy rites, tranſlated Wilfrid's reliques, from hence to Canterbury. But it became moſt conſiderable after the Norman invaſion, when, as an author relates, the monks' quarters began to be enlarged: for then the town had a mag[illegible] of its own called by an old Saxon word *Wakeman*, q. d. *Watch-man*, and became eminent for the woollen manufacture, which is now much declined, and its [illegible] under the protection of the archbiſhops of [illegible] flouriſhed wonderfully. The church [illegible] ſome, built by the contributions of the neighbouring nobility and its‡ own treaſurer, [illegible] ſpires as it were hailing ſtrangers at a diſtance, and vying with the rich abbey of *Fountains*, founded in ſight of it by Thurſtan, archbiſhop of York. On one ſide of this church I ſaw a little college of chantors, built by Henry *Booth* ‖, archbiſhop of York, and on the other a very large hill of earth called *Hilſhow*, and ſaid to have been thrown up by the Danes. Within the church was in the laſt age the famous needle of Wilfrid, a narrow paſſage in a vault, by which women's virtue was tried: thoſe women who had kept their honour eaſily paſſing through it; while thoſe whoſe characters were ſuſpicious by ſome peculiar miracle ſtruck faſt. The abbey of *Fountains* ſituate in moſt rich and pleaſant grounds, having lead mines near it, owes its foundation to twelve monks of York, who longing to ſerve God in a ſtricter courſe of life left their own cloyſter. After they had ſtruggled with a long ſeries of difficulties, Thurſtan, archbiſhop of York, built this monaſtery for them. I ſhould not have mentioned them had not St. Bernard in his epiſtles ſo highly extolled their rule.

Rippon.

Wakeman.

Hilſhow.

Fountains

Not much lower on the Ure ſtands the little town of *Burrowbridge*, ſo called from its bridge over the river, now lofty and beautifully built of hewn ſtone: though in Edward II's time it ſeems to have been of timber. For we read that when the barons of the

Burrowbridge

Dropping well. A ſpring that changes wood into ſtone.

* Auguſt. Civ. Dei XIX. † De Decurionibus, L. 27.

‡ Dr. Kades, afterwards dean of Worceſter, who travelled to Durham with biſhop Mathews and wrote the journey in Latin verſe. On his return in winter he altered his opinion and wrote

Quæ Tadcaſter erat ſive flumine pulvere plena
Nunc habet immenſum fluvium & pro pulvere lutum.
The verſe before on Tadcaſter was juſt;
But now we ſee great floods and dirt for duſt. Drake, 389.

§ De geſt. pont. III. 148 b. ‖ their own, H. the town's treaſurer, G. Camden means, of the *church*, and Leland confirms it.

realm

realm disturbed the repose of the kingdom, Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford, passing over this bridge received a wound in his groin through a crack from a soldier concealed under the bridge. Near this bridge to the west in three separate little fields I saw four vast stones of a pyramidal form, but of rude workmanship, placed in a right line. The two middlemost (one of which has lately been thrown down by the cursed love of gain) stood almost close together; the outermost at no great but almost equal distance from them on each side. All I have to say of these stones is that I am of the opinion of those who suppose them Roman trophies erected by the side of the military way which runs hither. As to the stories told by the vulgar who call them Devil's bolts, shot out at old cities to destroy them, I purposely omit them. I must not however omit that several persons of learning think them not made of hewn stone, but a composition of clear sand, lime, and vitriol [b] (of which last they say there are particles in them) and some unctuous matter; like the cisterns mentioned by Pliny [c] at Rome made of sand cemented together with strong [d] lime so as to look like stone.

Devil's bolts.

ISURIUM. More to the east of this bridge ISURIUM BRIGANTUM, an antient city denominated from the river Ure that runs by it, formerly flourished, but has been utterly ruined many ages since. But the little village which rose out of its ruins is in token of its antiquity called *Ealdburg* and *Aldborrow*, q. d. *Old town*. The site of the city is now ploughed fields and pasture ground, so that its traces can hardly be discovered. We should even suspect the faith of history itself would be impeached when it reports that this was *Isurium* were it not for the name of the river Ure, the Roman coins continually dug up, and the distance which Antoninus puts between this place and Eboracum. For the Ure, now called by the Saxons *Ouse* from receiving the little river Ouseburne, after proceeding 16 miles from hence runs through the city of EBORACUM or EBURACUM, which Ptolemy in his 2d book of the Great Construction calls BRIGANTIUM, if it be not a mistake in the copy for the capital of the Brigantes. Ninnius calls it *Caer Ebrauc*, the Britans *Caer Effroc*, the Saxons Ꞓvop-pic and Ꞓopop-pic, and we at present YORK. The British history says it had its name from king *Ebrauc* its founder: but if I might be allowed to offer a conjecture without offence to any I should suppose *Eburacum* was derived from the river *Ure* alone, as much as to say *on* or *by the Ure*. Thus the *Eburovices* in Gaul settled on the river *Eure* near Eureux in Normandy; the *Eburones* in Belgium near the river *Ourt* in the diocese of Liege, and *Eblana* in Ireland stands on the river *Lesny*. This city, the second in England, the finest in this country, is a singular defence and ornament of the whole North. Pleasant, large, strong, embellished with handsome private as well as public buildings, wealthy, populous, and the see of an archbishop. The Ure, now called *Ouse*, gliding gently from the north to the south through the city, as I said before, as it were divides it into two cities, united by a stone bridge, one of whose arches is the largest I ever saw. The west part, which is least inhabited, is of a square form, inclosed with handsome walls as well as with the river, and has one gate called *Mikell-barre* or the *Great Gate*, from which a long and spacious [e] street of handsome houses leads to the bridge: behind these on both sides are pleasant gardens, and beyond to the walls fields appropriated for exercises. In the southernmost angle of these made by the river I saw a high artificial hill cast up as it should seem for a castle to be built upon, and called *Old Bale*, which William Melton archbishop (as appears in the lives of the archbishops) "first inclosed with thick planks, 18 feet long, and afterwards with a strong stone wall:" but all this is now gone.

Aldborough.

Ouse.

EBORACUM.

YORK.

The east part, which is all thick set with houses, and confined with narrow streets, is shaped like a lentil, defended like the other with stout walls, and on the south-east by the deep bed of the very muddy stream *Foss* [f], which creeping into the city by an obscure way has a bridge so covered with buildings that one [g] would think it one continued street rather than a bridge; and a little lower it falls into the Ouse, where, at their conflux, opposite to the hill beforementioned, William the Norman erected a strong castle in a convenient place to awe the citizens. Age has long been making its ravages upon it without restraint ever since it has become the fashion in England to neglect strong holds as reflections upon their soldiery. In this part also, to the north-east, rises the noble and beautiful cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter, near which, without the walls, but inclosed within its own walls and the river, flourished St. Mary's abbey, founded and richly endowed by Alan 3d earl of Bretagne and Richmond, now turned into a royal palace commonly called *the Manour*.

I know not whence to derive the origin of York, unless from the Romans, as the Britans, before the coming of the Romans, had no other towns but woods fortified with a ditch and rampart, as Cæsar and Strabo, authors of undoubted credit, testify. To say nothing, therefore, of king Ebrauc, whom credulous curiosity, from the name, makes founder of Eboracum, it is most certain that the Legio VI. Victrix which Hadrian brought over from Germany into Britain was stationed here, and that it was a Roman colony both on the authority of Ptolemy and Antoninus, and an antient inscription which I saw in the house of one of the aldermen to this effect:

M. VEREC. DIOGENES. IIIIII VIR
COL. EBOR. IDEMQ. MORT CIVES
BITVRIX HAEC SIBI VIVVS FECIT.

as also from a coin of Severus, on the reverse of which is COL. EBORACVM LEG. VI. VICTRIX. But on what grounds Victor, in his history of the emperors [h], lately published by A. Schottus, calls Eboracum *Municipium Britanniæ*, when it was a colony, I must beg leave to consider; unless the citizens of Eboracum, as formerly those of Præneste, chose rather to change their rank of colony to that of a Municipium. For colonies, as A. Gellius [i] informs us, being governed by the laws and customs of Rome, and not by their own, seemed to be in a more constrained and limited state. But Municipia enjoyed their own rights and laws, and the inhabitants of them partook of the same honourable offices with the people of Rome, and were laid under no other restraints; for which reason it is not to be wondered

Municipium & Colonia.

[b] *Chalcanthum.* [c] N. H. XXXVI. 52.
[d] So Holland. *Hot* lime, G. *vehementissima calce.*
[e] fair built, G. mistaking *spatiosa* for *speciosa*. broad, H.
[f] a foss, or ditch. G. but Camden expressly calls it *Fossus*, not *fossa*, and so Holland rightly translates him.
[g] *nemo non*, a stranger, G. any man, H.
[h] c. 20. [i] L. XVI. c. 13.

at that the colonies ſhould be changed into Municipia. But to what purpoſe this digreſſion? This difference of names was not ſo ſtrictly obſerved in the hiſtory of the emperors but what the ſame place is called *Colonia* and *Municipium*. I dare not, however, affirm from that coin that Severus ſettled a colony here, as Ptolomy [k] informs us it was the ſtation of the 6th Legion under the Antonines. We read, however, that Severus had his palace in this city, and breathed his laſt here with theſe words: "I found the empire in univerſal confuſion at my acceſſion, and I leave it in peace, not excepting Britain." His body was carried out by the army with military honours, and laid on the funeral pile, his ſoldiers and his ſons ſolemnizing his funeral with races in a place without this city to the weſt by *Ackham*, where is a large hill of earth, which Radulphus Niger ſays was called in his time *Siver's* hill from *Severus*. His aſhes were put into a golden urn or vaſe of pophyry, and depoſited in the tomb of the Antonines at Rome. Nor muſt I omit to obſerve that here was in this city a temple of Bellona. Spartian [l], ſpeaking of it, ſays, Severus, on his arrival in the city intending to offer a ſacrifice, was conducted firſt to the temple of Bellona by miſtake of a country aruſpex. At this time Forcatulus tells us it was the diſtinguiſhed happineſs of the court of juſtice in this city to have the oracle of law and juriſprudence Emilius Paulus Papinianus in it. And from this place it is certain that the emperors Severus and Antoninus in a particular queſtion iſſued their reſcript *de rei vindicatione* *. About 100 years after the death of Severus, Fl. Valerius Conſtantius, ſurnamed Chlorus, a prince eminent for every virtue, and for his profeſſion of the Chriſtian religion, viſited this place, being, as his Panegyriſt expreſſes himſelf [m], "called by Heaven to the extremity of the world;" and, dying here, was deified, as appears by his coins. Though Florilegus [n] reports that his tomb was diſcovered in Wales (as was before obſerved), I have been informed by perſons of good credit, that, upon the diſſolution of monaſteries in the laſt age, a lamp was found burning in a private vault of a little chapel, where, according to tradition, Conſtantius was buried. For Lazius [o] writes that the antients had the art of reducing gold to a conſiſtent fluid, by which they kept fire burning in vaults for a long time, and even for many ages. This emperor had by his firſt wife Helena Conſtantine the Great, ſtyled in antient inſcriptions *Romanæ urbis liberator, Quietis fundator, & Reipublicæ inſtaurator*, q. d. the Deliverer of the city of Rome, the Eſtabliſher of peace, and the Reſtorer of the State. He was at York at the time of his father's death, and was immediately proclaimed emperor. "The army, ſays the Panegyriſt [p], inveſted him with the purple more from a view to the public good than from private regards, while he ſhed tears and ſpurred his horſe to avoid their importunity. But the public good overcame his modeſty." On this occaſion the orator exclaims [q], "O fortunate Britain, now ſurpaſſing all lands in felicity, for firſt beholding Conſtantinus Cæſar exalted to the empire;" and elſewhere [r], "He reſcued Britain from bondage, and thou haſt "ennobled it by deriving thy birth from it:" which words, in the opinion of the learned Baronius and others, are to be referred to Conſtantine's birth place. But I avoid repeating here what I have already taken notice of [s].

Hence we may infer how conſiderable our Eboracum was in thoſe days, ſince it was the reſidence of the emperors. Our own hiſtorians ſay that Conſtantius made this city the ſee of a biſhop. But that the martyr Taurinus, biſhop of the Eburovices, or *Eureux*, preſided here, as ſome think, I will not affirm; for the very words of Vincentius †, who led them into the miſtake, would confute me. But when upon the departure of the Romans Britain was left a prey to the barbarous nations, this city had ſo large a ſhare in the troubles, that, at the cloſe of the Saxon and Scottiſh wars, it had little remaining beſide the ſhadow of its former greatneſs. For when Paulinus preached Chriſtianity to the Saxons inhabiting theſe parts, it lay in ſuch a condition as not to have a ſmall church in which king Edwin could receive baptiſm. In the year 627 that prince built a chapel of wood, intending a larger church of ſtone; but, dying before the foundations were well laid, left the finiſhing of it to his ſucceſſor Oſwald. From this time the epiſcopal dignity became eſtabliſhed in this city, and Pope Honorius, [illegible] the pall, made it metropolitan, having right of primacy over all the Scottiſh biſhoprics, beſides [illegible] Engliſh ones. But Scotland for many years ſince withdrew its obedience, and the metropolis itſelf ſwallowed up [illegible] other biſhoprics in its neighbourhood, which were at beſt but ſmall, and only ſhadows of biſhoprics, ſo that at preſent there are only four in its dioceſe, Durham, Cheſter, Carliſle, and Man or Sodor [illegible] the iſle of Man. Archbiſhop Egbert, who flouriſhed about the year 740, eſtabliſhed at York a noble library, a magazine and cabinet, as Malmſbury [t] expreſſes himſelf, of all liberal arts. Of this Alcuin of York, preceptor to Charlemagne, and firſt founder of the univerſity of Paris, and the great [u] glory of this city, in his epiſtle to that emperor writes thus: "Give me thoſe books of curious ſcholaſtic literature, ſuch as I enjoyed in my own country by the good and pious care of archbiſhop Egbert; and, if it pleaſe your wiſdom, I will ſend ſome of your own young men who ſhall fetch [x] from thence whatever is neceſſary, and bring over into France Britiſh flowers, that it may not be merely in York a garden ſhut up, but ſhoots of Paradiſe bringing forth fruit in the province of Tours." At that time the church of York was loaded with many conſiderable favours by princes, eſpecially by Ulphus, ſon of Torald, as I remark from an old MS. to ſhew certain uncommon cuſtoms in endowing churches. "This Ulphus governed in the weſt part of Deira, and, upon a quarrel between his elder and younger ſons about the diviſion of his eſtates after his death, he preſently contrived to make them all equal ſharers. For he went without delay to York, and, filling with wine the horn he uſually drank out of, offered with it on his

* Speculum hiſtoriale.

† L. I. C.

[k] and Antonine, H.
[l] Vit. Severi, c. 22.
[m] Eumenius, Paneg. ad Conſtantin. c. 7.
[n] Matth. Weſtm. p. 371. A. D. 1283. See vol. II. p. 549.
[o]
[p] Eumenius, c. 8.
[q] Ib. c. 9.
[r] Incerti Panegyric. ad Maxim. & Conſtantin. c. 4.
[s] Romans in Britain, p. liv.
[t] de Geſt. Pont. III. p. 153.
[u] *unicum*. Flaccus Alcuinus, or Albinus, flouriſhed A. D. 780. He died in the 8th century, and was buried at Tours, or in a ſmall monaſtery of St. Paul de Cormarico, founded by Charlemagne at his inſtigation. Bale. Tan. Bib. Brit. 33. See this letter in Malmſb. de Geſt. Reg. p. 13. b.
[x] *excipiant*. Gibſon tranſlates it *copy*, as if he read *excerpant*.

knees

knees before the altar to God and St. Peter, prince of the Apoſtles, all his lands and revenues;" which horn, I am told, was preſerved to the laſt age. It might ſeem a reflection on the clergy if I ſhould relate what heartburnings and even open quarrels ambition excited between the archbiſhops of York and Canterbury, who ſpent great ſums of money at a greater expence of their reputation in their violent conteſts about the primacy." "For the church of York," as one [y] writes, "though inferior to that of Canterbury in wealth, and poſterior in foundation, is equal in dignity, and being raiſed to the ſame power as that of Canterbury, and confirmed in equal privileges by apoſtolic authority," could not brook being ſubjected to that of Canterbury by the decree of Pope Alexander, who ordained that "the church of York ſhould be ſubject to that of Canterbury, and, in all things relating to the Chriſtian religion, obey the injunctions of its archbiſhop as primate of all Britain." It is not to my purpoſe to add any thing here about its archbiſhops, though many of them deſerve the higheſt applauſe for their virtue and piety. Suffice it to obſerve that from Paulinus, who was conſecrated firſt archbiſhop A. D. 625, there have ſat in this ſee to the year 1606 65 archbiſhops; Tobias Matthews, deſervedly reverenced for his virtue and piety, learned eloquence, and aſſiduity in preaching, being tranſlated hither from Durham this year.

This city, under the Saxon government, was for a conſiderable time in a very flouriſhing ſtate, till the Daniſh ſtorm burſting on it from the north, waſted it in a dreadful manner with fire and ſword. Alcuin beforementioned ſeems to have foretold this in his letter to Egfrid, king of Northumberland [z]. "What means, ſays he, that ſhower of blood which in time of Lent was ſeen to run down with horror in a clear day from the roof on the north ſide of St. Peter's church at York, the capital of your kingdom? Are we not to apprehend that blood is coming upon the land from the north?" And in the next century it felt the greateſt and moſt terrible calamities in the Daniſh ravages. In the year 867 the walls had ſuffered ſo much from the aſſaults of war, that Oſbright and Ella, kings of Northumberland, purſuing the Danes, got into the city without any difficulty; and, being ſlain in a moſt bloody battle in the middle of the city, left the victory to the Danes who had retired into it [a]. Hence Malmſbury [b] obſerves that York was always firſt expoſed to the fury of the northern nations, received the barbarous ſhocks of the Danes, and groaned under repeated devaſtations. But, as the ſame author aſſerts [c], our Athelſtan wreſted it from the Danes, and levelled with the ground the ſtrong caſtle which they had erected here. It was not, however, altogether free from wars in ſucceeding years, that whole century being remarkable for the ruin of cities.

But the Normans, as they put a ſtop to theſe calamities, ſo they almoſt utterly deſtroyed York. For the ſons of Suene arriving with a fleet of 240 Daniſh ſhips in the neighbourhood, the Norman garriſon that held two caſtles in the city, fearing leſt the houſes in the ſuburbs might favour the enemy in filling up the ditch, ſet them on fire; but the wind blowing ſtrong ſpread the flames over the whole city, ſo that it was all in a blaze when the Danes broke in and made a dreadful maſſacre of the inhabitants, putting the Normans to the ſword, reſerving only William Mallet and Gilbert Gant, principal officers of diſtinction, to be decimated with the ſoldiers. For they ſet apart every tenth man of the Nomans by lot for execution [d]. This ſo provoked William I. that he extirpated the inhabitants as if they had taken part with the Danes, and burnt the city a ſecond time, and, according to Malmſbury's [e] account, ſo deſolated the neighbouring villages, and "ſo exhauſted this fruitful province by his de-" vaſtations, that the ground lay uncultivated for 60 " miles together, ſo that a ſtranger would have la-" mented the loſs of cities formerly ſo famous, with " towers threatening Heaven itſelf, and fields ſmiling " with verdure; and the former inhabitants would " not know them."

How conſiderable it was before take from Domeſday book. "In the Confeſſor's time there were in the city of York ſix ſcyræ, or diviſions, beſides the archbiſhop's. One is laid waſte for caſtles. In the other five were 1418 houſes inhabited, and in the archbiſhop's ſcyre 200 houſes inhabited [f]." Our poet Necham ſings thus of this city after all theſe devaſtations:

Viſito quam felix Ebraucus condidit urbem;
Petro ſe debet pontificalis apex.
Civibus hæc toties viduata, noviſque repleta,
Diruta proſpexit mœnia ſæpe ſua.
Quid manus hoſtilis queat eſt experta frequenter,
Sed quid? nunc pacis otia longa fovent.

The city next that happy Ebrauc rais'd
I ſee, where Peter claims the holy dome;
Spoil'd of its people oft, as oft replac'd,
As oft beheld its ſtately walls o'erthrown.
Oft felt the fury of the foe.—In vain!
Uninterrupted Peace has ſet it right again.

For in his time the grateful calm of peace ſucceeding theſe turbulent times, York recovered itſelf, though often devoted to deſtruction by the Scots and ſeditious. In the reign of Stephen it ſuffered much by an accidental fire, which conſumed the cathedral, St. Mary's abbey, and other religious houſes together, as is generally thought, with that well furniſhed library, which Alcuin tells us his preceptor archbiſhop Egelred [g] founded. St. Mary's abbey ſoon recovered its former magnificence by a new building; but the cathedral lay neglected till the time of Edward I. when John Roman, treaſurer of the church, laid the foundations of the new work, which his ſon John, William Melton, and John Thoreſby [h], all archbiſhops, gradually brought to the preſent pitch of elegance, by the aſſiſtance of the neighbouring nobility, particularly the Percies and Vavaſors, as appears by their arms within the church, and the ſtatues of Percy holding a beam and of Vavaſor holding a ſtone on the weſt door, the former having furniſhed timber, the latter ſtone for

[y] T. Stubb's Chron. pontif. Ebor. inter X Scriptores, p. 1685.
[z] near 50 years before the event. See Malmſb. de Pont. III. prol.
[a] See Drake, p. 77. & aut. ibi cit.
[b] de Pont. III. prol.
[c] de geſt. regum II. 27. b.
[d] Alfred of Beverley. MS. in Lord Treaſurer Burghley's library.
[e] de geſt. reg. III. 58.
[f] Fol. 298. At the time of the ſurvey only about 409 houſes were inhabited, 400 uninhabited, 520 ſo empty as to pay no tax, and 245 held by foreigners. Nothing is ſaid about the archbiſhop's houſes, only that of one of the 6 ſcyræ or ſhares he had a 3d part.
[g] *Egbert.* It is rather ſuppoſed to have periſhed before.
[h] Biſhop Gibſon and Dr. Richardſon after Bale and Torr makes this good prelate a *cardinal.* Mr. Drake diſputes this, p. 435. He was indeed *Legate.* It is more to his honour that he publiſhed an expoſition on the decalogue in Engliſh, "for commune profit, that the "underloutes might be lered to knowe God Almighti, and comme to the bliſſe that never blynnes;" printed in Thoreſby's Vicaria Leodenſis.

the

the new fabric." This church (to borrow the words of the writer of the life of Eneas Silvius[i], Pope Pius II. who had his account from the pope himſelf) "is celebrated all over the world for "its architecture and magnitude, and for the beau- "tiful chapel ſo well enlightened that its walls ſeem "made of glaſs[k], held together by pillars ſlender in "the middle." He means by this laſt that moſt beautiful chapter houſe wherein was written this line in letters of gold.

Ut Roſa flos florum ſic eſt domus ita domorum.

The flow'r of flowers the fair roſe is,
And flower of other houſes this.

About the ſame time alſo the citizens fortified the city with new walls, and a number of towers thick ſet; and planned a body of excellent laws for their government. King Richard II. made it a county corporate by itſelf, and Richard III. began the caſtle anew[l]. And that nothing might be wanting Henry VIII. in the laſt age eſtabliſhed here a council or ſenate, not unlike the French parliaments, to try and determine the cauſes of this northern part of the kingdom, conſiſting of a preſident and council, whoſe numbers depended on the king's pleaſure, a ſecretary, and under officers. Our mathematicians have determined that York is in longitude 22° 25″, latitude 54° 10″. So much for the weſt part of this county, and the city of York, which is not accounted part of this or any other diviſion, but enjoys its own privileges, and has a juriſdiction over the adjoining country to the eaſt, called the Liberty of *Anſty*, by ſome the *Ancienty*, from its antiquity, by others with great probability derived from the German word *Anſtoſſen*[m], which ſignifies *bounds*. For a concluſion take theſe modern lines of J. Johnſon of Aberdeen on York:

Anſty.

Præſidet extremis Arctoæ finibus oræ
Urbs vetus, in veteri facta ſubinde nova.
Romanis aquilis quondam ducibuſque ſuperba,
Quam poſt barbaricæ diripuere manus.
Pictus atrox, Scotus, Danus, Normannus, & Anglus,
Fulmina in hanc Martis detonuere ſui.
Poſt diras rerum clades totque aſpera fata
Blandius aſpirans aura ſerena ſubit.
Londinum *caput eſt & regni urbs prima Britanni:*
Eboracum *a prima jure ſecunda venit.*

O'er the utmoſt borders of the northern land
Old York renew'd exerts ſupreme command.
The Roman eagle choſe it for her ſeat;
But barbarous foes its ruin to complete,
Fierce Picts, Scots, Danes, Normans, and Saxons here
Diſcharg'd the loudeſt thunder of the war.
But theſe diſpers'd, and every ſtorm o'erblown,
Mild Peace once more breath'd on the happy town.
Let London ſtill the juſt precedence claim,
York ſhall aſpire to be the next in fame.

Ouſe now leaving York diſturbed frequently with that eddy of water which we call *Higre*, paſſes[n] by *Biſhop's Thorpe*, q. d. *Biſhop's vill*, called *St. Andrew's Thorpe* before Walter Grey, archbiſhop of York, purchaſed it, and to check the king's officers who uſed to lay violent hands on the temporalities of the biſhops when the ſee happened to be vacant, gave it to the dean and chapter of York, on condition they ſhould always yield it to his ſucceſſors. Of theſe Richard Le Scroope, archbiſhop of York, a man of a hot temper and fond of raiſing diſturbances, was in this very place condemned to die by Henry IV. againſt whom he had ſet up the ſtandard of rebellion. Next comes *Cawood*, a caſtle of the archbiſhops on the ſame river, given, as I am informed, to the church by Athelſtan. Oppoſite to it on the other ſide, is *Ricall*, where Harold ſtaid dread landed with a great fleet of Danes. Ouſe next waſhes *Selby*, no inconſiderable [illegible] mous for the birth of Henry I. where [illegible] king William I. built a church in honour of [illegible] Germanus, who happily deſtroyed the hydra of Pelagianiſm that had ſo often recovered itſelf in Britain. The abbot of this place, and of St. Mary's at York, were the only northern abbots that had ſeats in parliament. The river now makes towards the Humber, through *Drax*, ſometime famous for a monaſtery, [illegible] where, according to William of Newburgh, Philip de Tolleville° had a caſtle fortified by the conflux of rivers, by woods and marſhes, which he, truſting to the courage of his fellow ſoldiers and his magazines of proviſions and arms, held out againſt king Stephen, but was preſently obliged to ſurrender it to him.

Biſhop's Thorpe.

1405,

Cawood Ca.

Ricall.

[i] Commentar. P. Pii II. B. I.
[k] ſacellum lucidiſſimum, cujus *parietes vitrei* inter columnas ad medium tenuiſſimas colligati tenentur.
[l] Richard III. repaired or rebuilt it. Drake, p. 287.
[m] Ambach, or Amptbach, the governor of a colony, municipium, or province. A common title in Flanders. Kilian. MS. n. G.
[n] defluit, *marches by*. G.
° Coleville. I. c. 32. p. 105, 106. Ed. Hearne.

EAST RIDING.

THE East riding, or East part, where Ptolomy places the *Parisi*, lying east of York, is the second division of this county. It is surrounded on the north and west by the winding course of the river *Derwent*, on the south by the frith of the Humber, and on the east by the German ocean. Towards the sea and the Derwent the soil is in general rich; but the middle is nothing but a ridge of mountains called *Yorkeswold*, or *York mountains*. The Derwent, rising not far from the coast, turns first west, then south, by *Alton* and *Malton*, of which, as belonging to the North riding, we shall speak in their place. Upon entering this riding, it runs not far from the ruins of the old castle of *Montferrant*, whereof the *Fossards*, men of great rank and wealth, were antient lords *. But William Fossard, being left in ward to the king, and by him committed to William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, when he grew up debauched his sister: the earl in revenge raised his castle, and obliged the noble youth to fly his country. After the earl's death, however, he recovered his estate, and left an only daughter, who was wife of R. de *Tornham*, and mother of the wife of Peter de *Malo lacu*, whose descendants became possessed of this estate of the Fossards, and were famous barons. Not far from hence, on the river side, is *Kirkham*, q. d. *Church place*, here being a college of prebendaries, founded by Walter Espec, a person of high rank, by marriage with whose daughter the family of *Ros* acquired an ample estate. Beyond this, but lower, the Derwent has a town of its own name, called by Antoninus DERVENTIO, and placed seven miles from York. The Notitia informs us that the *Præfectus Numeri Derventiensis* under the *Dux Britanniarum* was stationed here. In the Saxon times this seems to have been a royal vill, which Bede makes to be situate near the river *Doroventio*, and where, according to him, the assassin Eumer struck at Eadwin king of Northumberland with his sword, and would have killed him had not a servant interposing preserved his sovereign's life at the hazard of his own. I could never have fixed the spot had not that polite scholar Robert Marshall given me light about it. He informed me, that at the same distance which I before mentioned from York on the Derwent is a little town called *Auldby*, which in Saxon signifies *Old dwelling*; where are still remaining several evidences of antiquity, and the ruins of a castle on higher ground by the river; so that it must indisputably be Derventio. After this the river washes *Stanford bridge*, which, from the battle fought there, is also named *Battle bridge*. At this bridge Harald king of England slew in pitched battle Harald Haardread, of Norway, who, with 200 ships, ravaged Britain, and had just landed at Richal. With him were slain a great number of Danes, and the victorious English possessed themselves of such weight of gold among the booty, that 12 young men could hardly stand under it, if we may believe Adam of Bremen. This battle was fought scarce nine days before the arrival of William the Norman, at which time the dissolute luxury of the English seems to have presaged their ruin. But of this already.

Derwent r. *Montferrant c.* *Kirkham.* DERVENTIO. *Auldby.* *Stanford bridge.* *Battle bridge.*

The Derwent, which when swoln and rendered furious by floods often overflows its banks and the adjoining meads, passes from hence by *Wreshill*, a neat strong castle built by Thomas *Percy*, earl of Worcester; and, hastening its course, falls into the Ouse, below *Babthorpe*, which gives name and residence to a considerable family. Of this family, to give due praise to those who have faithfully served their king and country, a father and son serving together under Henry VI. fell in the battle of St. Alban's, and were both buried there with this epitaph:

Wreshill c. *Babthorpe.*

Cum patre Radulpho Babthorpe jatet ecce Radulphus
Filius, hoc duro marmore pressus humo,
Henrici sexti dapifer, pater armiger ejus:
Mors satis id docuit, fidus uterque fuit.

Father and son Ralph Babthorpes here
Lie buried underneath this stone;
Sixth Henry's sewer and squire they were;
Their fealty in their death is shown.

The Derwent now encreased runs by *Howden*, a market town not renowned for its beauty or resort, but for giving to the country about it the name of *Howdenshire*, and for its little church, formerly collegiate for five prebendaries, by which stands a palace of the bishops of Durham, who have large possessions thereabouts. Of them Walter Skirlaw, who flourished about A. D. 1390, as appears in the Register of Durham, "raised the steeple of this church to a great height to serve as a retreat to the inhabitants in case of floods." Not far from hence is *Metham*, which gave both name and residence to the antient and famous family of the *Methams*.

Howden. *Howdenshire.* *Metham.*

The Ouse, now grown broader and swifter, falls with great violence into the ABUS ÆSTUARIUM, as Ptolomy calls what the Saxons and we call *Humber*, whence they gave to the country beyond it the general name of *Nordan-Humbria*. Both names seem derived from the British *Aber*, which signifies the *mouth of a river*, and was given, as I suppose, by way of eminence to this, because the Ure or Ouse empties into it the many rivers it has received, and other very considerable rivers fall into it. It is certainly the largest æstuary in Britain and best stocked with fish. Being encreased by the tides of the foaming ocean, it drives back their and its own waters at time of ebb with great force and noise and great hazard to seamen. Whence Necham:

Abus Æstuarium. *Humber.*

* History of Meaux abbey.

Fluctibus æquoreis nautis ſuſpectior Humber
Dedignans urbes viſere rura colit.

Humber, whoſe furious waves the ſailor dreads,
The cities ſcorns, and rolls among the meads.

He adds, following our hiſtory as if it took its name from ſome king of the Huns:

Hunnorum princeps oſtendens terga Locrino,
Submerſus nomen contulit Humbris aquæ.

Some king of Huns who mighty Locrine fled,
Gave Humber name here numb'red with the dead.

Of whom alſo another poet thus:

Dum fugit obſtat ei flumen, ſubmergitur illic,
Deque ſuo tribuit nomine nomen aquæ.

He flies, and ſinking in the oppoſing ſtream,
In Humber loſt to Humber leaves his name.

In Necham's time there were indeed no towns on this æſtuary, but before and ſince here has been one or two conſiderable ones. In the Roman times not far from the bank on *Foulneſſe*, an inferior river, where now ſtands *Wighton*, inhabited by huſbandmen, was antiently, if I miſtake not, DELGOVITIA, which, without inſiſting on the diſtance from Derventio, both the reſemblance and etymology of the name implies. *Delgwe* in Britiſh ſignifies the ſtatues of the Gods, and in the village near this town was alſo in the Saxon times a very renowned idol temple, called from theſe deities *God-mundingham*, and now to the ſame purpoſe *God manham*[a]. I have no doubt but in the Britiſh times here was ſome famous oracle when ſuperſtition overſpread all nations and took advantage of the weakneſs of mankind. But when Paulinus preached the Goſpel to the Northumbrians, Coyfi who was the Pagan high-prieſt, embracing the Chriſtian religion, was the firſt to profane this temple, the habitation of impiety, by throwing a ſpear at it, as Bede relates, and deſtroyed and burnt it with all its incloſures. More to the eaſt from hence the river *Hull* makes towards the Humber riſing near the village of *Dryffield*[b], famous for the monument of Alfred, the moſt learned king of Northumberland, and for ſeveral tumuli thrown up about it. The river haſtens on not far from *Leckenfield*, the houſe of the Percies earls of Northumberland, near which is the ſeat of the antient and famous family of *Hotham* at *Schorburg*, and the ruins of the old caſtle of P. de *Malo-lacu* or *Mauley* at *Garthum*. The Hull now approaches *Beverley*, Saxon Beuep-laga, a large and populous town, which Bede ſeems to call the *Monaſtery* in *Deirwaud* or in the foreſt of the *Deiri*. By its name and ſituation one might ſuppoſe it PETVARIA PARISIORVM, though it ſhews no remains of greater antiquity than the retreat of John ſurnamed of Beverly, archbiſhop of York, a perſon according to Bede[c], of equal piety and learning, when he reſigned his biſhopric and renounced the world, and died here A.D. 721. His memory was held in ſuch great veneration by our kings (eſpecially Athelſtan who after he had routed the Danes conſidered him as his patron ſaint) that they endowed the place with many conſiderable privileges, granting it the right of ſanctuary, a free and ſecure refuge for debtors and perſons ſuſpected of capital offences. Here was a ſtone chair with this inſcription:

Foulneſs r. *Wighton.* DELGOVITIA

Godmanham.

Hull r. *Driffield.*

Leckenfield.

Scborburgh.

Garthum. *Beverley.*

PETVARIA.

Sanctuary.

Hæc ſedes lapidea *freedſtool* dicitur, i. e. *Pacis cathedra*, ad quam reus fugiendo perveniens omnimodam habet ſecuritatem.

i. e. This ſtone ſeat is called *freedſtool* or the chair of Peace, at which every criminal may find protection.

From this the town became conſiderable, numbers of foreigners daily reſorted to ſettle here, and the townſmen cut a navigable canal for ſmall craft from the river Hull for conveying foreign commodities from ſea. It was governed at firſt by twelve wardens, then by governors and wardens; but now by favour of queen Elizabeth by a mayor and governors. More to the eaſt ſtood the abbey of *Meaux*, which took its name from one Gamel a native of Meaux in France, who had obtained this ſpot given him by the Conqueror for his ſettlement, and William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, founded here a Cluniac monaſtery to compound for a vow which he made to viſit Jeruſalem. A little lower runs out *Cottingham*, a long country town, where was a caſtle now ruined built with leave of king John by Robert *Eſtotevill*, deſcended from Robert *Grundebeof* a Norman baron, a man of great renown, whoſe eſtate came by marriage to the lord *Wake* and by a daughter of John de *Wake* to Edmund earl of Kent, father of Joan wife of that heroic prince of Wales who gained ſo many victories over the French. The river Hull having now performed a courſe of ſix miles from this place falls into the Humber, having near its mouth a town of its own name *Kingſton upon Hull*, commonly called *Hull*. This is of no great antiquity. Edward I. who for his princely virtues deſerves a place among our firſt and beſt kings, obſerving the advantageous ſituation of the place, which was before called *Wik*, purchaſed it by exchange of the abbot of Meaux, and inſtead of the *Vaccaria* and *Bercaria*, by which I underſtand pens for cattle and ſheep, which he found there, built a town which he called Kingſton, eſtabliſhing there, as the record ſets forth*, "a port and free borough, making the inhabitants free burgeſſes, and granting them various privileges." By degrees it roſe to ſuch eminence that it is at preſent the moſt conſiderable port in theſe parts for handſome buildings, ſtrong walls, good ſhips, reſort of merchants, and plenty of all things. For all theſe the citizens are obliged partly to Michael de la Pole, who procured them theſe privileges when Richard II. advanced him to the rank of earl of Suffolk, and partly to the advantageous trade with Iceland in dried fiſh called *Stockfiſh*, of which they make great profit. By theſe means they in a ſhort time fortified their city with a brick wall and a number of towers on the ſides not defended by the river: and collected ſuch a quantity of ſtone in ballaſt as to pave all the quarters of the town in a handſome manner. Their firſt government, as I was informed by the townſpeople, was by a mayor and bailiffs: but of Henry VI. they at length obtained a mayor and ſheriff, and that the town ſhould be what our lawyers call a county corporate. It may not be amiſs to inſert ſomething about the firſt mayor of this town from the regiſter of Meaux abbey, though told in a barbarous manner. "Sir William de la Pole

Meaux ab.

Cottingham.

Stockfiſh.

Coble ſtones.

De la Pole.

[a] Bede, II. 13.

[b] Druydfield. MS. n. G.

* Placita 44 Ed. III. Ebor. 24.

[c] V. 2—6. Life of St. John of Beverley.

" was

" was firſt a merchant at Ravens-rod inferior to none " in England in knowledge of trade. He ſettling " afterwards at Kingſton upon Hull, was the firſt " mayor in that town, and founded a monaſtery to " St. Michael near the aforeſaid Kingeſtone, now " belonging to the Carthuſians. His eldeſt ſon was " Sir Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, who placed " Carthuſians in the ſaid monaſtery. This William " de la Pole lent many thouſand pounds to king Ed- " ward during his ſtay at Andewerp in Brabant; in " return for which money the king appointed him " chief baron of the Exchequer, and gave him the " whole lordſhip of Holdernes with other lands be- " longing to the crown by royal charter, and made " him a baneret." If any one doubts this they will, I hope, be convinced by the royal record, in which he is expreſsly ſtyled our beloved William de la Pole our beloved ſervant and merchant*. *Valectus*, to obſerve one for all, was at that time both in France and England an honourable appellation though afterwards applied to ſervants, and being therefore laid aſide by the nobility they changed their ſtyle for lords[d] of the bed-chamber†.

Valectus and *Valettus*.

From this town runs out very forward into the ſea a promontory called by Ptolemy OCELLVM, by us *Holderneſſe*, and by a certain monk *Cava*[e] *Deira*, Hollow Deira, as much as to ſay *Cava regio*, and in the ſame ſenſe as *Cœleſyria*. In this the firſt place that offers on the turn of the ſhore is *Headon*, formerly, if we may believe report ſo apt to enlarge on truth, and which I do not refuſe to credit, by the induſtry of merchants and application to the marine advanced to the higheſt pitch; from which, ſuch is the uncertainty to which places as well as perſons are liable, it fell by the nearneſs of Hull; and by the ſilting up of the harbour is ſo ſunk as to have ſcarce the leaſt traces of its former ſplendor; though king John granted to Baldwin earl of Albemarle and Holderneſs, and to Hawiſe his wife, free burgage here, ſo that the burgeſſes ſhould hold in free burgage by the ſame cuſtoms as at York and Nichol[f]. It is now beginning to recover hopes of being reſtored to its former conſequence. Next on this point ſtands an antient town called by Antoninus PRÆTORIVM, but in our time *Patrington*, as the Italians from another *Prætorium* have made *Petrovina*. The diſtance from Delgovitia and the remains of the name will ſhew that I am not miſtaken: and the ſame circumſtances may ſerve to prove that this is the ſame place that in ſome copies of Ptolemy is corruptly written PETVARIA inſtead of Prætorium. Whether it had this name from the Prætorium where juſtice was adminiſtered, or from any large handſome building ſuch as the Romans called *Prætoria*, is not certain. But the inhabitants boaſt of its antiquity and the antient advantages of their port, and no leſs may they boaſt of its pleaſantneſs, it having a moſt agreeable proſpect to the main ocean one way, and the other to a noble æſtuary incloſed within its ſhores: and the green coaſt of Lincolnſhire overagainſt it. The Roman military way from the wall which Antoninus firſt traced ends here. For Ulpian writes that ſuch high roads uſually terminated at the ſea, rivers, or cities. Lower down ſtands *Winſhed*, the reſidence of the knightly family of *Hildeard*; and higher up *Roſſe*, whence as being once the place of their reſidence the illuſtrious family of the barons *Roſſe* took their name. On the

OCELLVM pr. *Holderneſſe*. *Cava Deira*.

Headon.

PRÆTORIUM. *Patrington*.

Winſhed. *Roſſe*.

ſea is *Grimſton garth*, where the *Grimſtons* long flouriſhed; and a little diſtance from this is *Riſe*, once a houſe of the lords *Faulconberg*. Next at the very extremity of the point, where it contracts itſelf into a cone, and is called *Spurnhead*, is the little village of KELLNSEY, which plainly beſpeaks this to be the very OCELLVM of Ptolemy, for as *Kellnſey* is derived from Ocellum, ſo is Ocellum moſt certainly from *Y-kill*, which we before obſerved ſignifies in Britiſh a promontory or narrow tract of land.

Grimſton Garth. *Riſe*. *Spurnhead*. *Kelnſey*.

From Ocellum the ſhore gradually retires, and gently bends away northward by the little churches of *Overthorne* and *Withernſey*, called from the ſiſters who built them *Siſters-kirks*, and not far from *Conſtable-Burton*, ſo named from its lords who intermarried with our principal families and ſtill flouriſhed here in great eminence. Of theſe, Robert, as I find in the regiſter of Meaux, " was one of the ſoldiers of the earl of Albemarle, who attended king Richard to the holy land, having taken the croſs old and full of days." Then by *Skipſey*, where Drugo firſt lord of Holderneſs built a caſtle. Here the ſhore again runs out into the ſea, and receives a bay called by Ptolemy ΕΥΛΙΜΕΝΟΝ GABRANTOVICORVM, which ſome Latin tranſlators render *Portuoſus*, others *Salutaris ſinus*, neither of which expreſſes the force of the Greek ſo well as the name of a ſmall village called *Suerby* in the receſs of the bay: a ſafe and ſecure place being called by the Britans and French *Seur*, as well as by us, who probably have it from the Britans. We cannot therefore doubt that this was the very Ευλιμενον of the *Gabrantovici* who lived in this neighbourhood. Near it is the town of *Bridlington*, famous for John de Bridlington, a monaſtic poet, whoſe moſt ridiculous prophetic rhymes I have met with. Not far from hence was a long dyke towards *Driffield*, cut by the earls of Holderneſs as a boundary to their eſtates, and called *Earles dyke*. Whence this ſmall nation had the name of GABRANTOVICI I do not preſume to gueſs, unleſs perhaps from *Goats*, which the Britans call *Gaffran*, and of which there is no where elſe in Britain ſuch plenty as here. Nor does this ſeem ſo improper a derivation of the name: ſince *Ægira* in Achaia has its name from goats, *Nebrodes* in Sicily from fawns, and *Boetia* in Greece from oxen. The little point whoſe bend forms this bay is called vulgarly *Flamborough head*, Saxon Fleam-burȝ, by writers who ſay that Ida the Saxon, who firſt reduced this country, landed here. Some think it took its name from a lighthouſe, which in the night pointed out the port by flame. For the Britans ſtill retain the word *Flam* from their provincial language, and ſailors mark this place in their charts with a flaming head. Some, however, think this name came to this iſland from *Angloen* in Denmark, a very antient ſeat of the Angles, where is a town called *Flemſburgh*, and that the Angles impoſed this name, as the Gauls, according to Livy[g], called Milan in Italy *Mediolanum*, after the name of Mediolanum, which they left in Gaul. Here is a little village on this point called *Flamborough*, whence is derived another family of the *Conſtables*, which ſome deduce from the *Lacies*, Conſtables of Cheſter. While I was in theſe parts I could get no certain information about thoſe brooks called *Vipſeys*, which Walter Hemingborough[h] ſays " riſe " every other year out of obſcure ſprings, and ruſh

Overthorne. *Witherenſey*. *Siſterkirks*. *Conſtable Burton*.

Skipſey.

ΓΑΒΡΑΝΤΟΥΙΚΩΝ Ευλιμενος κολπος.

Suerby.

Bridlington.

Flambro' head. Ida.

Flamboro'. *Conſtbles of Flamboro'*.

Viſſies.

* Cl. 5 Ed. III. m. 38.

† J. Tillet.

[d] *Nobiles* a cubiculo. *Gentlemen* of the bed-chamber. H. and G.

[e] As *Cavo* [Capo] *Iſtria*. Deirneſs in the Orkneys and Spurneſs in Sanda ibidem. MS n. G.

[f] Lincoln.

[g] V. 34.

[h]

" with

"with a ſtrong and rapid current to the ſea near "this promontory." Take, however, William of Newburgh's [i] account of them who was born thereabouts. "Theſe famous waters, commonly called "*Vipſeys*, riſe out of the ground from a number of "ſprings not indeed continually, but every other "year, and forming no ſmall ſtream run through the "low grounds into the ſea. Their drying up is a "good ſign, for their running is ſuppoſed a never-"failing preſage of famine." At the receſs of the ſhore a ſand bank [k] runs out into the ſea like a little tongue, ſuch as the old Engliſh called a *File* [l], whence a village on it is called *Filey:* and more inland is *Flixton*, where in Athelſtan's time was founded an hoſpital "to defend," as the record expreſſes it, "paſ-ſengers from wolves that they may not be devoured." Hence it appears that this part of the country was at that time infeſted with wolves; though none of thoſe animals appear at preſent in England, nor on the borders towards Scotland, though very common in that kingdom.

Filey.

Flixton.

Wolves.

This little tract of Holderneſs was given by William the Conqueror to Drugo de *Buerer* a Fleming, to whom he had alſo given his niece in marriage. But he having poiſoned her, and fled for it, was ſuc-

Earls of *Holderneſs* and *Albemarle.*

ceeded here by Stephen Fitz Odo lord of *Albemarle* in Normandy, deſcended from the family of the earls of Champaign, whom William the firſt, becauſe he was his own ſiſter's ſon [m], created as is ſaid earl of *Albemarle*, which title his deſcendants retained in England, though Albemarle is a place of Normandy. To him ſucceeded his ſon William ſurnamed *Le Gros*. His only daughter Hawiſe had three huſbands ſucceſſively: William de Magnaville earl of Eſſex, Baldwin Bethun and William Fors or de Fortibus, but had iſſue only by the laſt [who was her 2d huſband], William, who was ſucceeded by his ſon William. His only daughter Aveline was married to Edmund Crouchback earl of Lancaſter, but died without iſſue. "And "ſo," as it is ſaid in the regiſter of Meaux abbey, "for want of heirs male the earldom of Albemarle "and the honor of Holderneſſe were ſeized into the "king's hands." But ſome ages after king Richard II. created Edward [n] Plantagenet ſon of the duke of York duke of Albemarle in his father's life time. Henry IV. made his ſon Thomas duke of Clarence and earl of Albemarle, which title Henry VI. afterwards added to the other honors of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick.

[i] I. c. 28.

[k] *pulvinus*, a ſhelf or ſlang. H. thin ſlip of land. G.

[l] Q. from pillan to fly?

[m] Holland and Gibſon tranſlate it, whom William I. (becauſe he was his nephew by a half ſiſter on the mother's ſide) &c. grandſon of Maud daughter of Richard duke of Normandy, (Dugd. Bar. I. 60.) conſequently *great nephew* to the Conqueror. Holderneſs to him and not to his ſon *Stephen* Fitz Odo, whoſe ſiſter Judith married Waltheof earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon. Ib. Hawiſe's three huſbands were earls of Albemarle and Holderneſs in her right during their lives. Ib.

[n] Holland and Gibſon have here, without any authority, foiſted in Thomas of Woodſtock uncle to Richard II.

NORTH

NORTH RIDING.

SCARCE two miles from Flamborough head begins the north part or riding of this county, which, ſtretching as a frontier before the other parts, beginning from the ſea with a conſiderable length, but leſs breadth, runs 60 miles weſt to Weſtmoreland, bounded on one ſide by the Derwent, and ſome way by the Ure, and on the other by the uninterrupted ſtream of the Tees, which ſeparates it on the north from the biſhopric of Durham. This tract may not improperly be divided into the following parts, *Blakemore*, *Cliveland*, *Northallvertonſhire*, and *Richmondſhire*.

Blackmore. The part to the eaſt and the ſea is called *Blackamore*, q. d. *the black and mountainous country*, being interſperſed with horrid rocks, mountains, and foreſts. On the ſea coaſt is the famous caſtle of *Scarborough*, anciently called Scearp-burg, q. d. *the town on a Crag*, of which take the following deſcription from William of Newburgh [a]. "A rock of a ſtu- "pendous height and ſize, inacceſſible almoſt on "every ſide by ſteep craggs, runs into the ſea, "which entirely ſurrounds it, except a narrow paſs "opening to the weſt, having on the top a fair, "verdant, and ſpacious plain of about 60 acres or "more, and a little ſpring of freſh water guſhing "out of the rock. In the very paſs, which is not "to be come at without difficulty, is a royal tower, "and below them begins the town ſcattered on both "ſides to the ſouth and north, but fronting the weſt, "where it is defended by its own wall, but on the "eaſt by the rock on which the caſtle ſtands; and "both ſides of it waſhed by the ſea. William le "Gros, earl of Albemarle and Holderneſs, think- "ing this a very proper place to build a caſtle, aſ- "ſiſted the natural ſituation at a great expence, en- "compaſſed the whole plain on the top with a wall, "and in the mouth of the paſs built a tower, which "falling down by length of time, Henry II. cauſed "to be erected there a large and magnificent caſtle." This was done after he had reduced to obedience the Engliſh barons, who, in the diſordered reign of Stephen, had curtailed the eſtates of the crown, particularly this William Albemarle, who was lord paramount in theſe parts, and occupied this place as his own. I need not here mention the daring bravery of Thomas Stafford, who, with a very few Frenchmen, as if he thought it meritorious even to fail in a bold attempt, ſurprized this caſtle in queen Mary's time, and held it two days, nor Sherleis a French nobleman who accompanied him, and was tried and convicted of high treaſon, though a foreigner, for breaking his allegiance, the two kingdoms being then at peace *. Theſe facts are too well known to be made more notorious by my writings. It may be worth while, however, to take notice of the great and profitable fiſhery carried on in the ſea juſt below this place by the Dutch and Zealanders for herrings, called in Latin *Haleces*, *Leucomenidæ*, *Chalcides*. The Engliſh have always allowed this fiſhery, reſerving to themſelves the honour, but reſigned as through indolence the profit to foreigners. It is incredible what ſums the Dutch raiſe by this fiſhery on our coaſt. Theſe herrings (the reader will excuſe my enlarging a little out of place on this bounty of heaven to us), which, in our forefathers' time, ſeemed to confine themſelves to the coaſts of Norway, in our time ſwim about our iſland in numerous ſhoals yearly not without the direction of providence. They make from the ſea to the coaſt of Scotland about the ſummer ſolſtice, at which time, being fatteſt, they have a quick ſale. From thence they come to the Engliſh coaſt, and from the middle of Auguſt to November are caught with eaſe in great quantities from Scarborough to Thames mouth. Afterwards the ſtormy weather drives them into the Britiſh channel, where they offer themſelves to the fiſhermen till Chriſtmas. From hence, having gone round Britain, they range both ſides of Ireland into the northern ocean, where they remain till June, and, after ſpawning there, return in immenſe ſhoals. While I am writing this, I recollect what I formerly read in S. Ambroſe [b]: "Innumerable fiſh from va- "rious parts and different ſeas aſſembling as by de- "ſign follow the north-eaſterly winds in a body, and "make to the north ſeas, as by a certain law of "nature. Were you to ſee them come up, you "would ſay they were a current, ſo ſwiftly do they glide "along and cut the waves, ruſhing violently through "the Propontis into the Euxine." I now return.

Profitable Herring fiſhery.

Scarborough.

The craggy ſhore now bends into the river *Teiſe*, and retreating forms a bay of near a mile in extent, which we call *Robin Hood's bay*, from that famous outlaw. John Major the Scot [c], who gives him the character of a chief of banditti, and a very humane marauder, *prædonum princeps & prædo mitiſſimus*, ſays he lived in the reign of Richard II. Next appears Dvnvs Sinvs, mentioned by Ptolomy, formed by a receſs of the ſhore on both ſides, on which ſtands the little village of *Duneſley*; and cloſe by it *Whitby*, Saxon Streanes-heale, which Bede [d] tranſlates *Sinus Phari*, *Lighthouſe bay*. I ſhall not diſpute this interpretation, though in our language it ſo plainly ſignifies *Healthy bay*; yet I ſhould call it by that name did not the ſituation aſſigned it by the geographer before cited prevent me. Here are found ſtones reſembling ſnakes rolled up, the ſports of nature, which ſhe, as one obſerves, amuſes herſelf with creating when weary of producing realities and ſerious productions. You would think they had once been ſnakes covered over with a cruſt of ſtone.

Teiſe r.

Robin Hood's bay.

Dvnvs Sinvs.

Duneſley.

Whitby.

Stone ſnakes.

* See Journals, 144.

[a] II. 3.

[b] Hexameron V. c. 10.

[c]

[d] III. 25.

Report aſcribes them to the prayers of Hilda, as if changed by her, who in the early Saxon church oppoſed with all her might the tonſure of prieſts and the celebration of Eaſter according to the Roman ritual, when a ſynod was held about theſe matters, A. D. 664 in her monaſtery, which ſhe built here, and of which ſhe was firſt abbeſs. To her ſanctity they alſo aſcribe it that the wild geeſe, which in winter reſort in flocks to the pools and rivers in the ſouth parts where the froſt has not reached, in their paſſage over certain fields hereabouts ſuddenly drop down to the aſtoniſhment of all, which I ſhould not have mentioned had I not heard it from many credible perſons. Such as have not a ſuperſtitious credulity will aſcribe this to ſome hidden quality of the ſoil, and ſome ſecret antipathy thoſe geeſe have to it like that which wolves have to roots of ſquills. Every one muſt allow theſe ſecret likings and averſions called ſympathies and antipathies are implanted by Nature in many things for their preſervation. Edelfleda, daughter of king Oſwin, afterwards amply endowed this place, where alſo ſhe paid due honours to her father's memory. The ſtorm of Daniſh devaſtation utterly ruined it, and though Serlo Percy repaired it, being made abbot here ſoon after the arrival of the Normans, it has now ſcarce the ſmalleſt trace of its antient dignity to ſhew. Near it on a ſteep hill between two higher hills on the ſea ſhore, was, as they ſay, a caſtle of Wada, a Saxon general, who, in the confuſion and anarchy of the Northumbrians, and the maſſacre of their princes, making an alliance with the murderers of king Ethered, fought a pitched battle with king Ardulph at Whalley in Lancaſhire, but with ſo bad ſucceſs that his army was routed, and himſelf obliged to fly: he afterwards cloſed the ſcene by ſickneſs, and was buried in the hill here between two ſolid ſtones near ſeven feet high, which, being 11[c] feet aſunder, people do not ſcruple to affirm that he was of gigantic ſize. Near this place a long while after Peter de Malolacu built a caſtle, which, from its beauty and elegance, he called in French *Moult Grace*, (as we read in the hiſtory of Meaux), but proving a grievous yoke to the neighbourhood, the common people who are arbiters of language, by change of one letter, called it *Moultgrave*, by which name it is now generally known, though few are acquainted with the reaſon of the name. This Peter de Malo lacu, commonly called *Mauley* (to ſatisfy the curious in this particular), was a native of Poictou in France, and in the reign of Richard I. married the only daughter of Robert de *Turnham*, in right of whom he became poſſeſſed of this rich inheritance. He was ſucceeded by ſeven lords Mauley of the name of Peter, who bore for their arms a bend S. in a field Or. but the 7th dying without iſſue the eſtate paſſed by his ſiſters between the knightly families of the Salvains and Bigots.

Duke Wada, from whom the Wades derives themſelves.

A. D. 798.

Wadeſgrave.

Moulgrave c.

Barons de Malo lacu.

Jet.

Near this and other places on this ſhore is found black amber, or jet, the Gagates, as ſome think it, which was ranked by the antients among ſcarce ſtones and jewels. It is produced among the cliffs of the rocks, and before it is poliſhed is of a reddiſh ruſty colour, but afterwards becomes really, as Solinus expreſſes it, *ſhining black*[f], Rhemnius Palemon[g] has theſe lines about it from Dionyſius:

——— *Præfulget nigro ſplendore Gagates.*
Hic lapis ardeſcens auſtro perfuſus aquarum,
Aſt oleo perdens flammas, mirabile viſu,
Attritus rapit hic teneras ſeu ſuccina frondes.

Of black and ſhining colour jet
In water dipt will flame with ſudden heat,
But a ſtrange coldneſs dipt in oil receives,
And rubb'd, like amber, gathers ſticks and leaves.

And Marbodæus, in his poem on jewels[h]:

Naſcitur in Lycia lapis, & prope gemma Gagates.
Sed genus eximium fetunda Britannia mittit:
Lucidus & niger eſt, levis & læviſſimus idem.
Vicinas paleas trahit attritu calefactus,
Ardet aqua lotus, reſtinguitur unctus olivo.

Jet ſtone almoſt a gem the Lycians find,
But fruitful Britain yields a better kind,
Which black and ſhining, ſmooth and ever light,
Will draw up ſtraws if rubb'd till hot and bright.
It heats in water, and it cools in oil.

To theſe add Solinus[i], whoſe words are, "Britain "produces plenty of jet, which is an excellent ſtone, "in colour of a ſhining black, in quality extremely "light. Its property is to take fire by water, [illegible] "be quenched by oil; its power [illegible] "ever it is applied to after [illegible] "rubbing."

From Whitby the ſhore retires [illegible] *Cliveland*, ſo named as it ſhould ſeem from the [illegible] which we call *cliffs*: ridges of [illegible] being interſperſed hereabouts, at [illegible] fruitful champain country.

Sken-grave, a little village on the [illegible] on a conſiderable fiſhery, where it [illegible] years ago a merman was caught, who lived [illegible] days on raw fiſh, but, watching an opportunity, made his eſcape into his own element again. When the wind is down, the ſea perfectly calm, and the water like a level plain, it is no uncommon thing to hear at a diſtance a kind of horrid groan, at which time the fiſhermen will not venture out, ſuppoſing, according to their ideas, that the ocean is a huge monſter, and on thoſe occaſions expreſſes a violent craving to devour human bodies. Below Sken-grave is *Kilton Caſtle*, ſituate in a park formerly belonging to the antient family of the *Thwengs*, whoſe eſtate deſcended to the barons *Lumley*, *Hilton*, and *Daubeney*: and almoſt contiguous to this is *Skelton*, a caſtle of the antient family of the barons *Brus*, deſcended from Robert *Brus*, a Norman, who had two ſons, Adam lord of *Skelton*, and Robert lord of *Anandale* in Scotland, from whom the royal family of Scotland is derived. But Peter *Brus*, 5th lord of Skelton, died without iſſue, leaving his ſiſters his heirs; Agnes married to Walter de *Falconberg*, Lucia to Marmaduke de *Thweng*, from whom the lord *Lumley* is deſcended, Margaret to Robert de *Roos*, and Laderina to John de *Belleu*, men of high rank and character in thoſe days. The deſcendants of Walter de *Falconberg* were for a long time conſiderable; but their eſtates came at laſt by a female to William *Nevil*, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour, and was created earl of Kent by Edward IV. His daughters were married to J. *Coigniers*, N. *Bedhowing*, and R. *Strangeways*.

Kilton c.

Skelton c.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Huntcliff seals.

On the ſhore near *Huntcliff* ſtand up ſome rocks, to which the *ſeals* as we call them, according to ſome by contraction from *ſea veals* or ſea calves, reſort in herds to ſleep and baſk. On the rock neareſt the ſhore one of them keeps watch like a ſentinel, and when any body comes by rolling down a ſtone or itſelf into the water gives notice to the reſt to take care of themſelves by hurrying to ſea. They are moſt afraid of men, and when purſued by them at ebb tide often drive them away by throwing ſand and pebbles at them with their hind feet. They are leſs fearful of women, on which account thoſe who want to take them put on womens cloaths. On the ſame ſhore are found ſtones of a yellowiſh and reddiſh colour, and ſome incruſted with a coat of ſalt, which by the ſmell and taſte promiſe copperas, nitre, and ſulphur: alſo much of the braſs-coloured pyrites.

Huntley Nabb.

Round ſtones.

Near here at *Huntley Nabb*, the ſhore, which is open for a conſiderable length, riſes with high craggs, and at their foot are ſcattered ſtones of various ſizes, formed ſo artificially by nature in a ſphærical ſhape that you would imagine them turned by art for cannon balls. On breaking them they find ſnakes rolled up in ſtone, but for the moſt part wanting heads.

Wilton caſtle.

Dobham.

Next one ſees *Wilton* caſtle, antiently belonging to the *Bulmers*; and higher up at *Dobham* the river *Tees* empties itſelf into the ſea after receiving many rivers into its ſtream, the laſt of all a nameleſs one near *Yarum* (famous for its market) which waters *Stokeſley* a ſmall market town, which for a long time belonged to the illuſtrious family of *Eure*. Below this is *Wharlton* caſtle, once the property of the lords *Meinill*, and *Harlſey* of the *Hothom* family, and afterwards of *Strangwaies*, now falling to decay.

Yarum.

Stokeſley.

Wharlton c.

Harlſey c.

The mouth of the *Tees* before-mentioned, formerly diſtruſted by mariners, is now found to be ſafe riding, and to point out a ſafe approach light-houſes were erected on both ſides in my time. Four miles from this mouth on a high ſituation ſtands *Giſburgh*, now a ſmall town; to which while entire the fair and wealthy abbey founded by Robert de Brus lord of the place about A. D. 1119, was a great ornament, and the common burial-place of the nobility of theſe parts, which produced Walter de Hemingford an hiſtorian of no mean abilities. This is certainly an excellent ſpot, and for pleaſantneſs, agreeable variety, and other advantages of nature may vie with Puteoli to which it is far ſuperior in healthfulneſs. The rough ſea air ſoftened by the intervening mountains renders the ſoil fruitful with a rich verdure intermixed with gay flowers the greateſt part of the year, and productive of plenty of minerals and a luminous party-coloured earth of various colours, particularly ocre and murrey, out of which they have begun to extract alum and copperas. The firſt diſcovery of this is owing a few years ago to that learned ſearcher into nature ſir Thomas Chaloner (to whoſe care his preſent majeſty committed his ſon prince Henry the darling of Britain) who obſerved the leaves of the trees to be of a paler green here than in other places, and that the oaks ſhot out their roots a great way horizontally and not to any great depth, and had much ſtrength but little ſap, and that the ſoil was clayey and of various colours as whitiſh, yellowiſh, and blue, never frozen, and ſhining in clear nights in the paths like glaſs.

Giſburgh.

Ounſberry Topping a ſteep mountain covered all over with verdure riſes not far from hence, diſtinguiſhable at a diſtance as a ſea-mark and a prognoſtic of weather to the neighbourhood; for as often as the top is overſpread with clouds, rain generally follows. From a huge rock near the top iſſues a ſpring good for ſore eyes: and from hence is a moſt agreeable proſpect of the extended vallies, verdant hills, green meadows, fruitful corn fields, rivers ſtored with fiſh, the fine harbour at Tees mouth, bold open ſhores without danger of the ſea breaking in, and the main ocean covered with ſhips. Below this is *Kildale*, a caſtle of the Percies earls of Northumberland, and more to the eaſt *Danby*, which alſo came from Brus by the *Thwengs* to the lords *Latimer*, from an heir of whom deſcend the lords *Willoughby* of *Brook*. But this Danby with other eſtates was ſold to the *Nevilles*, of whom George Neville was by Henry VI. ſummoned to parliament among the barons by the title of lord *Latimer*, in whoſe heir this dignity continued to our time. Here is nothing further remarkable except that lord *Meinill* held ſome lands in this county of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, and for which the *Coigniers*, *Strangwaies*, and others their deſcendants, are bound to do ſuit and ſervice to the archbiſhops*. And whereas by his prerogative "the king of England" (to uſe the ſtyle of the ſtatute of prerogative†) "ſhall "have ward of all their lands who held of him in "chief by knights ſervice, whereof the tenants were "ſeized in demeſne as of fee on the day of their "death of whomſoever they held by ſuch ſervice "provided they in antient time held any land of the "crown till the heir come to lawful age," theſe fiefs are however excepted with others of the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the biſhop of Durham, "ſo that they ſhall have the ward of ſuch lands, "though they hold ſome other place of the king."

Ounſberry or *Roſeberry Topping.*

Kildale &c.

Danby.

Further in among *Blackamore* hills we find nothing remarkable but winding ſtreams and rapid brooks, which occupy the vallies themſelves; except *Pickering*, a conſiderable town belonging to the duchy of Lancaſter, ſituate on a hill and defended by an old caſtle, on which many of the ſurrounding villages depend, whence the adjacent country is commonly called *Pickering Lith*, *Pickering Liberty*, and *Pickering foreſt*, which king Henry III. granted to his younger ſon Edmund earl of Lancaſter. In this tract on the Derwent is *Atton*, which gave name to the famous knightly family of *Atton*, deſcended from the lords *Veſcy*, whoſe eſtate was divided by daughters between Edward *St. John*, the *Evers*, and *Coigniers*. From Edward St. John a large portion of it came by a daughter to Henry *Bromflet*, who was ſummoned to parliament 27 H. VI. in the following form, which occurs in no other ſummons: "We will that you and "the heirs male of your body lawfully begotten be "barons Veſcy." This title paſſed afterwards by a daughter to the Cliffords. On the other ſide four miles from Pickering near *Dow* a rapid little river ſtands under hills *Kirkby Moreſide*, whence it has its name, no contemptible market town, formerly belonging to the *Eſtotevilles*.

Blakemore.

Pickering.

Atton.

Kirkby Moorſide.

Beyond this to the weſt extends *Rhidale*, a ſpacious, pleaſant, and fruitful vale, adorned with 23 pariſh churches and the river *Rhie* running through the middle of it. This was according to William of

Rhidale.

* Hiſtory of *Canterbury*.

† Prerogative 17 E. II.

Newbu[illegible]

Newburgh[x] "a dreary waſte" before Walter *Eſpec* gave it to the monks of Clugni, and founded a monaſtery for them. In this vale is *Elmeſley*, which if I am not greatly miſtaken Bede[y] calls *Ulmetum*, where Robert *de Roſs*, ſurnamed *Furſan*, built a caſtle, near which the river *Recall* loſes itſelf under ground. Lower down on the river ſtands *Riton*, the antient[z] eſtate of the antient family of the *Percihaies* commonly called *Percyes*. Thence the Rhie rolls with it the ſtreams of many brooks to the Derwent, which waters in this vale *Malton*, a market town famous for corn, horſes, fiſh, and inſtruments of huſbandry, where are to be ſeen the foundations of an old caſtle, which I am told belonged formerly to the *Veſcies* very conſiderable lords in theſe parts. They derive their deſcent (as appears from records) from William *Tyſon*, who was lord of Malton and Alnwic in Northumberland, and ſlain in the battle of Haſtings againſt the Normans. His only daughter was married to Ivo de *Veſcy* a Norman, who left an only daughter Beatrix married to Euſtace ſon of John with one eye, who founded religious houſes at Malton and *Watton* in the reign of Stephen. His 2d wife was lady of Watton, daughter of William conſtable of Cheſter. William ſon of Euſtace by Beatrix being cut out his mother's womb, aſſumed the name of Veſcy, and alſo their arms, a croſs Arg. in a field G. He had by Beatrix, daughter of Robert Eſtotevill of Knareſburgh, two ſons, Euſtace de Veſcy, who married Margaret daughter of William king of Scotland, and Warine de Veſcy lord of Knapton *. Euſtace was father of William, who had John, who died without iſſue, and William, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Ireland, and changed the family arms to a field O with a croſs S. But William upon the death of his lawful ſon John in the Welſh wars granted to king Edward certain lands in Ireland, that his natural ſon William ſurnamed de Kildare, might enjoy his eſtate †, and appointed Anthony Bec, biſhop of Durham, truſtee for his ſon. But the biſhop broke his truſt in regard to Alnwic, Eltham in Kent, and other lands, which he is ſaid to have converted to his own uſe. This natural ſon was ſlain in the battle of Sterling in Scotland, and the title at length reverted to the family of Atton, Warine Veſcy's only daughter Margaret being married to Gilbert de Atton. But of theſe more than enough, having already ſpoken of them.

Elmeſley called alſo *Hamlak*. *Furſan* c. *Recall* r.

Riton.

Malton.

See the preceding page.

Newburgh.

Near this vale is *Newburgh*, to which we owe William of Newburgh, an able and diligent writer of our hiſtory, now the ſeat of the famous family of *Bellaſyſe* originally from the biſhopric of Durham.

Byland.

Here and at *Bellaland* commonly called *Biland*, were two very famous monaſteries built and endowed by

Mowbray fam.

Roger Mowbray. This family of Mowbray was as powerful, conſiderable, and wealthy as any, and poſſeſſed of the very large eſtates and the caſtles of Slingeſby, Threſk, and others in theſe parts. I will gratify my reader's curioſity with a ſhort account of them. Roger de Mowbray earl of Northumberland and R. de Grandebeofe (otherwiſe called *Frontdebeofe*) being deprived of all their eſtates for treaſon, king Henry I. beſtowed the greateſt part of them on Nigel de *Albeney*, who was of the ſame family with the *Albeneys* earls of Arundel, a perſon of high rank among the Normans, being bow bearer to William Rufus. This grant above-mentioned was ſo conſiderable that he held by it 140 knights fees in England and 120 in Normandy ‡. The king alſo commanded that his ſon Roger ſhould aſſume the name of *Mowbray*, from whom are deſcended the *Mowbrays*, earls of Nottingham and dukes of Norfolk. To theſe Mowbrays formerly belonged alſo the neighbouring caſtle of *Gilling*, now the property of that antient and famous family, which from their fair hair took the name of *Fairfax*, *fax* ſignifying among the Saxons *locks* or a *head of hair*, whence they called a comet or hairy ſtar *faxed ſtarre*, and the place before treated of *Haly fax* from holy hair.

Gilling c.

Fairfax.

peoxed ſtearne.

Below to the ſouth lies the *foreſt of Galtres*, in ſome places ſhaded with trees, in others ſwampy; at preſent famous for the horſe races, in which the horſe that wins the prize is intitled to a little gold bell. It is ſcarce credible what a concourſe of people flock to theſe races from all parts, and what great bettings there are upon the horſes. In this foreſt is ſeen *Creac* which Egfrid king of Northumberland A. D. 684[a], gave with a circuit of three miles to St. Cuthbert, by whom it came to the church of Durham. Scarce four miles from her[e] a moſt elegant caſtle built by Ber[tram] repaired by Ralph *Nevil* firſt earl [of] ſantly ſituate among woods, ne[ar] caſtle, built by the barons *Gr[ay]*, ſome from the number of ſprin[gs]

Foreſt of *Galtres.*

Creac c.

Sheriff Hutton c.

Sandal c.

Behind the mountains to th[e] try opens into champain an[d] the little tract called *Alverton ſhire*, co[m] *Alerton*, a ſmall tract watered by the little river *Wiſke*, and taking its name from the town of *North Alverton* antiently Ealpeptun, which is nothing more than one long ſtreet, but moſt reſorted to of any I have yet ſeen for its cattle fair on St. Bartholomew's day. William Rufus gave this place with the adjacent country to the church of Durham, to the biſhops whereof it has great obligations. For William Comin, who poſſeſſed himſelf of that ſee by force, built a caſtle here, and left it to his nephew, which is now almoſt gone; and ſucceeding biſhops granted it ſeveral privileges. In the regiſter of Durham § we have this paſſage: "Hugh Pudſey biſhop of Dur- "ham fortified the town, having obtained the king's "leave to reſerve intire this caſtle only of all the "ſpurious [b] ones then ordered to be demoliſhed all "over the kingdom: but the king afterwards com- "manded this to be deſtroyed and levelled with the "ground." Near it was fought, 1137, the battle commonly called the battle of the *Standard*, in which David, king of Scotland, who had deſolated this country with unheard-of cruelty, was defeated with great ſlaughter: ſo that the Engliſh themſelves thought their revenge complete: as biſhop Ralph had in ſome ſort foretold in his exhortation to them before the fight, "that a multitude without diſcipline was an incumbrance to itſelf, unable to hurt when they conquer or to fly when defeated. It was called the battle of the

* M. Paris MS.
† Lib. Dunelm.
‡ Reg. of Fountains abbey.
§ c. 126.
[x] I. 14.
[y] Q. where. His *Elmete*, II. 14. is by Leedes.
[z] now Barſtow's. G.
[a] 685 original charter. G.
[b] *adulterina*, unlawful. G. H.

Standard from the Engliſh receiving the firſt onſet of the Scots in a body round a banner or ſtandard, and afterwards routing them. This Standard was, as I find it delineated in antient books, a huge carriage mounted on wheels, wherein was fixed a prodigious high maſt having a croſs on its top, and below the croſs a banner diſplayed. It was the ſignal of a grand expedition, and eſteemed a kind of ſacred altar, being evidently equivalent to the *Carrocio* of the Italians, which was never allowed to be brought into the field but in caſes of the higheſt conſequence.

Threſk.

In this little tract is likewiſe *Threſk*, commonly called *Thruſk*, remarkable for having had formerly a very ſtrong caſtle where Roger *Mowbray* ſet up the ſtandard of revolt and called in the king of Scots to ravage his country, when Henry II. imprudently as it were dug his own grave by creating his ſon king with equal power. But this rebellion was extinguiſhed with blood, and this caſtle afterwards utterly ruined, ſo that I ſaw nothing but its earth-works. Another fire of rebellion broke out here in the reign of Henry VII. for the furious mob not brooking a ſmall tax laid on them by parliament, drove away the collectors, and preſently after, as ſucceſsful raſhneſs knows no bounds, fell upon Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, lieutenant of the county, and ſlew him here, and under the command of John Egremond took up arms againſt their country and ſovereign: but a few days after ſuffered the ſevere and juſt puniſhment due to their crimes againſt the ſtate. In this neighbourhood are *Soureby* and *Brakenbak* belonging to the antient and famous family of *Laſcelles*: and more to the ſouth *Sezay*, firſt the property of the *Darells*, afterwards of the *Dawneys*, who have long enjoyed the honor of knighthood.

The earl of Northumberland ſlain by the rebels.

Soureby. Brakenbak. Sezay.

Earls and dukes of *York.*

After William Mallet and one or two of the Eſtotevilles of Norman extraction who are ſaid to have been hereditary viſcounts, the firſt and only earl of Yorkſhire was Otho ſon of Henry the Lion duke of Bavaria and Saxony by Maud daughter of Henry II. king of England, afterwards proclaimed emperor by the name of Otho IV. From his brother William another ſon of Maud ſpring the dukes of Brunſwic and Lunenburg in Germany, who in proof of their relation to the kings of England bear the ſame arms as our firſt kings of the Norman race, viz. two leopards or lions O. in a field G. Long after this Richard II. created Edmund de Langley 5th ſon of king Edward III. duke of York, who by the 2d daughter of Peter king of Caſtile and Leon had two ſons: Edward the eldeſt in his father's life-time was firſt earl of Cambridge, afterwards duke of Albemarle, and laſtly duke of York, who fell bravely in the battle of Agincourt in France, leaving no iſſue. Richard the ſecond ſon was earl of Cambridge, and married Anne ſiſter of Edmund *Mortimer* earl of *March*, whoſe grandmother was alſo an only daughter and heireſs of Lionel duke of Clarence. He attempting to raiſe Edmund his wife's brother to the crown was ſoon taken and beheaded on a charge of taking money from France to deſtroy king Henry V. His ſon Richard 16 years after by the great but imprudent favour of Henry VI. was completely reſtored as "ſon of Richard, brother of Edward duke "of York, and couſin to Edmund earl of March *." Being now duke of York, earl of *March* and *Ulſter*, lord of *Wigmore*, *Clare*, *Trim*, and *Conaught*, he aſpired for ſome time to nothing leſs than the crown, firſt by ſecret malpractices, complaints of maladminiſtration ſpreading ſeditious reports and libels, forming ſecret alliances, and even raiſing diſturbances and wars; and at laſt publicly in parliament † claimed his right againſt Henry VI. as being ſon of Anne Mortimer ſiſter and heir of Edmund earl of March, lineally deſcended from Philippa daughter and ſole heireſs of Lionel duke of Clarence 3d ſon of king Edward III. and therefore to be preferred in right of ſucceſſion before the children of John of Gaunt who was 4th ſon of Edward III. He was anſwered that the nobles of the realm and the duke himſelf had ſworn allegiance to the king, that the crown was given and confirmed to Henry IV. and his heirs by authority of parliament, that the duke himſelf, who derived his claim from the duke of Clarence, had never aſſumed the arms of the ſaid duke, and that Henry IV. held the crown in right of ſucceſſion from Henry III. But all this he eaſily evaded, alledging that the oath to the king being framed by human authority, was not binding, as contrary to truth and juſtice, which are of divine authority; that the authority of parliament was not neceſſary to confer the crown on the houſe of Lancaſter, nor could they themſelves intend ſo if they went upon any footing of right; that he had purpoſely declined taking the arms of the duke of Clarence, to which he had a right, as well as claiming the crown till then; and that as to the right derived from Henry III. it was a ridiculous invention to cover over injuſtice, which every one muſt ſee through. Though theſe claims urged by the duke of York were allowed to be perfectly well founded, yet by prudent management to prevent miſchief, it was ſettled that Henry VI. ſhould hold and enjoy the crown during his life, and Richard duke of York be appointed his heir and ſucceſſor, with this proviſo, that neither ſhould attempt anything to the other's prejudice. Ambition, however, hurried on the duke to ſuch lengths, that while he was preparing to anticipate his proſpects, he ſtirred up that deſtructive war between the houſes of Lancaſter and York, diſtinguiſhed by the ſymbols of the white and red roſes, in which he himſelf afterwards fell at Wakefield. Henry VI. was four times taken priſoner, and at laſt loſt both his crown and life. Edward earl of March, ſon of Richard, obtained the crown, and though deprived of it recovered it again (ſo much does inconſtant ſportive Fortune amuſe herſelf in exalting and pulling down mankind) many princes of the blood royal and conſiderable nobility were cut off, the hereditary and rich provinces of the kings of England in France loſt, Ireland neglected and ſuffered to run riot, the wealth of the kingdom utterly exhauſted, and the unhappy people involved in every kind of calamity. Edward being ſettled on the throne, and the 4th of our kings of that name, conferred the title of duke of York on his 2d ſon Richard, who was taken off with the king his brother in their tender years by the tyrant Richard their uncle. Henry VII. gave it to

Dukes of *Brunſwic.*

The war between the houſes of Lancaſter and York or the Red and White Roſe.

* Parl. 10 Hen. VI.

† Rot. Parl. 39 Hen. VI.

his younger ſon, afterwards king of England, by the name of Henry VIII. The late king James created
1604. his 2d ſon Charles (whom he had before made in Scotland duke of *Albany*, marquis of *Ormond*, earl of *Roſs*, and baron of *Ardmanoch*) duke of York, to uſe the words of the inveſtiture, "by gird-"ing on a ſword, putting a cap and circle of gold "on his head, and a rod of gold in his hand," having the day before duly elected him and eleven of the principal nobility knights of the Bath.

In this county are 459 pariſhes, to which are ſubject ſeveral chapels equal to large pariſhes by the number of their inhabitants.

RICHMOND

RICHMOND SHIRE.

THE remaining part of this county, which looks towards the north-weſt and is of great extent, is called *Richmond* or *Richmount ſhire*, from the caſtle, built there by Alan earl of Bretagne, to whom the Norman conqueror gave this tract, before the property of Edwin the Saxon, by this conciſe deed: "I "William, ſurnamed the Baſtard, king of England, "do give and grant to you my nephew Alan earl "of Bretagne, and your heirs for ever, all the vil- "lages and lands which lately belonged to earl Ead- "win in Eboraſhire, with the knights' fees and other "liberties and cuſtoms as freely and honourably as "the ſaid earl Eadwin held them. Given at the ſiege "before the city of York."

Almoſt the whole country riſes in craggy rocks and ridges of hills, among which are graſſy vales, and the bottoms and dales are tolerably fertile. The hills themſelves yield plenty of lead, coal, and copper. For, in a charter of Edward IV. we find mentioned a copper mine near the town of Richmond. But avarice, which would urge mankind to carry their reſearches even to hell itſelf, has made no great progreſs in theſe mountains, diſcouraged perhaps by the difficulty of carriage.

As to the ſtones reſembling ſea ſhells and other marine productions found on the tops of the hills as well as in other places, if they are not Luſus Naturæ, I ſhould ſuppoſe them certain evidences of the univerſal deluge under Noah, agreeable to the opinion of Oroſius, a Chriſtian hiſtorian, who thus expreſſes himſelf[a]: "When the ſea, under Noah, covered the "whole earth, and the deluge overſpread the whole "globe, all was air and ſea. We have it on the autho- "rity of writers of undoubted veracity, that all mankind "was deſtroyed except the few preſerved in the Ark "in reward of their faith to repeople the world. "Theſe facts are confirmed even by thoſe who with- "out knowing the tranſactions of paſt times, or even "the author of time itſelf, have yet been led to con- "jecture it by the evidence and appearances of ſtones "which we find in hills remote from the ſea full of "ſhells and oyſters, and frequently hollowed by "water."

On the ſide of the country next to Lancaſhire is ſuch a dreary waſte and horrid ſilent wilderneſs among the mountains, that certain little rivulets that creep here are called by the neighbourhood *Hell becks*, q. d. rivers or ſtreams of hell, and eſpecially that at the head of *Ure*, which runs under a bridge of a ſingle rock in ſo deep a channel as to ſtrike beholders with horror. In this part the goats, deer, and ſtags, of extraordinary ſize, with branching horns, find a ſecure retreat.

Hell becks.

The river *Ure*, ſo often mentioned, riſes here from the weſtern mountains, and paſſing firſt through the middle of *Wentſdale*, a valley covered with flocks, and in parts rich in lead, while yet a ſmall ſtream near its ſource is increaſed from the ſouth by the little river *Baint*, which rolls with great noiſe out of *Semar* pool. At their confluence where are a few huts called from the firſt bridge over the Ure *Baintbrig* was formerly a Roman garriſon, of which traces ſtill remain. For on a hill now called *Burgh*, from the burgh, are foundations of an old fortification, incloſing near five acres, and below it to the eaſt many traces of houſes. Here among many other proofs of Roman antiquity I lately ſaw this fragment of an antient inſcription, in a fair character, with a winged Victory ſupporting it:

Ure r.

Wentſdale.

Semar pool.

Baint r.

Baintbrig.

Burgh.

IMP. CAES. L. SEPTIMIO
PIO PERTINACI AVGV . . .
IMP. CAESARI. M. AVRELIO A.
PIO. FELICI AVGVSTO . . .
. . . . . The name of Geta is eraſed.
. . . . . .
BRACCHIO CAEMENTICIVM . .
VI NERVIORVM SVB CVRA LA
SENECION AMPLISSIMI . .
OPERI L. VI SPIVS PRAE . . . .
. . . . . LEGIO . . . . .

From this we may infer that this fortifaction at *Burgh* was antiently called BRACCHIVM, which being at firſt of earth was at this time built of ſtone, and the 6th cohort of the Nervii ſtationed there, which ſeems to have had its ſummer quarters on an adjoining high fortified hill, now called *Ethel-bury*[b]. Not long ago was dug up a ſtatue of the emperor Commodus, who as we learn from Lampridius[c] was ſtyled by his flatterers *Britannicus*, at the very time that the Britans deſigned to ſet up an emperor againſt him. This ſtatue ſeems to have been erected when this extravagant conceited prince was come to that height of madneſs as to order himſelf to be called the Roman Hercules and ſon of Jupiter. It is habited like Hercules holding a club in the right hand; and under it was, as I am informed, this mutilated imperfect inſcription, which had been ill copied and loſt before I came there:

Bracchivm.

Ethelbury.

. . . . . CAESARI AVGVSTO
MARCI AVRELII FILIO
. . . . . .
SEN IONIS AMPLISSIMI
VENTS PIVS.

It was at *Nappa*, a houſe with towers, the chief reſidence of the *Medcalfes*, which are reckoned at this time the moſt numerous family in all England. I have heard that ſir Chriſtopher Medcalfe, the firſt of this family, was attended by 300 perſons of the ſame family, and in the ſame livery on horſeback, when as ſheriff of the county he met the judges and

Nappa.

The numerous family of *Medcalf.*

[a] Hiſt. I. c. 3.
[b] q. *Adel bury*, q. d. the noble bury.
[c] Vit. Commodi. c.

conducted

conducted them to York. The Ure runs ſwiftly from hence, abounding with cray fiſh ever ſince C. Medcalfe in our time brought that kind of fiſh hither from the ſouth of England[d], and throwing itſelf with violence between two rocks, at a place thence called *Att-Scatre*, rolls along not far from *Bolton*, the antient ſeat of the lords *Scrope*, with a magnificent caſtle, built at great expence by Richard lord Le Scrope, chancellor of England under Richard II. And now turning eaſtward it comes to the town of *Midelham*, the honour of which as I find in a pedigree of the Nevilles, Alan, earl of Richmond, conferred on his younger brother Rinebald[e], with all the lands which, before their coming hither, belonged to Gilpatric the Dane. His ſon Radulph's ſon called Robert Fitz Ralph, had likewiſe all Wentſdale given him by Conan earl of Richmond and Britanny, and built a very ſtrong caſtle at Midelham. His ſon Radulphus founded a ſmall houſe for canons at *Coverham*, now called by contraction *Corham* in *Coverdale*, and his ſon Radulphus had a daughter Mary, who marrying Robert lord *Nevill*, carried this fine eſtate as a dower into that family. This Robert Nevill after having had a numerous offſpring by his wife, being caught in adultery and not known, was caſtrated by the huſband of the adultreſs, and ſoon after died of the wound.

Bolton. *Midelham.* *Coverham.*

The Ure after a courſe of a few miles comes firſt to *Jervis* or *Jorvaulx* abbey, now ruined; then to *Maſham*, which belongs to the *Scropes* of Maſham, who, as they ſpring from the Scropes of Bolton, were afterwards incorporated with them by marriage. On the other ſide of the river, but more inland, ſtands *Snath*, the chief ſeat of the lords *Latimer*, who derive their illuſtrious deſcent from George *Nevill*, younger ſon of Ralph Nevill firſt earl of Weſtmoreland, who received this honourable title from king Henry VI. upon failure of the older family of Latimer in a female, and have flouriſhed to the preſent time in a continued ſucceſſion. Upon failure of iſſue male of the laſt lord this noble eſtate was divided among his daughters, who were married into the familes of *Percy*, *Cecil*, *Danvers*, and *Cornwallis*. The Ure paſſes by no other places of note in theſe parts, except *Tanfeld*, formerly the reſidence of the *Gernegans*, knights, from whom it came to the *Marmions*, the laſt of whom left an heireſs Amicia*, 2d wife of John lord *Grey* of *Rotherfeld*, whoſe two children took the name of Marmion, and ſucceeded their mother, and one of them left an only daughter and heireſs, Elizabeth, married to Henry *Fitz Hugh*, an illuſtrious baron.

Jorvaulx ab. *Maſham.* *Snath.* *Tanfeld.*

The Ure now receives the *Swale* falling into it with a great body of water, and taking its name, according to Thomas Spott, from its rapidity. It runs eaſt from the weſtern mountains, ſcarce five miles above the head of Ure, and was accounted ſacred by the antient Saxons, above ten thouſand perſons beſides women and children having received baptiſm in it in one day from Paulinus archbiſhop of York, on the firſt converſion of the Saxons to Chriſtianity. This river flows down through an extenſive valley, called from it *Swaledale*, covered with verdure, but bare of wood, firſt by *Marricke*, where was an abbey, founded by the *Aſkes* of great note there, and *Maſk* abounding with lead. It next waſhes *Richmond*, the chief town of the ſhire, incloſed within a ſmall compaſs of walls, but having long populous ſuburbs at its three gates. It was built by Alan, firſt earl, who thought himſelf not ſafe enough in the neighbouring town or manor of *Gilling*, againſt the attacks of the Engliſh and Danes, whom the Normans had ſtripped of their property[f]. He gave it this name as much as to ſay *Rich Mount*, and fortified it with walls and a very ſtrong caſtle, ſtanding on a rock overhanging the Swale which rather rolls than flows among the ſtones with great noiſe. The town of Gilling beforementioned, or as Bede calls it *Gethling*[g], was rather ſacred than ſtrong, ever ſince Oſwi, king of Northumberland, was there baſely murdered by his hoſt[h], to atone for which fact a monaſtery was erected, and held in higheſt reverence by our anceſtors. More to the north *Ravenſwath* caſtle rears its head with a large extent of ruinous walls, which had barons of its own named *Fitz Hugh*, of old Saxon deſcent, lords of the place before the Norman conqueſt, and famous to the time of Henry VII. for their great eſtates acquired by marriage with heireſſes of the illuſtrious families of *Furneaux* and *Marmion*, which at laſt came by females to the *Fienes* lords *Dacre* of the ſouth and to the *Parrs*.

Swaledale. *Marrick.* *Maſk.* *Richmond.* *Gilling.* *Ravenſwath* caſtle. *Fitz Hugh.*

Three miles below Richmond the Swale [illegible] that antient city which Ptolemy and Antoninus [illegible] CATVRACTONIVM and CATARRACTON, but Bede *Catarraction*, and in another place [illegible] *Cataract*[k], from whence I conclude [illegible] from the Cataracts, there being [illegible] bourhood though nearer Richmond, where [illegible] as I obſerved, before, rather ruſhes than runs with a broken ſtream over oppoſing rocks and craggs. And indeed why ſhould the laſt of theſe authors call it the town by the Cataract, if there was not a fall of the river there? It appears from Ptolemy to have been the moſt conſiderable town in thoſe parts, ſince an aſtronomical obſervation was made there. For in his Magna Conſtructio B. II. c. 6. he draws the 24th parallel of latitude through Cararactonium in Britain, and makes it 57° diſtant from the equator: but in his Geography he defines the longeſt day to conſiſt of 18 equinoctial hours, ſo that according to his calculation it is 58°.

CATVRACTONIVM.

But at preſent, as the poet ſays[l],

Magnum nil niſi nomen habet.
It has nothing great but its name.

This place is now a very ſmall village, called *Catarricke* and *Catarrick-bridge*, but remarkable for its ſituation on the Roman military way, which here croſſes the river, and for heaps of rubbiſh ſcattered about which bear ſome face of antiquity, eſpecially at *Ketterickſwart* and *Burghale*[m], at ſome diſtance from the bridge and more to the eaſt by the river, where I ſaw a conſiderable work with four bulwarks

Catarick.

* Inq. 6 Hen. VI.

[d] He might have had them nearer: the rivers Kent, Louther, &c. in Weſtmoreland, being ſtocked with them. G.
[e] or as ſome write it Ribald.
[f] See genealogia com. Richm. in Lel. It. VIII. 67.
[g] Hiſt. Ecc. III. 14. Ingetlingum, Ongetlingum. Henr. Hunt. III. p. 190. in *Getlingum*.
[h] Earl Hunwald, with whom he took refuge from the violence of Oſwic, his colleague in the throne of Northumberland A. D. 651.
[i] Loc. cit. *Caturactone*. Ketpuht. Anton. *Catarracto*. Καταραχλονον, Ptol.
[k] Bede's words, II. 14. are *juxta vicum Catarractam*, be Ketepehte tune. Camden tranſpoſes the words to vicum juxta Catarractam.
[l]
[m] *Burgh halis*, above the bridge, *Caterickſwart*, below. MS. n. G.

thrown

thrown up to a great height at vaſt expence of labour. We have no certain accounts what it ſuffered formerly from the Picts and Scots when they ravaged the cities of Britain with fire and ſword. It ſeems however to have flouriſhed on the eſtabliſhment of the Saxon government (notwithſtanding Bede always calls it a village) till in the year 769 it was burnt by Eanred or Beanred, a tyrant, who ſhook the throne of Northumberland. But he ſoon after periſhed miſerably in the flames, and Cataractonium roſe out of its aſhes. For 77 years after king Ethelred here celebrated his nuptials with the daughter of Offa king of Mercia. It did not however continue long in a flouriſhing ſtate, being utterly ruined in the ſubſequent Daniſh devaſtations.

Hornby c. The Swale continues its courſe for a long way hence, not without interruption to a little diſtance from *Hornby*, a caſtle of the family of *St. Quintin*, which came afterwards to the *Coigners*, paſſing by only verdant meads and country villages, except *Bedall* on another ſmall ſtream which falls into it, which in Edward Iſt's time had its baron Brian *Fitz Alan*, of conſiderable family, being deſcended from the dukes of Britanny and earls of Richmond [m], but on failure of heirs male it fell by daughters to the *Stapletons* and *Greys* of *Rotherfeld*.

Bedal.

Topcliffe. The Swale now quitting Richmondſhire approaches the Ure, where it viſits *Topcliff*, the principal ſeat of the Percies, called Taden-cliff [n] by Marianus, who adds, that the nobles of Northumberland here took an oath of allegiance to Eldred the Weſt Saxon, brother of Edmund A. D. 949 [o]. At the very conflux of theſe rivers is *Mitton*, a little village, bur remarkable for a great ſlaughter. For in the year 1319, when England was nearly depopulated by the plague, the Scots carrying their ravages thus far, eaſily routed a conſiderable body of our prieſts and peaſants, collected and led into the field by the archbiſhop of York.

Mitton.

But to return.

Caldwell. *Aldburgh.* From Cataractonium the military way divides into two branches, the northernmoſt leading by *Caldwell* and *Aldburgh*, which laſt in our language ſignifies *Old town*. What was its antient name I cannot eaſily gueſs: it ſeems by its ruins to have been a large city, and near it is to be ſeen a ditch running through the little village of *Stanwig*, for almoſt eight miles between the Tees and Swale. In its courſe towards the north-weſt it paſſes by *Bowes*, now a little village, written alſo *Bough*, 12 miles off, where in former ages the earls of Richmond had their caſtle, a toll called *Thorough-toll*, and a gallows. The diſtance and the ſituation on a military way diſtinguiſhable here by a bold ridge eaſily evince that this was the LAVATRÆ and LEVATRÆ of Antoninus's Itinerary. A further proof of its antiquity we have in an antient ſtone in the church, where it lately ſerved for an altar, with this inſcription in honour of the emperor Hadrian:

Stanwig.

Bowes.

LAVATRÆ.

IMP. CAESARI DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI
Max. filio
DIVI NERVAE NEPOTI TRAIANO Hadria
NO AVG. PONT. MAXM .....
COS. I ..... P. P. COH. IIII. F. . . . .
IO SEV.

Alſo this fragment dug up in the ſame place:

.....
.....
NO L. CAE
FRONTINVS .
COH. I. THRAC.
.....

In the reign of Severus when Virius Luptis was lieutenant and proprætor in Britain, the firſt Cohort of Thracians was ſtationed here, for whoſe uſe this officer repaired a bath [p], as appears by the following inſcription removed from hence to *Connington* to the houſe of the renowned and learned ſir Robert Cotton knight:

DAE . . . FORTVNAE
VIRIVS LVPVS
LEG. AVG. PR. PR.
BALINEVM VI
IGNIS EXVST
VM. COH I. THR
ACVM REST
ITVIT. CVRANTE
VAL. FRON
TONE PRAEF . . .
EQ. ALAE VETTO

I muſt here correct the miſtake of thoſe who from a falſe copy of this inſcription giving BALINGIVM inſtead of BALINEVM, ſuppoſed the name of the place to have been BALINGIVM. But whoever cloſely examines the ſtone will find BALINEVM plainly on it, which the learned obſerve was uſed by the antients for BALNEVM, it being well known that baths were uſed as much by the ſoldiery as other people, both for cleanlineſs and health, they being accuſtomed in that age to bathe every day before they eat, and public as well as private baths were eſtabliſhed every where with ſo much extravagance, that a perſon "would think himſelf poor and "mean, unleſs the walls of his bath glittered with "large circular pannels of pretious ſtones [q]." In theſe both ſexes bathed promiſcuouſly, though both the laws of the emperors and the decrees of councils repeatedly and expreſsly forbid it.

Towards the decline of the Roman empire the *Numerus Exploratorum* with their præfect under the *Dux Britanniæ* was ſtationed here, as appears by the Notitia, where it is called LAVATRES. As theſe kind of baths were called in Latin *Lavacra*, ſome critic may preſume this place had the name of LAVACRA inſtead of LAVATRA: but I had rather derive it from the river that runs by, which I underſtand is named *Laver*. Its modern name of *Bowes* I take to be derived from the report which prevails among the people hereabouts, that the old town was deſtroyed by fire. The Welſh to this day call anything burnt *Boeth*, and hence the ſuburb of Cheſter beyond the river Dee, which the Engliſh name *Hanbridge*, the Welſh from its having been burnt

[m] From the earls of Britain and Richmond. H.

[n] Simeon Dunelm. calls it *Taddeneſclyf*, p. 156. Leland Coll. I. 353. quoting this in MS. ſays, in the margin was written, "*Taddeneſclyf* tunc erat regia villa, quæ nunc vocatur Romanè *Pontefract*, Anglicè *Kirkeby*."

[o] Ingulphus, who had better opportunities for information ſays, it was at York that chancellor Turketyl received their ſubmiſſions. G. but I cannot find it in his account of Turketyl's life.

[p] to whom he *reſtored*, G. But the truth is, Lupus only dedicated the altar to Fortune: the *cohort* of Thracians under Fronto *repaired* the bath.

[q] Seneca, Ep. 86. See before at Hope in Flintſhire, Vol. II. p. 589.

in an inroad of their countrymen called *Treboth* or the *burnt town*.

Stanemore. Here riſes that mountainous waſte tract always expoſed to wind or rain, which from its being rough and ſtoney is called in our language *Stanemore*, all the country around being a deſart except one inn *Spital on Stanemore.* to entertain travellers in the very middle of this ſtoney waſte, and near it a fragment of a croſs which we *Rerecroſs.* call *Rerecroſſe*, and the Scots *Reicroſs*, or the *king's croſs*. Hector Boetius, the Scottiſh hiſtorian, ſays it was ſet here as a boundary between England and Scotland, when William I. gave up Cumberland to the Scots to hold of him in fee on condition they ſhould not attempt any thing to the prejudice of the crown of England[q]. A little lower on the military way was *Maiden*caſtle. a ſmall ſquare Roman camp, called now *Maidencaſtle*, whence the borderers told me the Roman road ran over rough ground to *Caer Vorran*.

Earls of *Richmond.* The earls of Richmond were many according to the pleaſure of our kings, and ſeveral families bore that title. I will, however, recite them in their order as exactly and clearly as I can. Alan the *Red*, earl of Britanny[r]; Alan the *Black*[s], to whom William the Conqueror gave this tract; Stephen earl of Britanny, his brother[t]; Alan, earl of Britanny, ſon of Stephen[u]; Conan[x], earl of Britanny, his ſon, who, by the aſſiſtance of Henry II. king of England, recovered Britanny from his father-in-law viſcount *Porhoet*[y]; Jeoffrey *Plantagenet*, ſon of Henry II. king of England, who firſt married Conſtance, only daughter of Conan; Arthur his ſon, whom they ſay king John made away. Certain it is that the French ſummoned John to his trial on this account as duke of Normandy, and condemned him unheard without confeſſion or conviction, and adjudged him to have forfeited Normandy and his hereditary dominions in France. But, upon his publicly promiſing to take his trial at Paris for the death of Arthur, who had taken the oath of allegiance to him, he flew off from his word, which occaſioned a rebellion, and his being made priſoner in battle. A queſtion aroſe at this time whether the peers of France could try a crowned head and ſovereign prince, and conſequently their ſuperior, "the greater rank as it were abſorbing the leſſer," and the king of England and duke of Normandy being now one and the ſame perſon. But to return. After Arthur ſucceeded the following earls of Richmond: Guido viſcount de *Thouars*, who was the ſecond[z] huſband of Conſtance before-mentioned; Ranulph III. earl of Cheſter, who was her 3d huſband; Peter de *Dreux*, of the blood royal of France, who married Alice, only daughter of Conſtance by Guido de Thouars; Peter of *Savoy*, uncle to Eleanor, wife of king Henry III. who, dreading the reſentment of the lords and commons of England againſt foreigners, voluntarily reſigned this title; John[a] earl of Britanny, ſon of Peter de Dreux; John firſt duke of Britanny[b], who married Beatrix, daughter of Henry III. king of England, and had Arthur duke of Britanny, whom ſome make alſo earl of Richmond[c]. Certain it is that this title was enjoyed by his younger brother John immediately on his father's death, who added the lions of England in a bordure to the paternal coat of Dreux, with a canton of Britanny, was under Edward II. warden of Scotland, where he was kept a priſoner three years, and afterwards died without iſſue t. Edward III.[d] and his nephew John duke of Britanny, ſon of Arthur, ſucceeded in this earldom. On his dying[e] without iſſue a warm conteſt ariſing about the duchy of Britanny[f], Edward III. to ſtrengthen his party in France, granted this earldom to John earl *Montfort*[g], who had done homage to him for the duchy of Britanny, and being nearer in blood ſeemed to have a better title, and to be preferable to the daughter of his deceaſed brother, till he could recover his eſtates in France. This being afterwards effected by the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, the ſame king gave it to his ſon John of Gaunt, and he afterwards ſurrendered it to his father in exchange for other lands. The king immediately created John de Montfort ſecond duke of Britanny, ſurnamed the *Valiant*, earl of Richmond, having before made him his ſon-in-law to attach more firmly to his intereſts this brave man the ſworn foe to France. But he, for taking part with France againſt England, was diveſted of this earldom by act of parliament 14 Richard II. though he ſtill retained the title, and left it to his deſcendants. The earldom was given by the king to Joan of Britanny his ſiſter, widow of Ralph *Baſſet of Draiton*. On her death Ralph Nevill, earl of Weſtmoreland, firſt recovered the caſtle and county of Richmond *for life* by favour of Henry IV.[h] and after him John duke of Bedford[i]. Henry VI. afterwards conferred the title of earl of Richmond on his own brother Edmund *de Hadham*, by particular right, that "he might have a ſeat next to the dukes "in parliament." To him ſucceeded Henry his ſon, afterwards Henry VII. king of England. While he was in exile abroad, George duke of Clarence, and Richard duke of Glouceſter, had the earldom from their brother Edward IV. Afterwards Henry, baſe ſon of Henry VIII. was created by his father duke of Richmond, and departed this life without children 1535. Duke of *Richmond.*

In this county are 104 large pariſhes, beſides chapelries.

[q] Hiſt. Lib. XII. p. 267. Edit Aſcens. [r] He died 1089. Pref. Regiſtr. Hon. de Richmond.
[s] Brother to Alan the *Red*, to whom and not to Alan the *Black* the Conqueror gave Richmondſhire. Dugd. I. 46. He died 1093. Reg. Richm. Ib.
[t] He died 1104. Ib. 47. [u] He died about 1137. Reg. 8. [x] He died 1171. Dugd. ubi ſup.
[y] Dugdale ſays he married a daughter of Henry earl of Huntingdon. Over de S. Martin is about this time ſtyled earl of Richmond.
[z] Dugd. 48. and Gale ad Reg. Richm. p. 12. ſay ſhe married Ranulph before Guido, and being divorced from the former, had a daughter Alice married to ſir Peter Mauclere, or de Dreux, who enjoyed Britanny and its title in her right, and was ſucceeded in the latter by his ſon John. This Mauclere took the name of Dreux. Comp. Dugd. 49, 50. Gale, pref. 13.
[a] Dugdale omits him, and the genealogy of theſe earls in the Regiſter of Richmond ſays he never was earl of Richmond. He died 1224.
[b] He died 13 Edward I. Dugd. 51.
[c] The genealogy denies it, and ſays he died 1311. Robert de *Artois* was not earl of Richmond, as Froiſſart ſays, but of Bellomont. Liber feod. de Richmond. [d] 8 Edward III. Dugd. 52. [e] 48 Edward III. Dugd. Ib.
[f] Between John de Montfort and Joan the lame wife of Charles of Blois.
[g] Dugdale makes him ſon of the laſt John duke of Britanny, but the genealogy in the Regiſter of Richmond, his nephew, ſon of Arthur.
[h] Dugd. Bar. I, 298. For his uſe Mr. Gale ſuppoſes the Regiſtrum Honoris de Richmond was made. Pref. p. 30. [i] Dugd. II. 200.

ADDITIONS.

A MAP of
the
NORTH PART
of the
WEST RIDING
of
YORKSHIRE
From the best Authorities.
Engraved by J Cary
WAPONTAKES.
1. New Crofs
2. Staincliffe
3. Clare
4. Ainsty Liberty
5. Morley
6. Shirack
7. Barkston
WESTMORLAND
NORTH RIDING
WEST RIDING
EAST RIDING
LANCASHIRE
YORKSHIRE
Hawes
Askrig
Sedbergh
Kirkby Lonsdale
Settle
Skipton
Ripon
Harrogate
Knaresborough
York
Leeds
Bradford
Wakefield
Pontefract
Doncaster
Selby
Malton
Thirsk
Northallerton
Richmond
Scarborough
Whitby
Pickering
Helmsley
Easingwold
Tadcaster
Otley
Keighley
Halifax
Huddersfield
Barnsley
Sheffield
Rotherham
Thorne
Howden
Beverley
Hull
Driffield
Bridlington
Great Ouse Lake
Ponden
Colne
Clitheroe
Whalley
Blackburn
Burnley
Preston
Lancaster
Kendal
Ingleton
Settle
Malham
Gargrave
Long Preston
Tosside
Bolton
Embsay
Addingham
Ilkley
Otley
Wetherby
Boroughbridge
Aldborough
Roman Road
Roman Camp
Roman Station
Roman Antiquities
Tumuli
Druidical Circles
Ancient Camps
Ancient Entrenchments
Ancient Roads
Ancient Boundaries
Ancient Crosses
Ancient Castles
Ancient Monasteries
Ancient Abbeys
Ancient Priories
Ancient Nunneries
Ancient Hermitages
Ancient Chapels
Ancient Churches
Ancient Cathedrals
Ancient Towns
Ancient Villages
Ancient Hamlets
Ancient Manors
Ancient Parishes
Ancient Wapontakes
Ancient Liberties
Ancient Forests
Ancient Parks
Ancient Warrens
Ancient Chases
Ancient Commons
Ancient Moors
Ancient Fells
Ancient Mountains
Ancient Hills
Ancient Valleys
Ancient Rivers
Ancient Lakes
Ancient Springs
Ancient Wells
Ancient Bridges
Ancient Fords
Ancient Ferries
Ancient Canals
Ancient Navigations
Ancient Roads
Ancient Boundaries
Ancient Crosses
Ancient Castles
Ancient Monasteries
Ancient Abbeys
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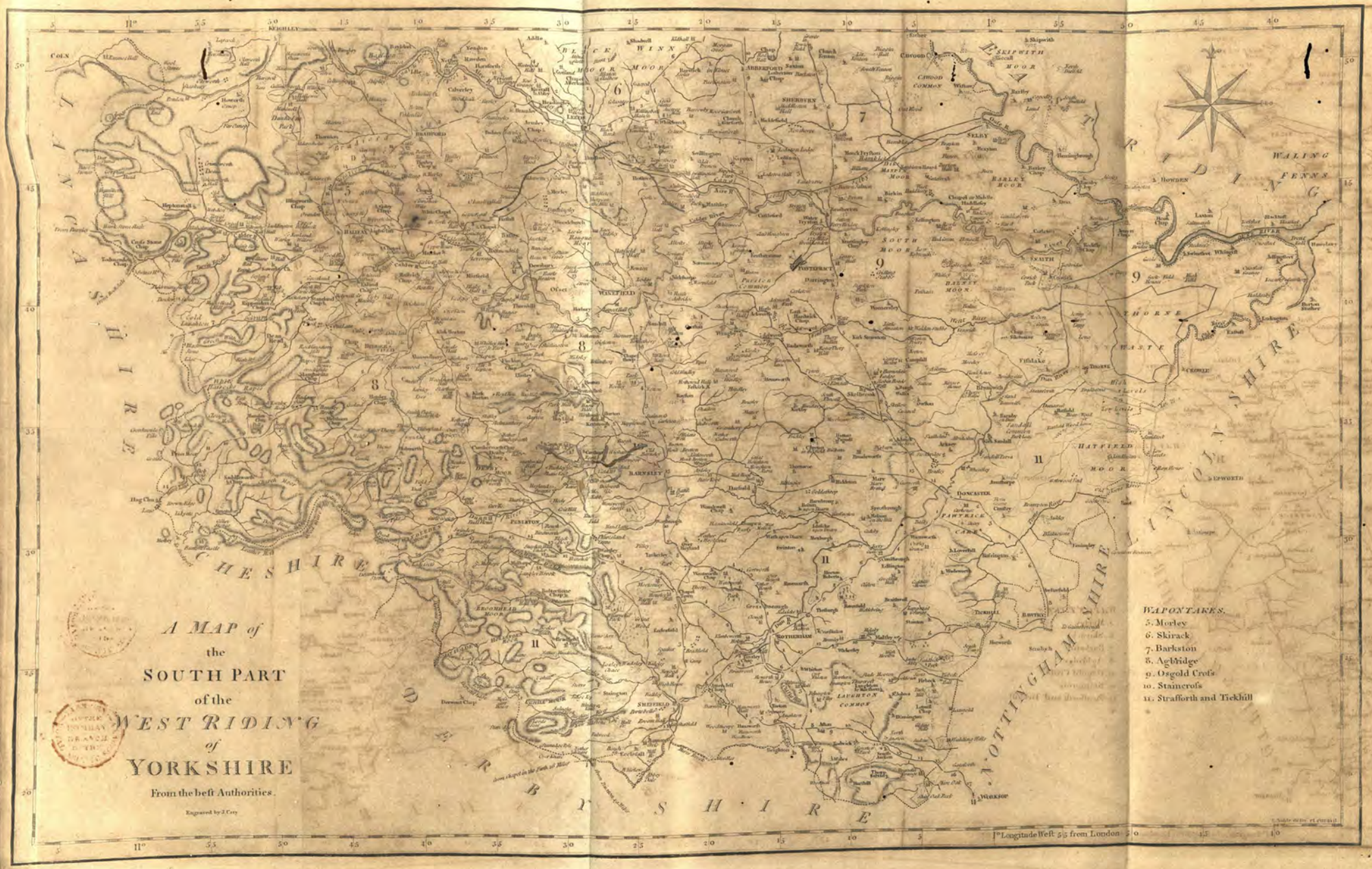
Ancient Fords
Ancient Ferries
Ancient Canals
Ancient Navigations


A MAP of
the
SOUTH PART
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of
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From the best Authorities.
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WAPONTAKES.
5. Morley
6. Skirack
7. Barkston
8. Agbrigg
9. Osgold Cross
10. Staincross
11. Strafforth and Tickhill
1st Longitude West 55 from London
WEST RIDING
LINCOLNSHIRE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
CHESHIRE
DERBYSHIRE
LANCASHIRE
WALING FENNS
THORNE WASTE
HATFIELD MOOR
SOUTH MOOR
BARNBY MOOR
BARLEY MOOR
HIGH MOOR
CHOOD COMMON
SKIPWITH Moor
BLACK MOOR
WINN MOOR
BROOMHEAD MOOR
LAUGHTON COMMON
PENISTON
BARNSLEY
WAKEFIELD
DONCASTER
POTTERNEWTON
SHEFFIELD
ROTHERHAM
SELBY
HALIFAX
BRADFORD
LEEDS
HOWDEN
WORKSOP
EPWORTH
THORNE
SNAITH
SCROOBY
FISHLAKE
TICKHILL
ROSTHWAITE
Dearne Chap.
Dearne R.
Don R.
Aire R.
Calder R.
Ouse R.
Trent R.
Humber R.

ADDITIONS.

WEST RIDING.

YORKSHIRE, the largeſt county in England, is in form a long ſquare of 90 miles, in compaſs 360 miles, containing about 3,770,000 acres, one city, 49 market towns, and 563 pariſhes[a]. The diviſion into *Ridings* is a corruption of the Saxon Þriðing, which conſiſted of ſeveral hundreds or wapentakes. Nor was it peculiar to this county, but formerly common to moſt of the neighbouring ones as appears from the laws of Edward the Confeſſor[b] and the life of Alfred[c].

The river Dunn was made navigable from Holmſtile in the townſhip of Doncaſter to Wilſick houſe in the pariſh of Barmby Dun, and from thence to Fiſhlake ferry 13 Geo. II.

Wortley. *Wortley* is a large lordſhip in Tankerſley pariſh. Sir Thomas Wortley, who was knight of the body to Edward IV. Richard III. Henry VII. and VIII. built a lodge in his chace of Warncliffe, and had a houſe and park here, diſparked in the civil war. Here was a bloomery and forge t. Charles I. now demoliſhed[d]. The male line of the Wortleys ended in ſir Francis, who deviſed the greateſt part of his eſtates to his natural daughter Anne Newcomen, afterwards wife of the honourable Sidney Montague, eſq. 2d ſon of Edward Montague earl of Sandwich, ſlain in Solebay fight[e]. It belongs now to Mary baroneſs Mount-Stuart, of Wortley, in her own right, wife of John earl of Bute, and daughter, and at length heir of Edward Wortley-Montague, eſq. grandſon of ſir Francis and the earl of Sandwich.

Wentworth. *Wentworth* gives name to a family as old as the Conqueſt, from whom deſcended Thomas created baron and viſcount Wentworth and earl of Strafford, beheaded on Tower hill 1641. His ſon William was reſtored 17 Charles II. and dying 1695 without iſſue male the title of baron Raby, &c. deſcended to Thomas Wentworth grandſon of his father's 2d brother, who was created viſcount Wentworth earl of Strafford and knight of the garter by queen Anne, who had employed him in divers foreign embaſſies. After many extraordinary acts of charity in the endowments of ſchools, churches, and chapels in this and other neighbouring towns, he died 1739, and was ſucceeded by his ſon William 4th and preſent earl. But this fine ſeat, ſituated in a delightful park, deſcended with the eſtate to the late marquis of Rockingham, whoſe nephew William earl Fitz William now enjoys it. Here are ſeveral capital pictures by Vandyke. The front with the two wings is 200 feet in length. On a high hill is a pyramidal building erected by the marquis in memory of the peace of 1746.

Monk Breton. *Monk Breton* or *Lunda* priory was founded by Adam Fitz Swain, a conſiderable baron early in the reign of Henry II. valued at £.239. *per ann.*[f]

Sheffield. "*Sheffield*, three miles from Rotheram, wher the "lord of Shrewſbyris caſtel is, the chief market town "of Halamſhire. Ther is a goodly lodge or manor "place on a hil top in Shefeld park. Ther be many "ſmithes and cuttelars in Halamſhire[g]." It is a large circular cloſe-built ſmoaky market town, at the foot of high hills. Its ſpacious church has a vault of the Shrewſbury family, and monuments of two earls George 1538 and 1590, and a 3d earl Gilbert 2d ſon of the latter 1616. The 2d of theſe had Mary queen of Scots in his cuſtody 18 years in his caſtle here, which was completely demoliſhed in the civil wars. Robert Downes, goldſmith, gave and collected money for another church, built 1719, but by reaſon of a diſpute with the patrons of the other not conſecrated till 1736, when it was called the chapel of St. Paul. Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury gave £.200 *per annum*, to the poor, and his great grandſon and heir-general founded an hoſpital here 1673 with this inſcription:

The hoſpital of the right hon.
Gilbert earl of Shrewsbury erected and ſettled by the
right hon. Henry
earl of Norwich, earl marſhal of England,
great grand-child of the aforeſaid earl, in
purſuance of his laſt will and teſtament,
Anno Domini 1673.

From this earl marſhal the manor of Sheffield with a great eſtate in the neighbourhood deſcended to Charles Howard, earl of Surrey, deputy earl marſhal of England, only ſon and heir-apparent of Charles now duke of Norfolk[i]. This town has been famous for the cutlery ware ever ſince the time of Chaucer, who in his Canterbury tales[h] ſays, of the miller of Trumpington, *a Sheffield whittle bare he in his hoſe.* The makers of it are ſaid to be 600, incorporated by the ſtyle of the cutlers of Halamſhire, a large tract of land, ſo called from the little vill of Hallam, and mentioned in Domeſday.

"Halamſhire goeth one way ſix or ſeven miles "above Sheffilde by Weſt, yet, as I here ſay, another "way the next village to Sheffild is in Darbyſhire. "Halamſhire hath plente of woodde, and yet there is "burned much ſe cole. Reaſonable good paſture, "but meate corne[i]."

A new ſilver plate manufactory has been eſtabliſhed at Sheffield with good ſucceſs. The china ware made in Worceſterſhire is brought hither to be painted. The market-place is rebuilding on an elegant plan under the patronage of the earl of Surrey, and a capital inn is eſtabliſhed here by tontine. Mr. Evelyn[k] mentions a vaſt oak growing in the park having above 10,000

[a] Mag. Brit. VI. 331. [b] c. 13. 34. [c] P. 74, 75. G.
[d] Mag. Brit. Ib. 505. [e] Siderfin's Reports, 315. Dugd. Bar. II. 445. G.
[f] Tan. 671. [g] Lel. V. 94. [i] G. [h] Millar's Tale, l. 3930.
[i] Leland, Ib. [k] Sylva B. III. p. 500. Hunter's edit.

feet

feet of board in it; and another oak was ſo large that when it was felled and laid aſide flat upon a level ground, two men on horſeback could not ſee each other's hats over it. He adds, in this park were growing 1646 above 100 trees worth 1000*l.* and there were ſtill two worth above 20*l.* beſides other large ones which he particularizes.

Lord Willoughby, preſident of the Society of Antiquaries, communicated to the Society from Mr. Watſon, F. A. S. 1761, a copy of a Roman inſcription found the preceding ſpring by a countryman ploughing a piece of uncultivated land called the *Lawns* in *Riveling* near *Stainington* in the parochial chapelry of Bradfield and pariſh of Ecclesfield [in Hallamſhire] c. York. This land had been long incloſed as a rough paſture, and was formerly foreſt or chace, and noticed by Evelyn in his Sylva as abounding with wood of a large ſize.

The plate is of copper about the thickneſs of common window glaſs, and the copy the exact ſize with the letters in their proper places and ſize. Upon the back of the plate but lengthwiſe was part of the ſame inſcription, beginning at the words *cum uxoribus* and ending at *Expedite—Albani*, cut in a rude and barbarous character. There was another plate found with this but quite broken in pieces, containing the ſame inſcription lengthways, in the ſame barbarous character, beginning with *Imp. Cæſar* and ending with *Civitatem dedit*, and continued on the back of the plate to *Albani*. As theſe plates tallied it ſeems very probable that the holes therein were made to rivet them together, and that the whole inſcription had been engraved anew in a better and more refined character with the addition of the words *Scriptum & recognitum*. On the back of the broken plate in the ſame barbarous character were about a dozen names, in two rows one under another, ſix in a row, but ſo defaced that only three could be made out.

VRBANI
SEVERI
PARATI.

Theſe he looked upon as part of the names alluded to in the words *Quorum nomina ſubſcripta ſunt*. Mr. Watſon forbore to ſend his own explanation as the copy was imperfect, and he had not been able to borrow the original, but was in hopes it might, through their intereſt with the duke of Norfolk, be procured for the ſociety of Mr. Bromhead, of Stainington, in whoſe poſſeſſion it was.

In a 2d letter he ſays, the plate had ſince fallen into the hands of Mr. Pegge, a member of this ſociety, who did not chooſe to part with ſo curious an acquiſition.

On my applying to Mr. Pegge 1777, his anſwer was, that "the plate was ſo eaten with ruſt that a conſiderable part of it could not be made out; that he tranſcribed as much as he could read, and carried his tranſcript and the plate to London, and Dr. Taylor had both ſome time; but told him he could make out very little more. Dr. Morton thought he could do ſomething, and Mr. Pegge believes *he* had both plate and copy, and returned it to the duke of Norfolk." The reader muſt therefore excuſe any further apology for the ſtate of the inſcription and the comment on it.

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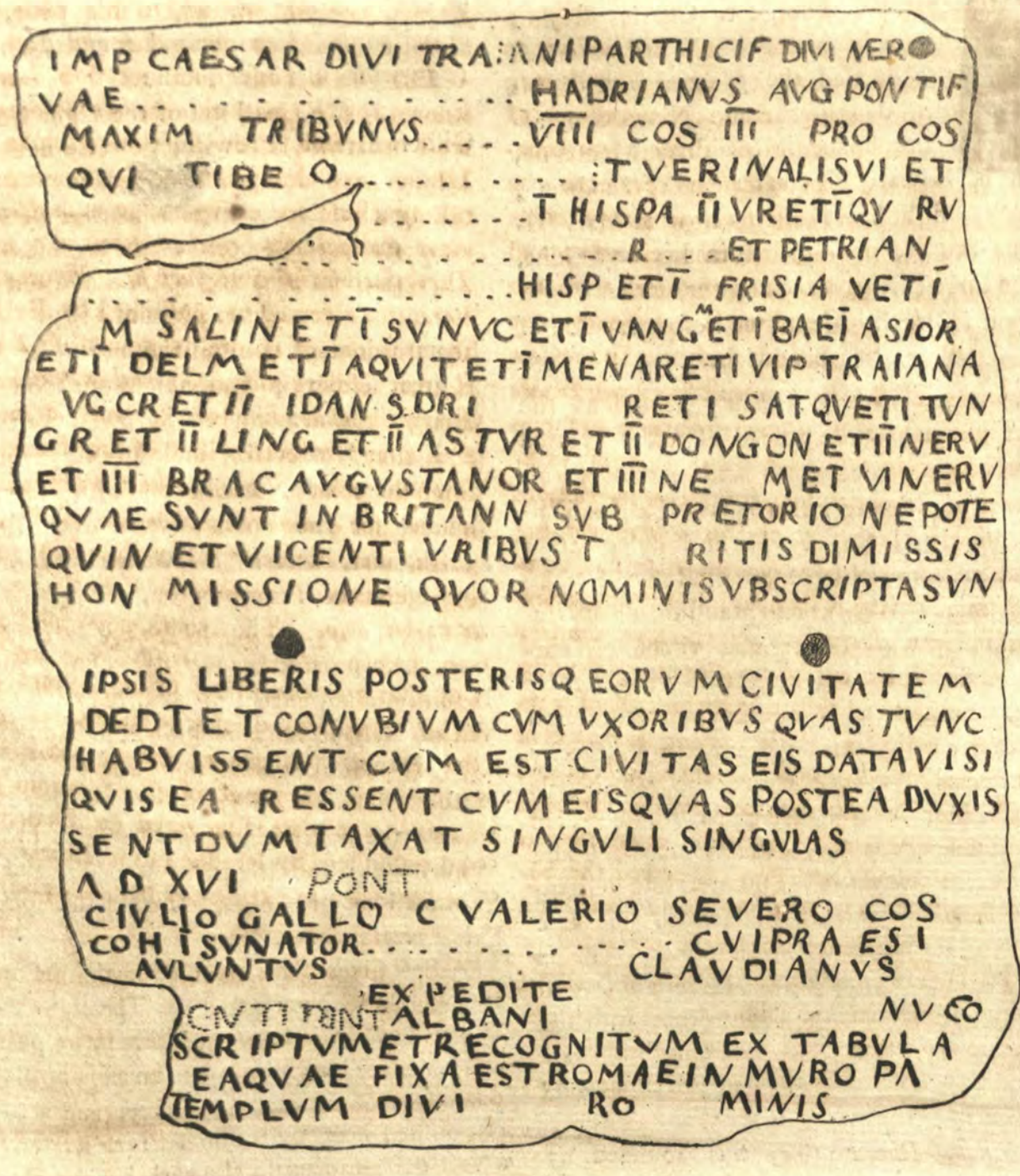


1 IMP. CAESAR DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI F. DIVI NER-
2 VAE *Trajanus Nepos* HADRIANVS AVG· PONTIF.
3 MAXIM*us* TRIBVNVS VIII COS III PRO COS
4 *iis* QVI TIBE*ri*O * *in cohorte* I VERINALIS VI ET * *militaverunt*
5 I HISPA. II VRETIQV*o* RV
6 R ET PETRIAN
7 HISP ET I FRISIA VET I
8 M SALIN ET I SVNVC ET I VANGI*on*VM ET I BAETASIQRVM
9 ET I DELM. ET I AQVIT. ET I MENAR. ET I VIR TRAJANA
10 VG CR ET II I DANSDRI R ET I SATQVI II TVN
11 GRET II LING. ET II ASTVR. ET II DONGON. ET II NERV.
12 ET III BRAC. AVGVSTANOR. ET III NE MET VI NERV. *or VM
13 QVÆ SVNT IN BRITANN. SVB PRETORIO NEPOTE
14 QVIN ET VICENTI VRIBVS T.. RITIS DIMISSIS
15 HON MISSIONE QVOR NOMINI SVBSCRIPTA SVN*t*
16 IPSIS LIBERIS POSTERISQ. EORVM CIVITATEM
17 DEDIT ET CONVBIVM CVM VXORIBVS QVAS TVNC
18 HABVISSENT CVM EST CIVITAS EIS DATA VI* SI *VEL
19 QVI SEAR* ESSENT CVM EIS QVAS POSTEA DVXIS *or CAELIBES ESSENT
20 . SENT DVMTAXAT SINGVLI SINGVLAS
21 A D XVI PONT
22 C. IVLIO GALLO C VALERIO SEVERO COS
23 COH. I. SVNATOR..... CVI PRAEEST
24 AVLVNTVS CLAVDIANVS
25 EXPEDITE
26 CNTIFONT ALBANI NVC O
27 SCRIPTVM ET RECOGNITVM EX TABVLA
28 (*aen*) EA QVAE FIXA EST ROMAE IN MVRO PA.* *(*Post*)
29 TEMPLVM DIVI (*Aug.*) RO MINIS* **ad Minervam.*

This ſingular monument of the Romans in Britain was conſidered as *contubernium* or cohabitancy rather than *connubium* or marriage. Accordingly we find all theſe ſeveral inſcriptions granting them *connubium* or *jus connubii* for one, and that for the firſt wife, *dumtaxat ſingulis ſingulas*, and afterwards extending the freedom of the city to their iſſue and poſterity.

But the benefit does not ſtop here. It is well known that Roman citizens were not allowed to contract marriage with any but Roman citizens. So Ulpian explaining *connubium* to mean a power of taking a wife according to law adds, *Connubium habent cives Romani cum civibus Romanis: cum Latinis & Peregrinis ita ſi conceſſum ſit.* Hence in the decree hereafter referred to, publiſhed by Bellori and Spon, the freedom of Rome is granted *firſt* to the *ſons* of Roman ſoldiers *quos ſuſceperint ex mulieribus quæ ſecum conceſſa conſuetudine viviſſe probatæ ſint*; and therefore Livy[m] calls the iſſue of the Roman ſoldiers and Spaniſh women, whom they were not allowed to marry, *cum quibus connubium non eſſet, novi generis homines*, and Horace[n] calls the ſoldiers under ſuch engagements

Turpes mariti conjuge barbara.

But after a ſervice of 25 or more years entitled them to an honourable diſcharge they were rewarded with the double privilege of having their marriages legalized and the grant of the freedom of the city, Thus in the plate diſcovered by Ficoroni at Rome. and publiſhed by Maffei in his Iſtoria Diplomatica, the terms are as explicit as poſſible, and the *jus con-*

He obſerves, that originally it was the cuſtom to compoſe the Roman legions of none but Roman citizens, but in ſucceeding times the neceſſities of ſtate required the introduction of foreign mercenaries into their armies. In order to preſerve the ſpirit of the antient law theſe foreign troops were admitted to the privileges of Roman citizens; and thus, as Ariſtides remarks, their ſoldiery were not Romans and yet were citizens of Rome, being made in the ſame inſtant citizens and ſoldiers: Ποιησαμενοι δε πολιτας, ετω και στρατιωτας εποιησατε, ωστε τες τε απο της πολεως μη στρατευεσθαι, κ τες στρατευομενες μηδ' οτιων ητ[ον ειναι πολιτας.

It is remarkable, however, from the inſcriptions under conſideration, that theſe foreigners did not become entitled to their privilege till they had completed the term of their ſervice. For this the following reaſons are aſſigned. The Roman ſoldiery were not allowed to marry. The emperor Claudius was the firſt who granted them the privileges of married men. Τας στρατευομενας, επειδη γυναικας εκ εδυναντο εκ γε των νομων εχειν, τα των γεγαμηκοτων δικαιωματα εδωκε[1]. How great the privileges annexed to the marriage ſtate were among the Romans we learn from various writers. But as the ſoldiery were debarred the benefit of taking wives, if they ever did ſo their ſtate

[1] Dio Caſſius. lxx. p. 961.

[m] XLIII. c. 3.

[n] Od. III. v. 6. But this is ſpoken of the ſoldiers of Craſſus' army, who being priſoners among the Parthians had intermarried with them.

nubii is extended to children by foreign women: *ut etiamſi peregrini juris feminas in matrimonio ſuo junxerint, proinde liberos tollant, ac ſi ex duobus civibus Romanis natos.* It is not unlikely that this was one of the privileges which Auguſtus granted to his ſoldiers on their diſcharge. *Quicquid ubique militum eſſet ad certam ſtipendiorum præmiorumque formulam adſtrixit, definitis pro gradu cujuſque & temporibus militiæ* & commodis *miſſionum*[o].

If it be matter of ſurprize that ſo few of theſe monuments have come down to us, it is to be obſerved that theſe particular diſcharges recorded on the plates under conſideration were confined to a few individuals, whom the emperors thought proper to indulge with a diſcharge under their own hand. Common diſcharges were made on producing certificates from their officers on paper or ſuch periſhable material. Theſe Vegetius and the Theodoſian Code call *Teſtimoniales.*

The form of all theſe decrees is the ſame: reciting firſt the emperor's titles, then the ſoldiers, their commander, and their ſervices, then the privilege, the date of the day and month and conſulſhip, the perſon ſoliciting the favour (except in the Hungarian plate and in Maffei's Gall. Antiq.) and the authentication of the copy.

Gruter has given four ſimilar inſtances of decrees in favour of the ſoldiery on braſs plates. The firſt is of Veſpaſian in his third conſulſhip in favour of the Marines on board his fleet at Ravenna under Lucilius Baſſus, who brought over the Dalmatian and Pannonian troops to his cauſe. Theſe troops being after 26 years ſervice quartered in Pannonia obtained the freedom of the city for themſelves, their wives then living, or the wives which men then ſingle ſhould hereafter take, their children, and deſcendants. The copy of this decree in two plates from the original record on one fixed in the capitol by the altar of the Julian family was found at Aquileia, and preſerved in the Barberini palace[p].

Another ſuch decree of Domitian in his 16th conſulſhip, A. D. in favour of the Marines who had ſerved the like term of years on board, was dug up 1547 at Cierla near Brez in Hungary on two tables of braſs[q].

A ſecond of the ſame reign and ſame conſulſhip in favour of the horſe and foot of particular cohorts in Dalmatia[r] comes neareſt our plate in ſtyle. This was found at Salona, and Maffei ſaw it at Florence.

The fourth and laſt inſtance given by Gruter[s] is of the reign of Adrian in favour of his Marines at Miſenum in his third conſulſhip, found at Cremona, carried firſt to Rome, and then to Venice. The copies in the two laſt inſtances were made from the originals on braſs plates at Rome *in muro poſt templum Divi Aug. ad Minervam.*

Bellori[t] and Spon[u] have publiſhed a fifth in favour of the marines at Miſenum in Philip's 3d conſulſhip A. D. 248, on a braſs plate of the ſize of a palm at Naples, whoſe original was in the ſame temple.

To theſe we may add a ſixth given by the marquis Maffei in his "Galliæ Antiquitates ſelectæ," Ep. I. p. 4. of the ſame reign 2d conſulſhip A. D. 247, in favour of the ten Prætorian cohorts, from an original in the ſame temple.

The marquis had before given in his Iſtoria Diplomatica, p. 30. Verona Illuſtrata, Part II. 270. and Muſ. Veron. XCVII. XCVIII. XCIX. two more of Galba's time, duplicates of each other, which he accounts for by the circumſtance of the grant relating to ſeven ſoldiers, each of whom would probably have a copy. This was publiſhed alſo by Gori and Muratori. It was made to fold or cloſe together like a book, with a braſs wire paſſing through holes. On the firſt leaf were the names of the ſoldiers: in the two next or innermoſt is the decree in larger letters, which was repeated in the 4th and laſt leaf. It ends as Gruter's, DLXXIII. *ſcriptum & recognitum ex tabula ænea quæ fixa eſt Romæ in capitolio in ara gentis Juliæ,* and with certain barbarous names probably expreſſing the country of the parties at whoſe requeſt it was obtained.

The reſcript or decree of Adrian in favour of his marines who had ſerved 26 years, printed by Gruter[x], is ſo exact a counterpart of this, *mutatis mutandis,* that I ſhall ſubjoin it as the beſt comment on it as well as the beſt direction for filling up ſeveral of the chaſms. What follows after the conſuls ſeems to have the ſame meaning in both plates, probably the perſon, and, in the Britiſh plate, the cohort, which ſolicited this favour.

IMP. CAES. DIVI. TRAIANI PARTHICI ET
DIVI
NERVAE NEPOS TRAIANVS HADRIANVS
AVG.
PONT. MAX TRIB. POTEST. XII. COS. III. P. P.
IISQVI MILITAVERVNT CLASSE PRAETORIA
MISENENSI QVAE EST SVB IVLIO FRONTO
NE SEX ET VIGINTI STIPENDIS EMERITIS
DIMISSIS HONESTA MISSIONE QVORVM
NOMINA SVBSCRIPTA SVNT IPSIS LIBE-
RIS POSTERISQVE EORVM CIVITATEM DE-
DIT ET CONVBIVM CVM VXORIBVS QVAS
TVM HABVISSENT CVM CIVITAS
IIS DATA AVT SIQVI CAELIBES ESSENT
CVM IIS QVAS POSTEA DVXISSENT DVM
TAXAT SINGVLI SINGVLAS.
AD XII K. MART.
P. IVVENTIO CELSO II. Q. IVLIO BALBO CAS.
EX GREGALE [Spon's has *ex optione*]
M. NVMISIO SAIONIS T. NOMASIO CORSO
VIN AC
DESCRIPTVM ET RECOGNITVM EX TABVLA
AENEA QVAE FIXA EST ROMAE IN MVRO
POST
TEMPLVM DIVI AVG. AD MINERVAM.

This decree of Adrian begins in the ſame manner, and the words to be ſupplied are
l. 1. *Trajanus Nepos.*
l. 4. f. *iis qui militaverunt in cohorte* I *Verinalis* VI *et.*
15 exactly in Adrian's
18 19 *data, aut ſi qui cælibes eſſent.*
21 the date of the month.
28 *ænea,* &c. . . . . *in muro poſt.*
29 *Divi Aug. ad Minervam.*

There is the ſame repetition obſervable on the back of Gruter's as of our plate. In his HONESTA is on the reverſe and HON. on the firſt; which is juſt the contrary to our plate. The names of the

[o] Suet. Aug. c. 49.
[r] Grut. DLXXIV. 5, 6, 7.
[s] Miſc. Erud. Antiq. p. 244.
[p] Gruter, p. DLXXIII. 1.
[q] DLXXIII. 2, 3.
[x] DLXXIII. 1.
[t] Grut. DLXXV. 1.
[u] Veſtig. Vet. Romæ.

perſons

perſon on whom the favour was conferred are alſo in two ſeparate plates in Gruter as on one in our inſtance.

Having premiſed thus much about the general deſign of theſe inſcriptions, it remains to ſay ſomething of the troops recited in them. Of 18 cohorts named here as ſerving in Britain, we find nine in Horſley [y] and two alæ.

Theſe are

Cohors.	Thoſe which occur here only are
I Hiſpanor	Coh. II Uretigorum
I Friſiorum	q. *Vettonum*
I Vangionum	M. Salin.
I Bætaſiorum	q. *Ala Sabiniana*
I Delmatarum	I Sunne
II Lingonum	I Aquit[z]
II Aſtorum	I Menar
VI Nervior	II Dongon
Ala. Petriana	II Nerviorum
Sabiniana	III Brac. Auguſtanor[a]
	I Nemet
	I Vir Trajana[b]

Temple brough.

Before the Dun reaches Rotheram it paſſes by *Templebrough*, a fair Roman camp, the north-eaſt corner worn away by the river, the area about 200 paces by 120, the ditch 37 paces deep from the middle of the valley to the bottom. The outer bank is covered with large trees, and on the ſide of the road was a barkleſs cheſnut tree, ſcarce fathomable by three men. On the north ſide of the river oppoſite to this work is *Wincobank*, a high hill, from which a large bank is continued almoſt four miles without interruption, called in one place *Daneſbank*. About a quarter of a mile ſouth from *Kempbank*, over which this bank runs, is another running parallel within it from *Birchwood* towards *Mexburgh*, terminating with half a mile of its weſt end, as Kempbank runs by *Swinton* towards Mexburgh more north [z].

Rotheram.

"*Rotheram* is a meatly large market town, and "hath a large and faire collegiate church. The col- "lege was inſtituted by one Scotte, archbiſhop of "York, otherwiſe called Rotheram, even in the ſame "place wher is now a very faire college, ſumptuouſly "builded of brike for a provoſt, 5 preſtes, a ſchole- "maſter in ſong, and 6 choreſtes, a ſcholemaſter in "grammar, and another in writing. In Rotheram be "very good ſmithes for all cutting tooles. I en- "terid into Rotheram by a fair ſtone bridge and 4 "arches, and on hit is a chapel of ſtone wel "wrought [c]." Rotheram is a large ſooty market town ſeven miles from Sheffield, having a beautiful church of red ſtone, with a handſome ſquare tower in the middle ſurmounted by a rich froſted ſpire. The chapel on the bridge is ſtanding, but converted into a dwelling-houſe for poor people. Thomas Scot alias Rotheram, archbiſhop of York 1481, founded in this his native town a college for a provoſt, five prieſts ſix choriſters, and ſix poor men, ſuppreſſed at the diſſolution, and now ſucceeded by a grammar ſchool. This town gave birth alſo 1587 to Robert Sanderſon, who received his education in the grammar-ſchool there and at Lincoln college, Oxford. He held ſeveral preferments in the county of Lincoln, was chaplain to Charles I. and Regius profeſſor of Divinity at Oxford, and at the Reſtoration promoted to the ſee of Lincoln, which he held till his death 1662, and was buried at Bugden. Beſide a variety of polemical writings he left in MS. twenty volumes of collections from regiſters, pedigrees, ledger books, rolls, evidences of private families and public bodies, monuments and church notes, of which a very few were purchaſed by the late Mr. T. Sympſon, of Lincoln, and are in the hands of his ſon the rev. Mr. T. Sympſon, one of the vicars choral of Lincoln; the reſt it is to be feared were, as Wood obſerves [d], diſperſed into ſeveral hands.

Maſbrough.

On the weſt ſide of the bridge of Rotheram is a village called *Maſbrough*, which is now one of the moſt flouriſhing villages in this part of the kingdom. Here was begun about thirty years ago or little more, by three brothers, Aaron, Joſhua, and Samuel Walker, a very conſiderable iron manufactory, by which they acquired very great fortunes. It is now carried on by their ſons. Here are furnaces for ſmelting the iron out of the ore, forges for making it malleable, mills for making the tin plates, which are alſo tinned here. Here are alſo made great quantity of goods of hammered iron for exportation. Great quantity of cannon have been caſt here both for our own government and foreign nations. They alſo make iron into ſteel and caſt all kinds of veſſels, &c. in the ſame metal.

Thribergh.

Near Rotheram is *Thribergh*, antiently the ſeat of the family of Normanvil, but by the marriage of an heireſs it came to Ralph Rereſby, eſq. about the reign of Henry III. In the Rereſby family it continued till ſir William Rereſby, bart. about 1704, ſold this eſtate to John Savile of Methley, eſq. and it is now the property of Savile Finch, eſq. his grandſon.

Sandbeck.

Sandbeck gave title of viſcount to James Sanderſon viſcount Caſtleton of Sandbeck [e], who died 1723, and his eſtate came to Richard Lumley earl of Scarborough, who took the name of Saunderſon [e], and rebuilt his houſe here from a deſign of Payne. Cloſe by the park in a moſt beautiful romantic valley are the poor remains of *Roche* abbey, founded for Ciſtertians by Richard de Builli and Richard Fitz Turgis 1147, valued at £.224. *per ann.* [f]. The gate-houſe and a very ſmall part of the ſouth and north tranſepts on each ſide the centre tower remain, making a pictureſque appearance. It was built from the quarries of white ſtone adjoining.

Roche *abbey*.

Laughton le Morthen.

A little ſouth of Roch abbey ſtands *Laughton le Morthen*. This church has a very lofty ſpire, and its ſituation, as well as that of the town, on high ground, makes this ſpire viſible at a great diſtance, and a mark for ſailors at ſea. Near the church may be traced the foundations of a very large caſtle, as it appears, but to whom it belonged, or how long ſince it ſtood, there are no traditions that I find. In this town lately ſtood a handſome ſtone houſe belonging to the antient family of Hatfeild, of Hatfield, but the preſent owner ..... Hatfeild, eſq; hath reduced it to a ruin. In this pariſh is *Thurcroft*, a good houſe and gardens, the ſeat of the Beckwiths. Woodifield Beckwith, eſq; died 1779, and it now belongs to his only ſon William Beckwith, eſq; a minor. Upon an eminence, near the houſe, ſtands an obeliſk,

Thurcroft.

[y] P. 88. 92. [z] Grut. 534. 4. 11 Grut. 380. 6. [a] Grut. 313. 8, [b] Gruter. [c] G.
[c] Lel. V. 92. [d] Ath. Ox. II. 321. In the laſt edition of biſhop Gibſon's Britannia, Sheffield is made the birth-place of this prelate.
[e] G. [e] Collins, I. 125. [f] Tan. 659. Burton, Mon. Ebor. I. 319.

which may be ſeen a great many miles, and was built about 1750 by William Beckwith, eſq; of Thurcroft.

Kiveton. On the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the county is *Kiveton*, the ſeat of the duke of Leedes, who has another houſe at *Thorpe Salvin* in its neighbourhood. Thorpe Salvain. Thorp Salvain was antiently the ſeat of the Salvain family, afterwards of the Sandfords.

Greyſbrooke. The village and chapelry of *Greyſbrooke* belongs to the Wentworth family. The Roman road paſſes through it, and the ſoil is very fertile and abounds with ſlate and coal. The late marquis of Rockingham had here a beautiful plantation of ſix acres and a pleaſure houſe in it. The Gills, a family of ſome note, of whom John was ſheriff of the county 1692, formerly reſided at *Car houſe* near Rotheram, but the eſtate belongs now to the marquis's repreſentatives, and the antient houſe being ruinous is rebuilt[g].

Coniſborough *caſtle*. "*Conſboro'* caſtle ſtandith on a rokket of ſtone and "dichid. The waulls of it be ſtrong and full of "toures. *Dunus fl. alluit villam*[h]." The caſtle is large, the outer walls ſtanding on a pleaſant aſcent from the river, but much overtopt by an high hill, on which the town ſtands, ſituate at the head of a rich and magnificent vale, formed by an amphitheatre of woody hills, in which flows the gentle Dun. Near the caſtle is a barrow, ſaid to be Hengiſt's tomb. The entrance is flankt to the left by a round tower with a ſloping baſe, and there are ſeveral ſimilar in the outer wall: the entrance has piers of a gate, and on the eaſt ſide the ditch and bank is double and very ſteep. On the top of the church-yard wall is a tomb ſtone, on which are cut in high relief two ravens or ſuch like birds. On the ſouth ſide of the church-yard lies an antient ſtone ridged like a coffin, on which is carved a man on horſeback; and another man with a ſhield encountering a vaſt winged ſerpent, a man bearing a ſhield behind him. It was probably one of the rude croſſes not uncommon in church-yards in this county. See it engraved on the plate of croſſes for this volume Pl. II. fig. 1. The name of *Conninesburgh*, by which this caſtle goes in the old editions of the *Britannia*, would lead one to ſuppoſe it the reſidence of the Saxon kings. It afterwards belonged to king Harold. The Conqueror beſtowed it on William de Warren, with all its privileges and juriſdiction, which are ſaid to have been over 28 towns. At the corner of the area, which is of an irregular form, ſtands the great tower or keep placed on a ſmall hill of its own dimenſions, on which lie ſix vaſt projecting buttreſſes aſcending in a ſteep direction to prop and ſupport the building, and continued upwards up the ſides as turrets. The tower within forms a complete circle, 21 feet diameter, the walls 14 feet thick. The aſcent into the tower is by an exceeding deep flight of ſteep ſteps, four feet and an half wide, on the ſouth ſide leading to a low door way, over which is a circular arch croſſed by a great tranſom ſtone. Within this door is the ſtaircaſe which aſcends ſtrait through the thickneſs of the wall, not communicating with the room on the firſt floor, in whoſe centre is the opening to the dungeon. Neither of theſe lower rooms is lighted except from an hole in the floor of the 3d ſtory, the room in which, as well as in that above it, is finiſhed with compact ſmooth ſtonework, both having chimney pieces, with an arch reſting on triple cluſtered pillars. In the 3d ſtory, or guard chamber, is a ſmall receſs with a loop-hole, probably a bedchamber, and in that floor above a niche for a ſaint or holy water-pot. Mr. King[i] imagines this a Saxon caſtle of the firſt ages of the heptarchy. Mr. Watſon thus deſcribes it[k]. From the firſt floor to the ſecond ſtory (third from the ground) is a way by a ſtair in the wall five feet wide. The next ſtair-caſe is approached by a ladder, and ends at the 4th ſtory from the ground. Two yards from the door at the head of this ſtair is an opening nearly eaſt, acceſſible by treading on the ledge of the wall, which diminiſhes eight inches each ſtory: and this laſt opening leads into a room or chapel 10 feet by 12 and 15 or 16 high, arched with freeſtone and ſupported by ſmall circular columns of the ſame, the capitals and arches Saxon. It has an eaſt window, and on each ſide in the wall about four feet from the ground a ſtone baſon with a hole and iron pipe to convey the water into or through the wall. This chapel is one of the buttreſſes, but no ſign of it without, for even the window though large within is only a long narrow loophole ſcarcely to be ſeen without. On the left ſide of this chapel is a ſmall oratory eight by ſix in the thickneſs of the wall with a nich in the wall and enlightened by a like loop-hole. The 4th ſtair from the ground 10 feet weſt from the chapel door leads to the top of the tower through the thickneſs of the wall, which at top is but three yards. Each ſtory is about 15 feet high, ſo that the tower will be 75 feet from the ground. The inſide forms a circle, whoſe diameter may be about 12 feet. The well at the bottom of the dungeon is filled with ſtones. There is not the leaſt reaſon for imagining this caſtle prior to the Chriſtian æra among us. Mr. Watſon deſcribes a regular chapel, and appears to have ventured to a more cloſe examination of the premiſes. The moſt ſtriking peculiarity in this keep is the outer ſtaircaſe ſo inſulated to all appearance. The aſhlar caſing of the whole tower is too neat for the barbarous Saxons, and the capitals of the chimney pieces will as well ſuit the age of Henry I. or II. as any other. This place is famous for giving birth to Richard Plantagenet of York, earl of Cambridge, grandſon to Edward III. and grandfather to Edward IV. who aſpiring to the crown was beheaded by Henry V.[l] Two pots of Roman coins were found near Coniſboro', of which Hearne had 41 ſent him by the rev. Mr. Fothergill of Pontefract[m].

Mexborough. About a mile below Coniſborough, and upon the oppoſite bank of the Dun, is *Mexborough*, which gives the title of earl to John Savile, now earl of Mexborough, his father having been created earl about 175.. This is the place once called *Maizebel*, where a great battle was fought between Aurelius Ambroſius and the Saxons, wherein the latter were defeated.

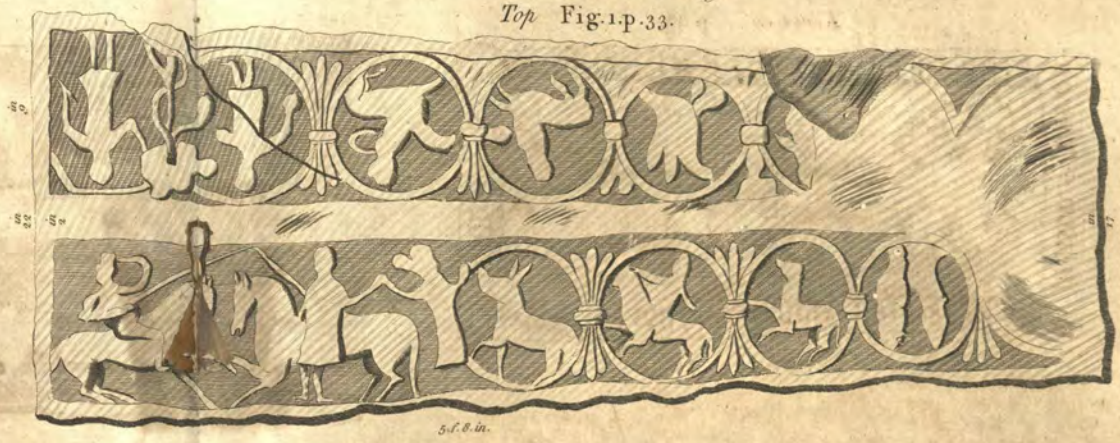
Sprotburgh. A great bank begins about *Sprotburgh* on the Don near Doncaſter, and then runs on northward ſeveral miles in the great road towards York, ſerving as a cauſeway, but then the road forſaking it it bends a little weſtward for ſome miles[n]. Sprotburgh is the pleaſant and much improved ſeat of ſir Lionel Copley, bart.* The houſe was built by ſir Godfrey

[g] Gent. Mag. XXXIII. 531—534.
[i] Obſervations on antient caſtles, Archæol. VI. p. 234—246.
[k] Hiſt. of the Warren family, I. 30.
[m] Note on Leland's It. I. 39. and Review at end of Leland.
[h] Lel. I. 39.
[l] G. Fuller's Worth. p. 91. Sandford, 384.
[n] Brokeſby in Lel. It. VI. 107.

* G. Copley,

Kirklees p.38.

Stone at Connisborough
Top Fig.1.p.33.



5.f.8.in.

Kirklees

Fig.1. *S. side*

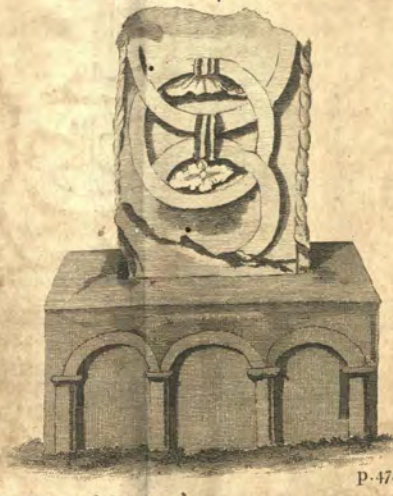
p.90.

Cross at Braithwell near Doncaster

5.f.

2

3



4

p.47.

Fig.3.p.53.

Cross in a field between Ferrybridge and Pontefract

+JESY :LE·FIZ MARIE PENSET DE LI FIZ NO

ROI DE WS. PRIE:

Jesu le fiz Mane pense toi le fils notre roi je vous prie

T. Cary Sculp.t

Copley, bart. F. R. S. who left to the Royal Society a ſum of money, the intereſt of which was to be diſpoſed of by truſtees, and, after their deceaſe, by the preſident and council, to any perſon who ſhould make any new diſcovery in art or nature, or perform any other work that ſhould be thought worthy of that reward. The Society have of late years changed this into a gold medal, worth £.5. having on one ſide the arms of the Society, and on the other an emblematic figure of Science. The title of baronet is now extinct; but the eſtate came by deſcent to Godfrey Hygins, eſq. who took the name of Copley. In this houſe is ſaid to be a fine collection of paintings chiefly formed by ſir Godfrey. Here was an hoſpital, valued at £.9. 13s. *per ann.*°

Aſton. *Aſton* was antiently the eſtate of the family of De Arches, afterwards of William de Melton, archbiſhop of York. It continued in the family of Melton for many years, till George Lord D'Arcy, about the reign of king Henry VIII. married Dorothy, ſole daughter and heir of ſir John Melton, knt. ſince which time this hath been a ſeat of the D'Arcies, till Robert D'Arcy, the laſt earl of Holderneſs, ſold it to Henry Verelſt, eſq; late governor of Bengal, who now reſides there.

Edlington. Not far from Cōniſboro' is *Edlington*, formerly the ſeat of viſcount Moleſworth, but for many years uninhabited, and now no better than an heap of ruins, but ſituate on a delightful pleaſant hill. In the woods here is a marble table inſcribed to a greyhound under an urn of freeſtone erected by lord Moleſworth about 50 years ago. Not far from Edlington is a pleaſant ſeat of —— Woodyear, eſq; and

Clifton. at *Clifton*, three miles from Doncaſter, an urn full of Roman coins of the bas empire, of Gallienus, Salonina, Poſtumus, Tetricus, Claudius, and ſome of Quintillus, who reigned but 17 days, was found 1705 by a labourer ſtriking his pickax on it; and on further ſearch a larger veſſel containing about two gallons more. Many of them were lodged in Mr. Thoreſby's muſeum P.

Doncaſter. "I notid theſe things eſpecially yn the towne of "*Dancaſter*. The faire and large paroche chirche "of St. George, ſtanding in the very area where ons "the caſtelle of the toune ſtoode, long ſins clene de-"cayid. The dikes partely yet be ſene and funda-"tion of parte of the waulles. Ther is a likelihood "that when this chirch was erectid much of the "ruines of the caſtelle was taken for the foundation "and the filling of the wallis of it. There ſtandith "an olde ſtone houſe at the eſt ende of the chirch "of St. George, now uſid for the town houſe, the "which as ſum ſuppoſe was a pece of the building "of the old caſtelle or made of the ruines of it. "There is in the declining *in area caſtelli* a prati "little houſe buildid of tymbre as a college for the "preſtes of the town. There was another paroche "chirch yn the towne yet ſtanding, but now it ſerv-"eth but for a chapelle of eaſe. Ther was a right "goodly houſe of white freres in the mydle of the "town now defacid: wher lay buried in a goodly "tumbe of white marble a countes of Weſtmerland, "whos name, as one told me, was Margaret Cobham. "The image of the tumbe is tranſlatid into St. "George's church, and by it as the crounet is made "ſhe ſhould be a duches. There was a houſe of "Gray friars at the north end of the bridge, com-"monly callid the freres bridge, conteyning a three "arches of ſtone. Here I markid that the north "parte of Dancaſter town, yn the which is but litle "and that mene building, ſtandith as an iſle; for "Dun river at the weſt ſide of the toun caſteth out, "and ſoon after at the eaſt end of the ſaid toune "cometh into the principal ſtream of Dun again. "Ther is alſo a grete bridge of five arches of ſtone "at the north end of this iſle; at the ſouth end "of which bridge is a great tourid gate of ſtone, "at the weſt ſide whereof is a fair chapel of our "lady, and thereof it is caullid St. Mary gate. "Ther appere no tokens as far as I could lerne "or ſe that ever Dancaſter was a wallid town, "yet ther be 3 or 4 gates in it, whereof that in the "weſt ſide is a praty toure of ſtone, but St. Marie gate "is the faireſt: the hole town is buildid of wood and "the houſes ſlated, yet is ther plenty of ſtone there-"about, The ſoile about Dancaſter hath very good "meadow, corne, and ſome would q."

Doncaſter is a neat town with a number of good houſes, greatly improved by new paving; the principal ſtreet well built, in which are three good inns and a large manſion-houſe erected by Payne about forty years ago, but uſed more for pleaſure than corporation buſineſs, which is done in the town hall; but the mayor lives in it. Here is a play-houſe built eight years ago, a handſome town-hall, and ſhambles of ſtone. St. George's church is a beautiful ſtructure, having two altar-tombs, one inlaid with a half figure in braſs (but neither anſwering to Leland's counteſs of Weſtmorland); another to Thomas Ellis five times mayor here, who founded an hoſpital to St. Thomas, endowed with £.11. *per annum*, now raiſed to £.110, and renewable at £.200, and died 1562; and another to Robert Byrkes, who gave Roſſington wood to the public, now fallen in to the corporation, who have an income of 4000 a year. On the laſt of theſe tombs is this uncouth inſcription new cut in Roman capitals:

Howe: Howe: who is heare:
I Robin of Doncaſter and Margaret my feare.
That I ſpent, that I had:
That I gave, that I have:
That I left, that I loſt.
A. D. 1579.
Quod Robertus Byrkes,
who in this worlde
did reygne thre
ſcore yeares and ſeaven,
and yet lived not one.

At the eaſt end is an old building with pointed arches and fire places, called the *Moothall*, and ſaid to have been a religious houſe; probably Leland's Black friars. At the ſouth end of the town on the further bridge over the Dun, which here makes an iſland called *Newton*, were a few walls, the piers of a gate, and a ruined chapel, probably Leland's Grey friers. Further on was the lower part of St. George's croſs ſupporting a long ſquare ſhaft, removed on new paving. At the other end of the town in the York road, is a pillar compoſed of a ſhaft and four round pillars of ſixteen tiers of ſtone, mounted on four ſteps, and a very high circular baſe. About a yard and an half from the ſteps this inſcription ranges round in old capitals:

✠ ICEST: EST: LA: CRVICE: OTE: D: TILLI: A: KI: ALME: DEV: EN: FAICE: MERCI: AM:

This is the croſs of Ote de Tilli, on whoſe ſoul God have mercy. Amen.

° Tan. 693.
P G. Phil. Tranſ. N° 303. p. 2149.
q Lel. I. 38, 39.

He was *seneſcallus comitis de Conigbroc* t. Stephen and Henry II. and witneſs to ſeveral grants of lands in this neighbourhood to abbies. The Society of Antiquaries have publiſhed a draught of this croſs from an old painting bought among lord Fairfax's collections by Mr. Thoreſby's father, and taken before Mancheſter's ſoldiers broke off the four corner croſſes, and part of the middle ſhank 1644, or after William Paterſon, mayor of Doncaſter, beautified it with four dials, ball, and fane 1678. The account annexed does not ſpecify whether the drawing is of the original croſs, or of that beautified by Paterſon: nor does it ſay whether Paterſon rebuilt it on the original plan, and as it now ſtands; for the print differs conſiderably from the preſent croſs.

In digging the cellars of Mr. Jarratt's houſe in Doncaſter, March 1781, was found ſix feet under ground the altar engraved Pl. I. fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, in height about two feet ſix inches, inſcribed to the *Deæ Matres* by *M. Nantonius Orbitalis*.

About four miles ſouth of the town is an incloſure of about two acres, called *Caerhouſe*, now a decoy, under water except in dry ſeaſons, when foundations may be ſeen, called by a name like *Portry Caer*, or *Pautry*, and ſaid to have been a city ſunk in the marſhes. I have this only by hearſay in the town. Doncaſter gave title of viſcount to James Hay baron Sauley 16 James I. created earl of Carliſle, 20 James I. and ſucceeded by his ſon James, who died without iſſue. James Fitzroy, baron of Tindale, natural ſon of Charles II. was created 1562 earl of Doncaſter and duke of Monmouth, beheaded 1685. His ſon James duke of Buccleugh died in 1704, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Francis, who was 1742 reſtored to this title of earl of Doncaſter, and dying 1751, was ſucceeded by his grandſon Henry the preſent earl.

Eccleſfield. At *Eccleſfield*, near Doncaſter, was an alien priory of Benedictines, cell to St. Wandrageſil in Normandy, given by Richard II. to the Carthuſian monaſtery at Coventry [r].

Wheatley: Thence Dun runs by *Wheatley*, the ſeat of ſir George Cook, bart. one of whoſe family Bryan Cook, eſq; gave by will 1660 the whole rectory of *Arkſey* to five truſtees for the payment of ſo much to the vicar there as with his antient ſtipend of £.12. 13*s*. 4*d*. *per annum* amounts to £.100. a year, and £.40. *per annum* to a ſchoolmaſter to inſtruct the poor, and £.60. for building an hoſpital for 12 of the oldeſt poor, who receive each £. 5. *per annum*. His brother ſir George Cook, bart. gave 1683 by will £. 200. and two cottages for building a ſchool houſe. Scarce two miles from Arkſey is *Adwick in the ſtreet*, the rectory whereof was bought by Anne daughter of John Savile, eſq; for about £. 900. and ſettled in truſt for the uſe of the church for ever. Mr. Joſhua Brook commemorated her in an inſcription over the door of the parſonage houſe rebuilt by him:

Arkſey.

Adwick in the ſtreet.

Rectoria de Adwick acceſſit clero ex donatione D'næ Annæ Savile ex proſapia Savillorum de Methley oriundæ [6].

Tickhil. "The market town of *Tikhil* is very bare, but "the church is fair and large. One Eſtfelde, ſtuard "ſumtyme of Tikhil and Heatfeld, lyith ther in a "tumbe of ſtone, ob. A. D. 1386. The caſtel is "well dichid and waullid with a very hard ſuart [s] ſtone "hewid; the dungeon is the faireſt part of the caſtle. "All the buildings withyn the area be down ſaving "an old haulle. Ther was a houſe of freres a litel "by weſt without Tickhil, where lay buried divers "of the Fitz Williams as the grandfather and father "to my lord privy ſeal, the which be now tranſlated "to the paroche chirch, ſo is Pureſoy. There were "alſo buried divers of the Clarelles. There is yet "a place by Tikhill called *Clarelles haulle*. The "lordſhip of Tikhil was in time paſt of ſuch eſtima-"tion that it was named the honor of Tikhil [t]." Conſiderable earthworks remain; a deep ditch finely overhung with trees, and at the ſouth-eaſt end a very high keep within the ditch, but partly without the inner wall of the caſtle. The caſtle is one of our earlieſt ſpecimens of Norman architecture, being granted by the Conqueror to Roger de Buiſly with 49 manors in this county [u]. The area within is occupied by a ſtone houſe, in which are ſaid to have been ſome paintings. The old bridge and gate remain on the weſt, ſome ruins on the ſouth, and walls five feet high hanging to the keep. In the caſtle was a royal free chapel or collegiate church of four prebends, founded by Eleanor, queen to Henry II. [x] The priory mentioned by Leland was of the Auguſtine order, founded as Speed by John Clarell dean of St. Paul's t. Edward I. [y] Here was alſo an hoſpital, dedicated to St. Leonard [z]; and another in a marſh near the town [a]. The church is a handſome fabrick, with an altar tomb of Fitz Williams and lady 1478, 1496, 1533; and another with this inſcription:

Wills Eſtfeld *quondam ſeneſcallus de domino de Holderneſs ac de honore de Tyckhill cum d'na Philippa regina Anglie ac de dominio de Heytfeld cum d'no Edmundo duce Eborac ac Margareta uxor ejus qui quidem Will'mus obiit* 24 *die menſis Dec.* A. D. 1386. *cujus a'i'e propitietur deus* [b].

Clarelles hall beforementioned by Leland was the ſeat of an antient family of the Clarells, which eſtate came by marriage to the family of Fouljamb of Aldwark near Rotherham.

Harworth. Eaſt of Tickhill, near Bawtry, on the edge of Nottinghamſhire at *Harworth*, Robert Moreton, eſq; founded before 1316 an hoſpital for an eccleſiaſtic maſter and certain poor, valued at £.6. 6*s*. *per annum*, ſtill in being, and in the gift of the archbiſhop of York [c].

Hatfield. At *Hatfield*, then called *Haethfelth*, Ceadwalla, king of the Britans, with Penda, king of Mercia, ſlew Edwyn the firſt Chriſtian king of Northumberland, with his eldeſt ſon Offrid, 933 [d]. Near the town are many entrenchments. Here alſo was born William, ſecond ſon of Edward III. 1335, and not at Hatfield in Herts: for it appears by the rolls that his mother Philippa gave five marks to the neighbouring abbot and five nobles to the monks of Roche, to pray for his ſoul, which ſums are transferred to the church of York, where he was buried, and has a monument, and they are ſtill paid by the duke of Devonſhire to the archbiſhop, dean, and chapter of York. It is pretended no rats have ever been ſeen in this town, nor ſparrows in the neighbouring village of

[r] Tan. 683. [6] G. [s] black. [t] Lel. I. 39.

[u] See a plan and deſcription of it in Archæol. VI. 266—268. by Mr. King, who, I think without reaſon, objects to Mr. Camden ſaying the town "was fortified by the caſtle." This certainly was the caſe, for ſmall as the town was its inhabitants took refuge in the caſtle in times of danger.

[x] Tan. 675. [y] Ib. 687. [z] Ib. 684. [a] Tan. 691.

[b] Mr. Gale ſuppoſes Tikhil was antiently called Ict-thill. Nennius ſays there was a battle at Eiccin: this was the battle at Hatfield chace. The river ſeems to have been called Iken. Kinard ferry is hard by in Lincolnſhire, which ſee. MS. n. G.

[c] Tan. 689. [d] Bede, II. 20.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

p. 34.

Fig. 3.

p. 34.

Fig. 4. p. 34.

Fig. 8. p. 35

Fig. 5. p. 35

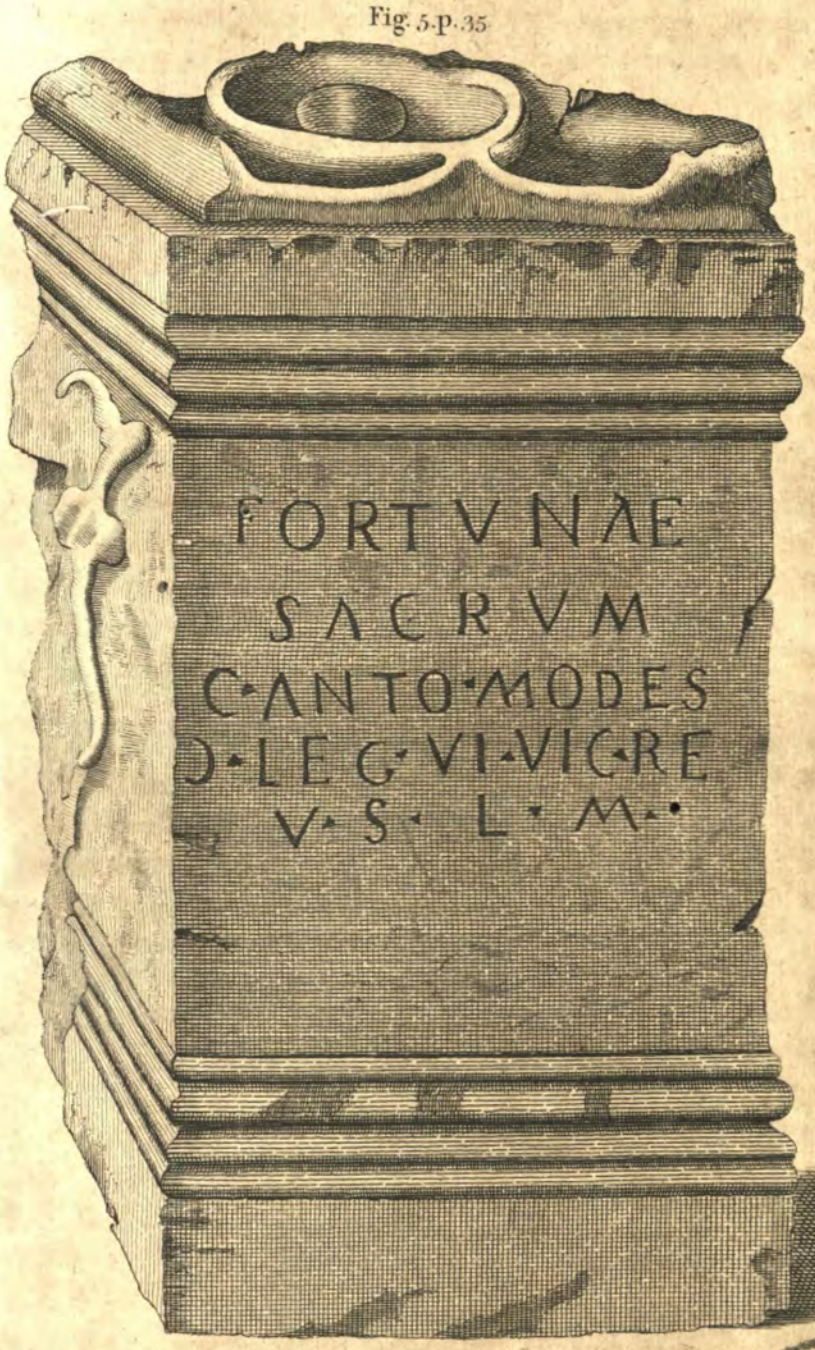


Fig. 6. p. 35.

Fig. 7. p. 35.

Fig. 15. p. 39.

Fig. 10. p. 38.

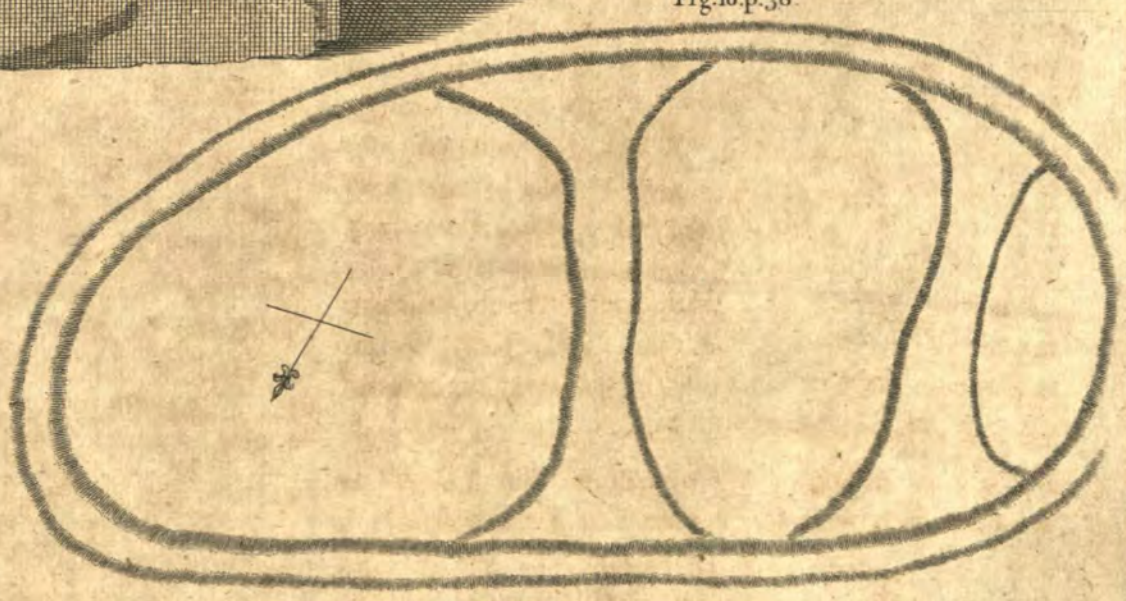


Fig. 9. p. 38.

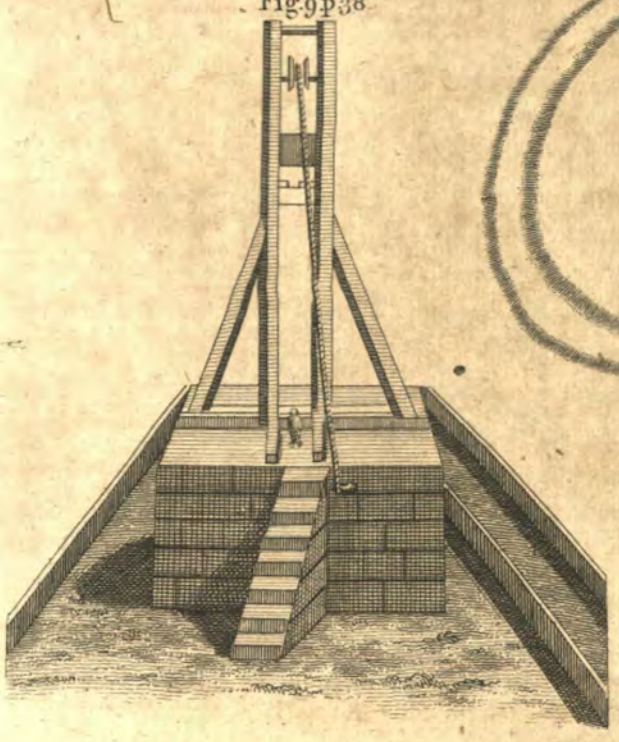


Fig. 11. p. 38.

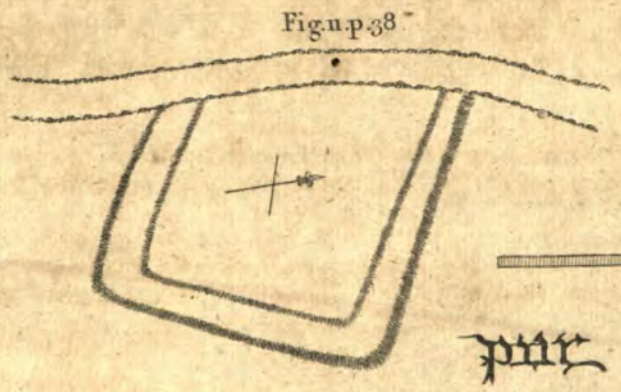


Fig. 12. p. 39.

Fig. 14. p. 39.

pur bon Amour

Lindholme in the moors below it, though it is good ſoil for corn or paſture, notwithſtanding its being encompaſſed with a moraſs[7]. "Ther is a fayre "paroch chirch in Heathfeld village, and a parke "therby: the lodge or manor place is but meanely "buildid of timber. The quarters about Hatfield be "foreſt ground, and though wood be ſcars there, "yet there is plentie of redde deer that haunt the "fennes and the great mores thereabours[e]."

Hatfield chace, the largeſt in England, containing within its limits above 180,000 acres, one half of which was yearly drowned and ſurrounded with water, was by Charles I. ſold to col. Vermuiden without the conſent of the commiſſioners and tenants to diſchaſe, drain, and cultivate, which to the general ſurprize and advantage he at length effected at the expence of £. 400,000[f], and drained above half. In the middle of Hatfield waſte lived an hermit named William of Lindholme. His ſtudbound cell was remaining 1747, with a well of clear ſpring water. At the eaſt end ſtood an altar of hewn ſtone, and at the weſt end was the hermit's grave, covered with a freeſtone ſlab, 8 feet and a half by 3, and eight feet thick. Under it Mr. Stovin found the ſcull, leg, and thigh bones, and a ſmall piece of beaten copper. The moraſs is covered with gale, an odoriferous herb, and ſilk or cotton groſs[g].

Cowicke. Near the confluence of Don and Are is *Cowicke*, the pleaſant ſeat of the antient family of the Dawneys, which name occurs frequently among the ſheriffs of the county, and of which ſir John Dawney was by Charles II. 1680, advanced to the degree of viſcount Downe of Ireland[8], which title is held by his great-great-grandſon 5th and preſent viſcount.

Biſhop Gibſon, and after him the compiler of Magna Britannia[h], ſays archbiſhop Whitgift was born at *Whitgift*, a village in *Marſhland*, but Godwin at *Grimſby* in Lincolnſhire. Theſe levels, or marſhes, eſpecially eaſt and north-eaſt of *Thorne*, a market town, though in Leland's[i] time a village, are generally a turf moor, but in other places are intermixed with arable and paſture grounds. By reaſon of the many meres it was formerly well ſtored with fowl and freſhwater fiſh, eſpecially eels. But in the reign of Charles I. ſeveral gentlemen undertook to drain this mooriſh fenny country. There is a drain cut from about Thorne to Gowle, ten miles long, and very broad. As to Mr. Camden's obſervation about the riſing of the ground, ſeveral old men have affirmed that the moor between theſe two towns is ſo ſunk by draining, that whereas they could before ſee little of the ſteeple, they now ſee the churchyard wall. At the depth of a yard or two have been found great quantities of foſſil oaks, and firs, from 20 to 35 yards long, black and durable: aſh ſoft and crumbling when dry, and willows, though ſofter, entire. Theſe trees had been burnt or cut down, and ſtone and wooden wedges, and broken axheads were found with them. Alſo fir cones and acorns, and Roman coins of Veſpaſian and other emperors much defaced, links of chains, horſe heads, and a battle ax and old knife. Several large roots have been found ſtanding upright, and others inclining at low water in the great cut to Gowleſhire.

Whitgift.

Thorne.

Some of the trees have been found lying along with their roots faſtened, others ſeemed to have been cut or burnt off from the roots. In digging theſe cuts were found gates, ladders, hammers, ſhoes, nuts, &c. and the land is obſerved to lie in ridges in ſome places as if it had been ploughed. Mineral earth was ſometimes found under the turf, and ſometimes only ſand. About 100 years ſince the entire body of a man was found four yards deep at the bottom of a turf pit, with his head to the north, his hair and nails undecayed. It is ſaid that in the cut to Gowle was found a Roman coin of Domitian or Trajan, and others of divers emperors have been ſince met with. From the poſition of the trees and roots, and other circumſtances, it is evident that they grew where they were found, being probably foreſts cut down and burnt by the Romans as the Britans retreated to them[k].

"By the church garth of Thurne is a praty pile "or caſtele, wel dikid, now uſed for a priſon for "offenders in the foreſtes, but ſumtime longing to "the Mulbrays, as Thurne did[l]."

Hampoll. At *Hampoll* was a priory of Ciſtertian nuns, founded about 1170, valued at £. 63. *per annum*.[m]

Noſtal. "Where the paroch chirch of St. Oſwaldes is "now newly builded was in Henry I's tyme a "houſe and church of poor heremites as in a "woddy country ontill one Radulphus Aldlaver, "confeſſor to Henry I. began the new monaſtery of "chanons, and was firſt prior of it himſelf. The "building of this houſe is exceeding great and fair, "and hath the goodlieſt fountain of conduit water "in that quarter of England. *Secundus prior a "poſtremo* fetched this conduit a mile and above of, "and builded an exceeding fair kitchen alſo in the "monaſtery. There lyith a praty pole of water at "the weſt end of the houſe[n]." "From Pontfract "to St. Oſwald's a very fair and wel buildid houſe "of chanons, where is a metely fair conduit of "water and caſtelid hard againſt the front of the "houſe[o]." "St. Nicholas' hoſpital at Pontifract "came a late days to the order of the priory of St. "Oſwald[p]."

"*Noſtall*, about three miles from Pontfract, had "a church and houſe of poor heremits dedicateed to "St. James[q]." Here Ilbert de Lacy in the reign of Rufus began, and his ſon Robert finiſhed in that of Henry I. a monaſtery of Auſtin canons, valued at £. 492.[r] Tanner takes no notice of Atholphus as its founder, whom Stowe, p. 204, makes alſo its firſt prior[s]. It is the ſeat of ſir Rowland Wynne, bart. a minor, whoſe father cut down all the fine old timber about it, and died February 1785.

Hemſworth. Not far from hence is *Hemſworth*, where Robert Holgate, archbiſhop of York, deprived by Mary for being married, founded an hoſpital 1544, for 10 poor aged men, and as many women, who have each about £. 10. *per annum*, and the maſter who is to read prayers to them between £. 50 and 60. *per annum*. The archbiſhop was likewiſe benefactor to if not founder of the ſchool there[9].

A little more to the ſouth or ſouth-weſt, upon an eminence, from which is an extenſive proſpect over the country adjacent, eſpecially to the weſt, ſtands

[7] G. [e] Lel. It. I. 39, 40.
[f] Abraham Delapryme, miniſter of Thorne, in Phil. Tranſ. N° 275. p. 980. The ſeveral pamphlets which were publiſhed againſt him may be ſeen in Brit. Top. II. 457, 458.
[g] Gent. Mag. 1747. 23. 1785. 589. [8] G. [h] VI. 401. [i] I. 40.
[k] Delapryme in Phil. Tranſ. 275. Gent. Mag. 1785. 589. [l] Lel. It. I. 40. [m] Tan. 673.
[n] Lel. I. 44. [o] Ib. V. 91. [p] Ib. 43.
[q] Lel. I. 34. [r] Tan. 645. [s] MS. n. G. [9] G.

Brearly

Brearly.

Brearly Manor, once the ſeat of the Harringtons, now belonging to Farrand Foljamb, eſq; of Aldwark, but the houſe hath, for many years, been let to farmers.

Stainland. Slack.

Near *Stainland* have been found ſeveral Roman coins [10]. At *Slack*, in this townſhip, Mr. Watſon places

CAMBODUNUM.

CAMBODUNUM, where are manifeſt traces of an antient ſettlement [t]. Here are four cloſes called the *eald* or old *fields* and *crofts* adjoining to the track of the Roman road from Mancunium, and containing an area of 12 or 14 acres, watered by two brooks that meet at the town, and curve round three ſides of it. Foundations of ſtrong ſtone buildings a yard thick, drains, pieces of thick glaſs, urns, bones, bricks 22 inches ſquare, teſſelæ, coins, and ſlips of copper have been diſcovered in all theſe foundations. One of the braſs coins was inſcribed CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. S. C. and rev. - - - PVBLICA. Alſo two Roman inſcriptions, engraved with an altar, Pl. I. f. 5, 6, 7. The latter was dug up on the ſite of a temple, in whoſe ruins were Roman bricks, and on the weſt ſide of it an hypocauſt, formed in the uſual manner of brick pillars, ſtanding on the eaſt ſide of a ſmall room (probably a bath), four yards by two and a half, with a pavement of lime and pounded bricks, with a drain at one corner. The inſcription on the altar, which was in the poſſeſſion of the late Mr. Watſon, of Stockport, is to be read thus:

Fortunæ ſacrum Caius Antonius Modeſtus centurio Legionis ſextæ Victricis Piæ Fidelis votum ſolvit lubens merito.

The altar has a focus and a ſtep on the baſe, as if to kneel on.

The inſcription, fig. 6. is walled up in a buildlng. Fig. 7. was in Mr. Whitaker's hands. Both are probably of the ſame time by the cut of the letters. About 60 or 70 yards from the above mentioned building in a croft is a place called the *Hall body*, where, by the inequality of the ground, ſeems to have been a large building, or fort [u]. The legion mentioned on the altar came over with Hadrian about A. C. 120, and continued here till the Romans quitted the iſland. The diſcovery of a coin of Hadrian here rev. Cos. II. S. C. a figure ſtanding holding a ſpear in his right hand, fixes it to his reign. From this ſtation point three roads. One called the *Greengate*, pointing north from it to Eland: *Danes road*, or *Saville gate*, over Stainland more, and ſerving as a boundary between Halifax and Huddersfield pariſhes. A third to Mancheſter [x].

Holland mentions among ſir Robert Cotton's antiquities the *Gretland* altar, which Mr. Horſley ſaw lying in Conington church, and it is now at Trinity college, Cambridge, whence it is engraved Pl. I. fig. 8. He reads the five laſt letters *ſuſceptum merito animo gratio ſolvit*. *Civitas* means the *ſtate* of the Brigantes. The date of the conſulate is A. U. C. 208. Mr. Ward thinks *Diu* a corruption of Δευς, which Heſychius ſays is the ſame as Ζευς. Gruter has a very incorrect copy of this inſcription [y]. Mr. Watſon [z] would read it *Divis civitatis Brigantium*, and thinks the altar was found in Stainland.

Sowerby.

At *Sowerby*, near Gretland, was found in ploughing a conſiderable number of Roman coins 1678, but the greateſt part were embezzled and concealed by the labourers [11].

The bricks found at *Eland* are ſuppoſed by Horſley to belong to the *Cohors quarta* Bretonum mentioned in the Notitia, and ſome ſuch name as *Britteenum* occurs on a broken altar in Scotland [a]. Watſon imagines them a detachment of the garriſon at Slack or Cambodunum who went to make bricks at Grimſcar about three miles from it [b]. A number of bas empire coins were found in a rock in Eland hall wood 1769 [c]. Others about 60 years ago at *Beeſtones* in Stainland [d]. The Roman road called the *Green way* from Slack points to the firſt place. Mr. Richardſon informed Hearne of Roman coins found fallen from a precipice in Stainland [e]. Others at *Sowerby* in *Silver field*. There are traces of a fort at the head of this village. Other Roman coins found in Halifax pariſh. On the point of Lee hill near Slack is a circular camp, about 80 yards each way: a bank or trench runs from it up Linley moor to the Watch hill, a ſmall round hill, and tumuli are ſcattered hereabouts; indications of the battle ſaid to have been fought here, which may have occaſioned the name of Slack from Slaȝe, *ſlaughter*. Mr. Whitaker [f] ſuppoſes this relates to the demolition of the town of Campodunum by Cedwallin and Penda before-mentioned, but Mr. Watſon will not allow the two kings could encamp in the ſmall circle above deſcribed. On *Greenhalgh* hill in Eringden is a circular camp, diameter about 16 yards, walled round and fortified with two breaſtworks. At *Coneygarth* in Sowerby are traces of another fort. Theſe Mr. Watſon ſuppoſes Saxon. Another *Coneygarth* is a remarkable high hill at Ripponden in Barkiſland townſhip, and in Stamford townſhip is a large conical hill called *Caſtle hill*. At *Raſtrick* was another hill of the ſame name, trenched about, and hollow in the middle, about 188 yards diameter, lately deſtroyed for the ſtone which it contained. A larger ſimilar mount at *Mirfield*, a few miles hence. Three Daniſh urns, with aſhes and bones, were found at the bottom of the walk near Shaw hill leading to Heath houſe [g]. In Barkiſland townſhip, near Ringſtone moor, is a confuſed circle of ſmall ſtones called the *Wolfold*, and near it a parcel of rocks on a common called *Wholeſtone* or *Holyſtone* more. At the edge of Norland moor a large ponderous ſtone, called the *Lad Stone*, projects from a ridge of rocks. At *Riſhworth* ſtones piled ſeveral yards on each other, and called the *Rocking ſtones*, are ſaid to have formerly had that quality, and near it *Boeth dean* ſpa, a mere coal water. Another *Rocking ſtone* with rock baſons at Warley is alſo thrown down. A third in Soyland called the *Awſe* or *fairy's hole*, with a carnedh. At Stansfield is a number of druidical ſtones, called *Hawkſtones*, *Humberds*, *Brideſtones*, &c. One of the latter a ſingle ſtone, about five yards high, three diameter, and the pedeſtal about half a yard is called the *Bride*. Another ſtone near it, called the *Groom*, is thrown down. At Sowerby a ſingle ſtone near ſix feet high, called the *Standing ſtone*. *Robinhood's pennyſtone* near Lud-

[10] G.
[t] Hiſt. of Halifax, p. 32.
[u] Whitaker's Hiſt. of Manch. I. 87—89, 4°. Watſon's Hiſt. of Halifax, 40—44.
[x] Watſon Ib. 44—49.
[y] Horſl. 312. See Muſgrave's Geta Brit. p. 33.
[z] P. 36. He has given a poor engraving of it.
[11] G.
[a] See Northumb. lxxvi. Halifax, p. 313.
[b] Halifax, p. 52.
[c] Ib. 53.
[d] See in Watſon, p. 54—57.
[e] Letter at end of Leland's Itin. I.
[f] Hiſt. of Manch. 92.
[g] Ib. 57. 62.

denden

denden may have been a rocking ſtone or Coit y Artur. *Crimleſhworth*, in Wadſworth townſhip, may have been a cromlech; as alſo the Rocking ſtone that bounds the townſhips of Golcar and Slaighthwait, which is ten feet and a half long, nine feet four inches broad, and five feet and a quarter thick, weighed near 18 tons, and was lately thrown off its centre, though ſtill capable of being rocked[f]. A braſs celt was found a few years ago in a bed of clay in Skircoat townſhip[g].

Halifax. *Halifax* was a garriſon for the parliament, and Heptonſtall for the king. A battle was fought near the latter, and the works at Camp end above Warley are of that time[h]. The woollen trade was brought hither from Rippon about the time of Henry VI.[i] and in 1758 no leſs than 34 fulling mills were in this pariſh, beſides corn and other mills[k]. Mr. Camden ſeems to have haſtily taken up the popular etymology of the name of Halifax. He appears to have been here a little before 1580. It was therefore a contradiction in him to ſay in one place that not many ages before it grew up from a little village to a large town, and in another that about 1443 here were but 13 houſes. Be that as it will, though it has no name in Domeſday-book, William earl of Warren, who died 1138, gave it to the abbey of Lewes by the expreſs name of "eccleſia de Halifax" almoſt 500 years before Camden's time. Wright derives its name from the real face of John the Baptiſt kept here by ſome hermits, and the church is ſtill dedicated to him[l]. The pariſh conſiſts of 26 townſhips, or hamlets, and is from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt near 20 miles, and from eaſt to weſt about 17[m]. The number of families in 1763 and 1764, taken from the vicar's Eaſter books, is 8244, which, at only five perſons to a family, will give 41,220, an amazing increaſe in leſs than 200 years, if Camden's information was near the truth, which there is good reaſon to think it was, and this increaſe is entirely owing to the flouriſhing ſtate of their trade[n]. Of the great increaſe of inhabitants here ſee a MS. paper by Mr. John Waterhouſe, lord of the manor, who lived near 100 years. At the time of his birth, 1443, there were but 13 houſes in Halifax, which in 120 years were increaſed to 520 houſeholders, who kept fires and anſwered the vicar's demands 1566[o]. The town is ſeated in a very deep bottom, and extends far in length, but not in breadth[p]. The ſtreets are narrow, the houſes moſtly built and covered with ſtone. It has a market only by preſcription[q], and was twice repreſented in Parliament 1656, 1658[r]. The pariſh reaches weſt to *Blackſtone edge*, whence is an extenſive view into Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and Wales. The church is a large ſtructure, 64 yards long, by 20 wide; the tower 39 yards high; under the chancel a library. It has been a vicarage ever ſince 1273[s], and has, as in Mr. Camden's time, 11 chapels belonging to it[t]. Dr. William Rokeby (of the family of Rokeby, of Kirk-Sandal, by Doncaſter, where he was born, if not here, was vicar of Halifax, and rector of Sandal, lord chancellor of Ireland t. Henry VII. biſhop of Meath 1507, and archbiſhop of Dublin 1511, where he was buried 1521, but his heart here in a chapel which he ordered to be built on the north ſide of the church, where his memorial is now removed, and his heart has been often dug up[u]. Nathaniel Waterhouſe, ſalter, or oildrawer, of Skircoat, who died 1641, founded an almſhouſe for 12 old people, a blue-coat hoſpital for 20 children, the overſeer whereof has £.45. *per annum*, yearly ſalaries to the miniſters of ſeveral chapels of 2, 3, 4, and 5£. a legacy to the freeſchool, founded by queen Elizabeth, and a houſe for the lecturer[x]. Theſe ſums, with money for repair of the banks, amount to £.300. *per annum*[12]. Queen Elizabeth founded a free grammar ſchool in Skircoat 1585, which has had ſeveral benefactors[y]. This town gave title of viſcount 10 Charles II. and of marquis 1684 to George Saville, which ended with his ſon William 1700, in which year it gave title of baron to Charles Montague of Horton, c. Northampton, created earl of Halifax 1714, for his eminent ſervices to the ſtate, particularly in the article of re-coinage[13]. He was ſucceeded by his nephew George 1715, and he 1739 by his only ſon George, who dying 1711 without iſſue male the title is extinct. This town gave birth to Dr. Henry Brigg, Geometrical profeſſor at Greſham college, Dr. Robert Farrar, laſt prior of Noſtel and biſhop of St. David's, burnt 1555; Dr. David Hartley, who was the principal means of making Mrs. Stephens' lithontriptic medicines public; Dr. Lake, biſhop of Chicheſter 1685; ſir John Saville, baron of the Exchequer 1598, and his brother ſir Harry provoſt of Eton 1596; to Dr. Tilſon biſhop of Elphin 1655; and to Dr. Tillotſon archbiſhop of Canterbury. As to Johannes de Sacro boſco, though commemorated on the corporation ſeal, Halifax has no pretenſions to him[z]. The woollen manufacture flouriſhes here and extends in the ſpinning or weaving branches as far as Settle, 30 miles diſtant[a].

The inhabitants within Hardwicke foreſt claimed a cuſtom for time immemorial, that if a felon be taken with goods to the amount of 13*d*.½ ſtolen within their liberty, after being carried before the lord's bailiff, and tried by four frithburgers from four towns within the ſaid precinct, he was on condemnation to be executed on the next market day, after having been ſet in the ſtocks firſt; and after his execution the coroner was to take the verdict of a jury and ſometimes of thoſe who condemned him. He was to be taken either *handhabend*, i. e. in the act of ſtealing, or *backberond*, having the goods about him, or *confeſſioned*. The ax was drawn up by a pulley, and faſtened with a pin to the ſide of the ſcaffold; and the beaſt ſtolen being faſtened to the pin that ſtayed the block, on a ſignal given by one of the jurors holding up his hands, the bailiff or his ſervant whipped the beaſt, and the ax fell down; or if there was no beaſt employed, the bailiff or his ſervant cut the rope. This cuſtom is now diſuſed, but there ſtill remains at *Gibbet lane* a ſquare platform of earth, raiſed about 4 feet above the level of the ground, and 13 feet broad, aſcended by a flight of ſtone ſteps, on which were placed two upright pieces of timber five yards high, joined by a croſs beam at top;

[f] Mr. Watſon in Archæol. II. p. 353—363.
[g] Watſon's Halifax, 19. 31.
[h] Ib. 63, 64.
[i] Ib. 66.
[k] Ib. 69.
[l] Ib.
[m] Ib. 1, 2.
[n] Ib. 146, 147.
[o] Ib. 147. G.
[p] Pennant, Tour in Scotland, 1772, p. 361, 362.
[q] Watſon's Halifax, 69.
[r] Ib. 213.
[s] Ib. 357. 8, 9, 62.
[t] Ib. 395. 452.
[u] Ib. 502. G.
[x] Ib. 609. 38.
[12] G.
[y] Ib. 604. 712.
[13] G.
[z] See Watſon, p. 457.
[a] Pennant, ubi ſup.

within theſe was a ſquare block of wood 4 feet and an half long, which moved in grooves, and had an iron ax faſtened in its lower edge, ſtill to be ſeen in the gaol. It weighs 7lb. 11oz. is 10 inches and an half long, 7 inches over at top and 9 at bottom, and towards the top are two holes to faſten it to the block. The cuſtom ſeems not older than the grant of Wakefield manor, in which Halifax is included, to earl Warren, and it was not annexed to a foreſt but a manor. Corporal puniſhments were practiſed at other places, and by different lords, and this power of the barons may have been kept up longer at Halifax than elſewhere, and dropt by degrees as the tenures in capite ceaſed: and the great trade here might require its continuance the longer. It ended by the bailiff's having been threatened after the laſt executions with a proſecution if he repeated them: 49 perſons ſuffered by it between 1541 and 1651. It is not known whether earl Morton introduced this machine from hence at Edinburgh, and was executed by it 1581, according to the Scotch tradition, that the inventor of it among them firſt ſuffered by the only inſtrument of the kind in Scotland, which is ſtill ſhewn in a room under the parliament houſe at Edinburgh, and ſaid to have been but once uſed, which looks as if it was not very antient there, and its date here is unknown. A print of the execution of the ſon of T. Manlius, done by Aldegraft of Weſtphalia, dated 1553, repreſents the ſame machine [b]. See Pl. I. fig. 9.

CAMPODVNVM. Mr. Watſon [c], as we have already ſeen, places CAMBODUNUM at *Slack*, and *Campodunum* at Doncaſter. He takes this *Caſtle hill* at *Almondbury* to be Saxon. See pl. I. fig. 10. Nothing Roman has been found within a mile of it, and no Roman roads lead to it, notwithſtanding the aſſertions of Gale, Drake, &c. Horſley, conſcious of this, removes Cambodunum between Greetland and Stainland, where the altar was found [d]. Mr. Watſon had before ſhewn [e] that the Campodunum of Bede [f] is by Alfred rendered Donaſelða, which comes nearer to Doncaſter, near which at Hatfield the Saxon chronicle poſitively declares Edwin was defeated and ſlain. Mr. Whitaker [g] warmly contends that all the three names given by Mr. Camden mean the ſame ſtation, whereas Mr. Watſon clearly ſhews that two of them are different. Wheeloc's edition of Bede reads *campo Dono*, of which Alfred's is a literal tranſlation, though Smith's edition makes it one word. The additions to Gibſon's Camden ſay there is no appearance of ſtone or brick at Almondbury, but large maſſes of cinders or vitrified earth (one above two feet thick every way) have been found. The blackneſs of the edges of the ſtones in the preſent buildings is the ſame in the quarries; conſequently not a mark of fire [14]. In 1782, in digging for materials to mend the roads, foundations of antient buildings of hewn ſtone were found, which Mr. Brooke ſaw.

Hudersfield. *Hudersfield*, a good market town a little diſtant from Almondbury, is a conſiderable market for woollen cloth. The merchants from Wakefield, and other places, buy cloths here of the makers, and dreſs and prepare them for the foreign markets. Here was a cloth hall, built about the year 1760. Probably this town took its name from *Hudard* the Saxon's obtaining ſome victory here.

Richard-Henry Beaumont, eſq; F. S. A. the chief heir male and repreſentative of his ancient family, now reſides at *Whitley-Beaumont*, which his anceſtors poſſeſſed in the reign of Henry II. Whitley.

Kirklees. *Kirklees* nunnery was founded t. Henry II. by Reyner of Flanders, for Ciſtercians, valued at £.19. *per annum* [b]. In this houſe it is pretended Robin Hood was bled to death by deſign. His tomb with a plain croſs on a flat ſtone is ſhewn in the cemetery. In the ground, at a little diſtance, lie two graveſtones, one of which has the following inſcription round a croſs for one of the prioreſſes:

Douce Jhu de Nazareth fites (*or* eye) mercy a Elizabeth de Staynton jadis priores de ceſt maiſon [i].

See it engraved in our plate of Croſſes.

Here is a ſquare Roman camp. Pl. I. fig. 11. The north and weſt ſides are levelled by the road. It was made to command *Old Ford*, a paſſage over Calder being too near Cambodunum to ſerve as a halting place. Dr. Richardſon [k] calls it Caſtlefield.

Dewſbury. Nothing now remains of Paulinus' croſs at *Dewsbury*. A charter for a market at Dewsbury was obtained about 1740.

Suthill. Not far from Dewsbury is *Suthill* hall, an antient ſeat of the family of Suthill. It is now greatly ruined, and the eſtate belongs to the duke of Montague.

Woodchurch. At *Woodchurch* in Skirack wapentake near Dewsbury, was a cell of Black canons from Noſtel, valued at £.17. *per annum* [l].

Wakefield. Theſe things Leland "eſpecially noted in *Wakefield*. "The faire bridge of ſtone of 9 arches, under which "runnith the river of Calder, and on the eaſt ſide of "this bridge is a right goodly chapel of our Lady and "2 cantuarie preeſtes founded in it, of the founda"tion of the townſmen as ſum ſay, but the dukes of "York were taken as founders for obtaining the "mortemayne. I hard one ſay that a ſervant of king "Edward IV. father, or elſe of the erle of Ruthe"land brother to king Edward IV. was a great doer "of it. There was a ſore batell faught in the fourth "feeldes by this bridge, and in the flite of the "duke of York's parte other the duke himſelf or his "ſun therle of Rutheland was ſlaine a little above the "barres beyond the bridge going up into the toun "that ſtandith full fairly upon a clyving ground. "At this place is ſet up a croſſe *in rei memoriam*. "The commune ſaying is there that the erle wold have "taken ther a poore woman's houſe for ſocour, and "ſhe for fere ſhet the dore, and ſtrait the erle was "killid. The lord Clifford for killing of men at "this battle was callid the Boucher. The principal "church that now is in Wakefield is but of a new "work, but it is exceeding fair and large. Sum "think that whereas now is a chapelle of eaſe at the "other ende of the toune was ons the old paroch "chirch. The vicarage at the eſte ende of the "chirch garth is larg and fair. It was the perſonage "houſe not very many yeres ſyns: for he that now "lyvith is the 4 or 5 vicare that hath been there. "Afore the impropriation of this vicarage to St. "Stephane college at Weſtminſter the perſonage "was a great lyving, yn ſo much that one of the "erles Warines, lordes of Wakefeld, and much of

[b] Watſon, 214—239.
[c] Archæol. I. 221—226.
[d] P. 414.
[e] P. 32—39.
[f] II. 14.
[g] Manch. I. 91.
[14] G.
[h] Tan. 674.
[i] Lel. It. II. 128.
[k] Lel. It. I. 146.
[l] Ib. 650.

"the

"the cuntery thereabout, did give the perſonage to "a ſunne or near kinſman of his, and he made the "moſt part of the houſe where the vicarage now is. "The toun ſtreachith out al in lenght by eaſt and weſt, "and has a faire area for a market place. The build- "ing of the town is meately fair, moſt of timber, "but ſome of ſtone. Al the hole profit of the "town ſtandith by courſe drapery. Ther be few "townes in the inward partes of Yorkſhire that "hath a fairer ſite or ſoile about it[l]. It is a very "quick market town and meately large. In the "town is but one chefe church. There is a chapel "beſide wher was wont to be *Anachoreta in media* "*urbe unde & aliquando inventa fœcunda.* Ther "is alſo a chapel of our lady on Calder bridge "wont to be celebratid *a peregrinis.* The Guarines "earls of Surrey as I reade wer ons lords of this "town. It ſtandyth now al by clothing. A forow "length or more out of the town be ſeene dikes and "bulwarkes, & *monticulus egeſtæ terræ, indicium tur-* "*ris ſpecularis,* wherby apperith that ther hath ben "a caſtel[m]. A quarter of a mile without Wake- "field apperith an hille of erth caſt up wher ſome "ſay that one of erles Warines began to build, ſum "ſay that it was nothing but a windmille hill. The "place is now caullid *Lohille*[n]."

Wakefield is a large town well ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a hill which inclines to the Calder here navigable. By the increaſe of trade and manufactures it has of late years been much improved, and an act of parliament was obtained about twelve years ago for new paving the town, which has occaſioned its being ornamented with many good houſes. In the ſtreet at right angles with Kirk-gate to the weſt are the inns, ſome good modern houſes, with the church, which is large and lofty, but the ſpire too ſhort for the lofty tower. The chapel on the bridge is pretty intire, 10 yards long and ſix wide, the weſt front divided into compartments with arches in relief, their ſpandrils richly flowered, and over each compartment five ſhorter ones with hiſtorical reliefs, which may allude to the occaſion of erecting the chapel. The 1ſt is broken; in the 2d is a woman reclined lamenting, a youth at her feet ſits wringing his hands; in the 3d two youths kneel praying by the ſide of a woman in the ſame attitude. In the 4th a groupe of figures obſcure; in the 5th a man ſitting, another ſtanding before him, and an embattled building. The buttreſſes are beautifully carved, and each was crowned with a rich fynial. The north and ſouth windows have rich tracery. This chapel ſtands partly on the bridge and partly on the ſterlings, and was lately a warehouſe for hemp, and has been converted to various purpoſes, which has of late years much damaged it. It is ſaid to have been built by Edwatd IV. in memory of his father: but this king ſeems to have been rather the repairer or rebuilder than the founder of this chapel: for it appears by a charter of 31 Edward III. dated at Wakefield, that Edward III. by that inſtrument ſettled £.10. *per annum* on William Kaye and William Bull and their ſucceſſors for ever, to perform divine ſervice in a chapel of St. Mary newly built on the bridge at Wakefield, the ſaid £.10. made payable out of the following towns, viz. Wakefield, Stanley, Oſſet, Pontefract, Preſton-Jacklin, and Water Friſton, to which charter ſir William de Norton, ſir Brian de Thornhill, ſir Henry de Soothill, ſir John de Calverley, and ſeveral neighbouring gentlemen were witneſſes. A chantry for two prieſts in this chapel was valued at the ſuppreſſion at £.14. 15ſ. 3½.[o]

There is an antient tradition that a younger brother of one of the earls Warren was made parſon of Wakefield, and had Dewſbury alſo and penſions from all the churches within the fee of earl Warren in Yorkſhire, and had a ſtately parſonage houſe built and a chapel within the ſame[p].

About a mile from Wakefield on a hill ſouth of the Calder is the delightful village of *Heath*, which for ſituation gives place to few in the kingdom. It conſiſts of various elegant houſes built round a green with hanging woods and gardens well laid out inclining to the river, of which that belonging to the late ſir George Dalſton, bart. thoſe of John Smyth, eſq; member for Pontefract, and Mrs. Hopkinſon, built by Payne, are the moſt admired. Heath.

Heath hall, the ſeat of the late ſir George Dulſton, bart. a handſome Gothic building, now belongs to —— Dillon, eſq; who married ſir George's only daughter.

At Heath, about the year 1740, Joſeph Randal began an academy here for the educating of young gentlemen, in which were employed nine maſters, with their proper aſſiſtants, to teach every branch of learning neceſſary to qualify them either for gentlemen, divines, or trade. There were uſually about 200 pupils in this academy. This continued not above ten years in its moſt perfect ſtate before it was obliged to be broke up, the principal maſter having out-ſchemed himſelf.

The duke of York had appointed the general rendezvous for his army at Sandal caſtle, while he went before with a ſmall body of men, ordering his ſon the earl of March to follow with the reſt. Queen Margaret having intelligence of this, advanced with an army of 18,000 men up to the caſtle walls. The duke elated with his late ſucceſs at Northampton, though he had but 5000 men, marched down to Wakefield, and falling into an ambuſh was ſlain with 3000 of his troop[15]. The ſpot where he fell was incloſed with a triangular wall, including about a rood or 10 feet, now converted into a garden, the owners being obliged to keep it hedged in. A large ſtone croſs raiſed on it was demoliſhed in the civil war. Here was found a large gold ring, ſuppoſed to have belonged to the duke, and given to Mr. Thoreſby, on the ſale of whoſe muſeum Mr. Bartlet, who remembered the finding it, bought it for two guineas. Within is *Pour bon amour*, and on the broad outſide are three ſaints[16]. See Pl. I. fig. 12, 13, 14. Lady Campden founded in this town a weekly lecture, endowed with £.80. *per annum*[17], in the gift of the Mercers company.

At the head of a rich vale near Wakefield is *Hatfield hall*, formerly called *Woodhall*, the ſeat of John Hatfield Kay, eſq; who enlarged, ornamented, and improved it 1768, adding three Gothic fronts. It had been rebuilt 1608 by Gervaſe Hatfield, deſcendant from ſir Stephen Hatfield, high-ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire 3 Henry VI. who was of a branch Hatfield hall.

[l] Lel. Ib. I. 45. [m] Ib. VII. 53. [n] Ib. I. 45.

[o] Hopkinſon's MS. Collections, fol. 5, 6. Of a number of wooden and alabaſter figures of ſaints, &c. found hid in the roof of a houſe in Wakefield, and ſuppoſed to have belonged to this chapel, or Sandal caſtle; ſee Gent. Mag. 1756, p. 599. 1757. p. 79. 127, and 267, and Brit. Top. II. 438.

[p] Watſon, I. 256. Lel. It. I. 42. [15] G. [16] G. [17] G.

of

of an antient family of the name at Hatfield in Holderneſs.

Sandal *caſtle.* Sandal caſtle belonged to John 8th earl of Warren, and was demoliſhed by the earl of Lancaſter in revenge for his being acceſſary to the carrying away his wife 1317, 10 Edward II. It is ſaid to have been built by this earl Warren, but probably rebuilt on this event. It was given by the builder John earl of Warren for want of heirs to king Edward II; and in the reign of Edward III. Edward Baliol reſided here while an army was raiſing to eſtabliſh him in Scotland. The king gave it afterwards to his own ſon Edmund of Langley father of Richard duke of York ſlain below it. In the reign of Henry VI. the duke of York lay there before the battle of Wakefield, and it was entire in the reign of Elizabeth, when a drawing was made of it engraved by the Society of Antiquaries. It ſeems alſo from MSS. in the poſſeſſion of J. C. Brooke, eſq. Somerſet Herald, to have been of ſome note in the reign of Richard III. "John Woodrove, receiver of Wakefield, had a warrant by privy ſeal, dated 3 June, 2 Richard III. for an allowance of ſuch ſums of money as he ſhould employ in making a towre of new in the caſtle in Samerhall or Sandal. The ſaid John Woodrove had alſo a warrant dated the ſame month, granting him a tun of wine yearly for the uſe of the ſaid caſtle. 20 July following the king being then at York aſſigned the manors of Ulverſton and Thornham, co. Lancaſter, among others, in ſupport of the expences of his houſehold appointed to be at Sandal. October 10 following, orders were given for building a bakehouſe and brewhouſe within Sandal caſtle, by the advice of John Delapole earl of Lincoln, and others of the king's council lying therein." From all which it is probable that Richard III. ſometimes reſided here after his acceſſion to the throne. Only a few fragments of walls remain. It is ſaid to have been beaten down in the civil war, one of the batteries againſt it being on Lowe hill. This hill may have been originally Roman work, as the great road between York and Mancheſter lay under it. At preſent it has the appearance of a Daniſh mount, ſurrounded by a double ditch, and having an additional outwork on the ſide which is eaſieſt of approach. If it has been an exploratory tower, it probably gave name to Wakefield, in Domeſday *Wachefeld* [q]. The ſtreet in Wakefield which led to earl Warren's parks is ſtill called *Ring-gate* or *Wren-gate* by contraction from *Warren gate* [r].

Newland. Between Wakefield and Caſtleford on the Calder at *Newland* was a preceptory of Knights Templars founded by king John, valued at 129 or 200*l. per annum* [s]. It is now the ſeat of John Silveſter Smith, eſq.

Howley. *Howley* anciently belonged to the earls Warren, from which family it came to the Suthills, of Suthill hall, afterwards of the Savils, an illigitimate branch of the Savils of Thornhill, who got it by marriage with Suthill's widow. This family afterwards became earls of Suſſex, who built a ſtately houſe here; but James, the laſt earl of Suſſex of that family, dying without iſſue, it came to ſir Robert Brudenell, who had married his ſiſter Frances, one of which family was created earl of Cardigan [18]. Thisfamily have entirely demoliſhed the great houſe, and the preſent Howley hall is partly the old houſe, which hath a new part built to it, and ſtands about a quarter of a mile from where ſtood the great houſe.

Drighlington Two miles from it is *Drighlington*, which gave birth to Dr. James Margetſon, archbiſhop of Armagh, who founded there a ſchool, endowed with £.60. *per annum* [19].

Darton. Near Barnſley is *Darton*, a ſeat of a branch of the Beaumonts, of whom Mr. George Beaumont, merchant, left £.500. to found a free-ſchool here, £.500. to poor miniſters, £.150. to the poor of London, £.50. to the poor of York, and £.30. to Hull, beſides a conſiderable eſtate among his relations.

Burthwaite. In this pariſh is *Burthwaite*, formerly the ſeat of the Burdets, barts. which family ſold it to Mr. Silveſter, from whom it deſcended to John Silveſter Smith, of Newland, eſq. There is a very ſtately monument in Darton church, I think, for Silveſter of Burthwait.

Burton grange. Farther from Calder lies *Burton grange*, where Lady Mary Armyn, daughter of Henry Talbot, 4th ſon of George earl of Shrewſbury, and relict of ſir William Armyn, bart. erected an hoſpital for ſix poor widows, each to have a gown and 40*s.* a year. She built and endowed two others in other counties during her life, and, at her death 1675 left £.40. for 99 years for like pious uſes [20].

This hoſpital at Burton Grange is cloſe by the mill at Monk Bretton, and I believe Burton Grange and Monk Bretton are the ſame place.

Worſbrough. More ſouth is *Worſbrough*, where Henry Edmunds, eſq. and others, generouſly built a good parſonage houſe; and Obadiah Walker, maſter of Univerſity college, Oxford, who was born here, annexed a library to the ſchool [21].

Worsbrough, or, as it is generally pronounced, *Worſper*, is the ſeat of Francis Edmonds, eſq.

Stainbrough *Stainbrough* was formerly the ſeat of the family of Everingham, afterwards of the Cutlers, but now, ſince the late earl of Strafford built that ſmall caſtle in the garden, which he called *Wentworth caſtle*, Stainbrough is changing its old name for that of Wentworth caſtle. It gives title of baron to the earl of Strafford. On the ſummit of a ſteep hill called *Bank Top* is an artificial ruin of a caſtle erected by his lordſhip.

Dodworth. At *Dodworth* near Barnſley is an antient manſion belonging to the family of Brooke, of good antiquity in theſe parts, from which is deſcended John Charles Brooke, eſq. F. S. A. the preſent Somerſet Herald, to whoſe aſſiſtance I am ſomewhat obliged for this county. *Saville* hall, in Dodworth, is the oldeſt ſeat of this great family of Savile that is known in England.

Between *Wakefield Outwood*, and *Thorp on the hill* at *Lingwell gate*, were found 1697, certain clay moulds for Roman coins, all of ſuch emperors in whoſe reigns the money is known to have been counterfeited [t]. This place may take its name from the *Lingones* quartered at *Olicana*, Ilkley, and *wall*, a corruption of *vallum*, and they might have encamped on Thorp on the hill [22].

[q] Watſon's Hiſt. of the Warren family, II. 19.
[18] G. [19] G. [20] G.
[r] Ib. 57. [21] G.
[s] Tan. 683. [22] G.
[t] Of theſe moulds ſee before in Shropſhire, vol. II.

Methley.

The town of *Methley* ſtands upon a deal of ground, and had in it many houſes of gentlemen who had eſtates in this part.

In the church of Methley are ſeveral good monuments, one of which is ſaid to be the effigy of ſir Robert Waterton, maſter of the horſe to king Henry IV. Another very magnificent altar monument, on which are the effigies of ſir John Savile the judge laid betwixt his two wives. His epitaph ſets forth, that "he was by the ſpecial favour of the king judge "of the aſſize in his own county [23]." He died 1606.

About the year 1744 was erected a very elegant monument to John Savile, eſq; grandfather to the preſent earl of Mexborough. On it are the effigies of himſelf and wife, well executed in white marble, by Cheere.

Methley hall ſtands a little weſt of the church and town of Methley. This was a fine old houſe built by ſir Robert Waterton originally in the reign of king Henry IV. but afterward great part rebuilt in the time of queen Elizabeth, by ſir John Savile the judge. It was moated round, and had a ſtone bridge over the moat to a tower in the centre of the front, where was a gateway, or entrance, with ſtrong gates like a caſtle, and a portcullis to let down in time of danger. At the oppoſite ſide of the houſe was a draw-bridge over the moat. This houſe was built like a caſtle round a ſquare court. In the front were three towers, that in the middle, through which the grand entrance was, and another tower at each end of the front, in one of which was a ring of bells, but the houſe having grown out of repair by reaſon of the moat, the late earl of Mexborough pulled part of it down, and built much in the modern taſte. Here is a good park, and well ſtocked with deer.

It is remarkable that there are in Yorkſhire more houſes which are and have been ſeats of the Saviles than of any other family whatſoever, though now none of the family of any account are left except the earl of Mexborough's line, and that branch reduced to a few.

10 William III. an act paſſed for making and keeping navigable the rivers Are and Calder [24].

Ribble r.

Giggleſwick.

The river *Ribble* runs a courſe of 40 miles in this county before it enters Lancaſhire, paſſing by *Giggleſwick*, where at the foot of a prodigious ledge of rocks called the *Scar* riſes the moſt noted ſpring in England for ebbing and flowing, ſometimes thrice and even four or five times in an hour to the height of near ſix inches, and the water ſubſides three-quarters of a yard at the reflux, though near 30 miles from the ſea. It runs with a plentiful ſtream, is incloſed in a quadrangle of ſtone flags about two feet ſquare cloſe by the road ſide, and had formerly proper outlets for the current to enable the ſpectators to diſtinguiſh the degrees of its riſe and fall with more exactneſs; but is now much neglected [u]. Here is a noted ſchool founded by Mr. Bridges, and well endowed, and a croſs engraved in Gent. Mag. LIV. 671: and at *Waddington* on the ſame river is a noble hoſpital for ten poor widows, and a chapel founded by Mr. Robert Parker [25]. Not far from this laſt place is *Sallay*, or *Sawley*, where William Percy built 1146 a Ciſtertian abbey, valued at £.147. *per annum* [z].

Waddington.

Sawley.

At *Starbotham* in Craven was an extraordinary eruption of water from the foot of the rock where it ſtands, which had almoſt covered the town with ſtones [y].

Starbotham.

Craven gave title of earl to William Craven, deſcended from a family of that name at Appletrewick, ſo created by Charles II. having been created baron of Hempſtead Marſhal, co. Berks, by Charles I. which titles on his deceaſe 1695 unmarried, fell to the heirs of ſir William Craven of Worceſterſhire [26], of whom William is the 5th and preſent lord.

Craven.

Skipton is a tolerable town of one broad ſtreet terminated by the church and caſtle, ſeated in a fertile expanded vale. The church is ſaid to have been built by Robert de Romili, lord of the honour of Skipton. By failure of iſſue male it fell to William Fitz Duncan, earl of Murray, who married Romili's daughter, and it paſſed with their daughter to William le Gros, earl of Albemarle. It fell by females to other families. In the reign of Richard I. it belonged to Aveline, daughter of William de Fortibus, whom Henry III. beſtowed in marriage on his ſon Edmund, earl of Lancaſter; but, on the forfeiture of it by his ſon Edmund for treaſon againſt Edward II. it came to the crown, and the honour and caſtle were granted 1309 to Robert de Clifford, an Herefordſhire baron, in whoſe family it continued till the laſt century. It is now the property of the earl of Thanet by the marriage of his anceſtor with Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Anne Clifford. It was diſmantled 1648 after the civil war, but repaired 1657-8 by the aforeſaid Anne Clifford, and is contrived in a ſingular manner. The entrance from the ſouth leads to a flight of ſtone ſteps, thence through the kitchen to a ſmall ſquare court; in whoſe centre is an old yew-tree, ſurrounded by a baſe of ſtones charged with ſhields. Several paſſages wind round the towers to two or three rooms, hung with tapeſtry. In the principal of theſe is fixed a curious picture in form of an altar-piece or three-leaved ſcreen, in whoſe centre are the portraits of George Clifford, third earl of Cumberland, in a rough dreſs, and his lady, Margaret, daughter of Francis Ruſſel, ſecond earl of Bedford; ſhe points to two children ſtanding before her. Above are the heads of her two ſiſters, Anne counteſs of Warwick, and Elizabeth counteſs of Bath, and his two ſiſters, Frances lady Wharton, and Margaret counteſs of Derby, with inſcriptions compoſed by Anne Clifford aſſiſted by judge Hales. The two doors or ſide leaves repreſent their daughter Anne in her ſtudy at the age of 13, and in her weeds. Above the firſt are the heads of Samuel Daniel her tutor, and Anne Taylor her governeſs; and above the latter thoſe of her two huſbands Richard earl of Dorſet, who died 1624, and Philip earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, who died 1650. The middle picture is bordered with arms and accounts of the ſeveral alliances of the Clifford family, including the royal houſe of Plantagenet. The outer gate of the caſtle, now the reſidence of the ſteward, has the family motto forming the baluſtrades.

Skipton.

In the church, one of thoſe repaired by the lady already mentioned 1655, are buried ſeveral of the Cliffords. The inſcriptions for the three firſt earls of Cumberland of that name relate little more

[23] G.
[24] G.
[25] G.
[26] G.
[u] Gent. Mag. XXX. 315.
[z] Tan. 658.
[y] Phil. Tranſ. N° 245. p. 306.

than their lineage in tedious detail[z]. George, the third earl, was honoured with the garter by queen Elizabeth, and famous for his ſea-ſervices, performing, as his inſcription in the caſtle ſets forth, nine voyages in perſon, moſt of them to the Weſt Indies, and being the beſt born Engliſhman that ever hazarded himſelf in that kind. He died 1605, leaving one daughter Anne counteſs of Dorſet, Pembroke, and Montgomery, born $15\frac{5}{6}\frac{2}{6}$, at this caſtle, who rebuilt or repaired ſix caſtles enumerated in their place (Brough, Pendragon, Skipton, Appleby, Brougham, and Barden Tower), and built ſeven chapels, and two hoſpitals richly endowed, and died 1676[27], aged 86.

Emſey. At *Emſey*, near Skipton, to the north-weſt, William de Meſchines and Cecilia de Romili his wife founded 1120 a monaſtery for canons regular of St. Auſtin, which was about 30 years after tranſlated by their daughter Adeliza to *Bolton* in Craven, and valued at £. 212. *per annum*[a]. Speed places alſo at Bolton an houſe of Carmelites founded by the earl of Albemarle or lord Grey of Codnor[b].

Chapel in the dale. Near the *Chapel in the dale*, on the north ſide of Ingleborough, are three caverns totally unlike any in this iſland, though caverns are common in all limeſtone countries. The neareſt to the chapel is a pit ſinking from an even ſurface 40 feet into the ground, and about as many in diameter. At the bottom is a deep pool of water, from whence iſſues a ſubterraneous brook through a narrow paſſage. A quarter of a mile above this is another pit, of an irregular form, a chaſm between two perpendicular rocks, 40 feet deep, ſeeming one of thoſe breaks or faults, as the miners call them, where the regular ſtrata have been broken and one part ſunk below the other. Two hundred yards above this is another cavern of perpendicular deſcent among incruſtations and foſſils. At 70 feet are two caſcades falling into a narrow pool 37 yards deep, which proceeding about a mile under ground, breaks out, and forms the large brook that runs by Ingleton, and thence to the river Lune[c].

Caverns.

The river Ribble tumbles into a deep cavern, and is loſt in the bowels of the mountains for above three miles, when it emerges again, and, with a continued roar, makes its way to Settle. Eaſt from Settle is *Malham cove*, an amphitheatre of perpendicular lime-ſtone rocks on the ſide of the moor at leaſt 100 yards high in the middle. On the top of one of theſe rocks is an appearance of a channel for 2 or 300 yards, which by its having no earth to cover it may have been the right paſſage for that water, which formerly uſed to tumble over the precipice, but now has found a paſſage underground, and flows out at the bottom of the rock, being called *Air head*[d]. The river *Are* has its deep and romantic channel among theſe rocks, the higheſt of which is called *Gordal*, a block of ſolid lime-ſtone near 100 yards high. Here the waters collected in a ſudden thunder-ſtorm about 1730, burſt a paſſage through the rock, and filled the valley with ſtones. *Malham tarn*, a curious lake at the top of the moor, abounds with trout. It is near 400 acres, of the ſhape of a parallelogram, clear to the bottom, which is 10 or 12 feet deep. Only two viſible ſprings ſupply it with water, one on the eaſt, the other in the north-weſt. The ſuperfluous water is diſcharged by a gliding ſtream, which dips underground at two different places without the two ſtreams communicating. It is the head of the river *Air*, and abounds in fine trout. The river ſinks into the ground very near it, and appears again under the fine rock which faces the village; but in great rains this ſubterraneous paſſage is too narrow, and it makes its way over the top of the rock in a majeſtic caſcade of 60 yards. At *Gordal ſcar* is a fine ſheet caſcade in a glen half a mile below the Scar; the rocks above 100 feet high projecting above 10 yards over their baſes, and almoſt meeting at top[e].

Malham cove and tarn.

Air r.

The coals from the collieries at *Ingleton* and *Black Burton* are carried on horſes as far as Kendal. A fire-engine is erected at Black Burton, and a ſurvey has been taken for a canal from theſe parts to Kendal, Settle, and even to Lancaſter. *Yordas cave* in *Kingſdale* is in a rock of black marble. By the ſide of the river Weaſe or Greta are ſlate quarries, whoſe ſurface is decorated with variety of curious plants. This river riſes about three miles from Ingleton out of ſeveral ſprings, having run about two miles underground, though making its appearance in two or three places within that diſtance, and in floods here running above ground. At a ſmall diſtance from the chapel in the dale is *Hurtlepot*, a round deep hole about 30 or 40 feet perpendicular, and a deep black water at bottom, which runs over in great floods, and has in it large black trout. Another deep chaſm 10 yards long and 20 deep at the bottom of a precipice is named *Ginglepot*, filled at bottom with ſmooth pebbles except in the ſouth corner, where is a deep water, which in floods ſwells to the top and iſſues out in a vaſt torrent. In the way between theſe two caverns were remains of two ſmall artificial mounts, ſaid to have been butts for archers. *Weathercoat cove* is a perpendicular natural cataract in a huge cavern 60 yards from north to ſouth and 30 broad. It is entered by a little cave, on the right of which is a ſubterraneous paſſage under the rocks, and a petrifying well. The height of the north corner of the great cave is 36 yards. About 11 yards from the top iſſues out a torrent of water falling 25 yards, and loſing itſelf on the rocks at the bottom, and after paſſing through the two preceding caverns appears again by the ſide of the turnpike road. About a mile ſouth on the other ſide of Ingleborough is *Donk cave*, a cavern ſomewhat ſimilar, but not ſo vaſt and terrible, longer and wider, but not deeper, and the caſcade in it falling not above eight or nine yards[f]. The immenſe baſe on which Ingleborough ſtands is between twenty and thirty miles in circumference. The riſe is in ſome places even and gradual, in others as on the north and weſt rugged and almoſt perpendicular. The top is plain and horizontal almoſt a mile round, having the ruins of an old wall about it. Horſe-races were formerly held on it. On the weſt edge are remains of a beacon aſcended to by a flight of ſteps, and ruins of a watch-houſe. The rock being barely covered with earth produces only a ſpungy moſs. Several ſprings riſe near the ſum-

Ingleborough.

[z] Pennant's Tour in Scot. II. 353—360. Groſe.
[27] G. [a] Tan. 647. [b] Ib. 602.
[c] Mr. Walker's account of it in Weſt's guide to the Lakes, 232—234.
[d] Mr. Fuller in Phil. Tranſ. N° 459. [e] Walker, Ib. 235—237.
[f] Account of the Caves at the end of Weſt's account of the Lakes, 238—255.

mit:

mit: one of good water on the north ſide called *Fair-weather ſyke* falls into a chaſm called *Meir gill*: the reſt run under-ground to the rivers Lune or Ribble. The ſoil on the baſe and ſide is chiefly peat moſs. The perpendicular height of this mountain above the level of the ſea is 3987 feet, and its top is the firſt land ſeen by ſailors from Dublin to Lancaſter, though it is almoſt 30 miles from the ſea [g]. This mountain is in four manors: Ingleton to the weſt belongs to Mr. Parker, *Newby* to the coheirs of the late duke of Montague; *Clapham* to Mr. Morley; *Auſtwick* to Mr. Shuttleworth. The land round the bottom is fine paſture interſperſed with many acres of lime-ſtone rocks: the ſides are more barren and peat moſs, and in many parts are fine quarries of ſlate, and near the ſummit looſe grit ſtone. The weſt and north ſides are moſt ſteep and rocky; one part on the ſouth may be aſcended on horſeback. Part which juts out near a mile to the north-eaſt is called *Park fell*, another to the eaſt *Simon fell*, and another to the ſouth *Little Ingleborough* [h]. Dr. Gale [i] ſuppoſes the beacon was erected by the Roman garriſon of *Bremetonacæ* or Overboro', which is five miles from it [k].

In a field called the *Sleights* are two large heaps of ſmall round ſtones, a quarter of a mile from each other, called the *Hurders*. At the bottom of the high mountain *Cam* is an inn called *Gearſtones*, and a mile from it another cavern named *Catknot hole*, with an entrance two or three yards wide and three or four high, and a rill of water in it. The river Ribble runs by its mouth. A mile or two to the north is *Greenſide cave* at bottom of the high mountain *Whernſide*. *Alcimpot* a little above *Selſide* village and two miles from Gearſtones is a round ſteep hole in the lime-ſtone rock about 10 yards diameter, into which falls a rivulet. There are ſeveral other caves and chaſms on the baſe of Ingleborough, ſuch as *Hardraw kin* and *Meer gild*, on the north; *Long kin* on the ſouth; *Johnſon's jacket hole*, *Gaper gil*, *Blakſide cave*, *St. William's cave*, *Atkinſon's chamber*, &c. &c. ſome dry, others having water in them. On the baſe of *Penigent* is *Dowgill ſcar* a little above *Horton*, a groteſque amphitheatre of lime-ſtone rocks compoſing a high precipice, whence in time of flood falls a large torrent of water. A mile or two above Horton are *Hulpit* and *Huntpit holes*, through one of which runs *Horton beck*, and through the other *Branſil beck*, which croſs each other underground without mixing on different ſtrata one above the other. At *Culms* is a curious ſlate quarry. At *Stainforth* three miles from Horton and two from Settle are two caſcades in the Ribble, and a third higher a little above the village. At *Giggleſwick ſcar* is the well [l] that ebbs and flows ſeveral times in an hour, but not at all in extreme drought or wet, but is now much neglected [m].

Caverns.

Horton.

Settle.

Settle is hid under mountains in a cultivated vale on the river Ribble. It is irregularly built, and has a ſpacious market-place. Facing the market-place was a dial on the hill, engraved by Buck and Feary 1778, but now cut down with the lime ſtone and deſtroyed. The old croſs being ruinous and taken down; in the inſide of it was the appearance of another croſs rudely deſigned, on which were found two or three ſilver coins, ſince loſt. The church is at Giggleſwick a mile off on the oppoſite ſide of the river.

Kilſey craggs are by the ſide of the vale, along which deſcends the river *Wherf*. From *Graſſington* to Skipton is nine miles, the country all round uneven and rugged; the vales rich on the ſurface, and the mountains beneath it abound with lead.

At *Kilwick*, four miles from Skipton, where the late John Currer, eſq. F. A. S. had a ſeat, you paſs under the new canal or aqueduct, of which there are five or ſix locks at *Bingley*, where the barges aſcend or deſcend 80 or 90 feet perpendicular in the diſtance of 100 yards. The act was procured about 20 years ago to make a navigable canal from Leedes up to Skipton and Colne, and from thence by Whalley, Leland, and Ormſkirk to Liverpool quite acroſs the kingdom. The eſtimate falling ſhort of the expence, only the two extremities are at preſent finiſhed; from Leedes about four miles above Skipton one way, and from Liverpool to Wigan the other [n].

Kilwick.

In a quarry by the road ſide at *Craven bank*, the boundary of that extenſive country called Craven, above Giggleſwick, were found at two yards in depth a large quantity of Roman coins, chiefly of the two Conſtantines, Gratian, and others of the ſame period. Here is an artificial mount of earth, raiſed in form of a cylindrical cone, with a flat top and raiſed bank above the ſummit [o].

Craven bank.

At *High hill* above Settle are remains of two Roman fortifications; the firſt takes up a large tract of ground, in the middle of which is a noble ſpring, ſurrounded with a bank of earth: the ſecond is ſmall and oblong exactly like that before-deſcribed on Mam Torr [p]. A branch of the Roman road paſſes over the moors by Sunderland and in view of Craven bank. At *Bracewell*, an old ſeat of the Tempeſt family, near *Thornton*, is a ruined caſtle, where is ſtill ſhewn a chamber, in which it is ſaid one of our Edwards or Henrys once reſided; and between this and Settle a caſtellated manſion called *Hellifield Cochins* [q].

High hill camps.

Bracewell.

Hence the Are paſſes by *Thornton*, the ſeat of the Thorntons, to *Rawdon*, the antient ſeat of the family of that name; the head of which family is now earl of Moira in Ireland. Of this family was ſir George Rawdon, who with leſs than 200 Engliſh repulſed ſir Phelim O'Neale at the head of an army of about 7000 rebels, beſieging Leſnigarvy, now Liſburne, in Ireland, in that general maſſacre 1641, where many thouſand proteſtants were cruelly butchered. Henry, ſon of Francis Layton, eſq. in purſuance of his father's will, built and endowed a chape here with £.20. which was conſecrated by archbiſhop Dolben 1684. In 1664 were ſummoned from *Dent*, a town in Craven, as witneſſes in a cauſe at York aſſizes, two perſons, father and ſon, the firſt of whom wanted only half a year of 140 years, and the other was above 100 [r].

Thornton.

Rawdon.

Carlton in Craven gave title 1714 of baron to Henry Boyle (3d ſon of Charles lord Clifford of Laneſborough, and brother to Charles earl of Burlington), who had been ſecretary of ſtate to William and Anne. The title expired with him 1724. [s].

Carlton.

[g] Walker, Ib. 255—259.
[h] Gent. Mag. XXXI. 126.
[i] Anton. P. 119.
[k] Gent. Mag. Ib 1,9.
[l] A print of it was engraved by Buck and Feary 1778.
[m] Account of the Caves, p. 259—269.
[n] Ib. 268, 269.
[o] Gent. Mag. LIV. 1784. p. 259.
[p] Vol. II. p. 316.
[q] Gent. Mag. ubi ſup.
[r] Phil. Tranſ. 160. G.
[s] G.

Kigheley

Kigheley. *Kigheley* is a ſmall market town with a handſome church. It was for many ages a ſeat of the family of that name; of whom Henry Kigheley, mentioned by Mr. Camden, is buried in the church without any memorial [29].

Broughton. At *Broughton* in Craven was found an urn with the mouth downwards on a limeſtone rock containing a braſs ſpear head with the hone to ſharpen it on, a ſtone hatchet, and ſome fragments of bone inſtruments. In another field adjoining was found an iron knife about half a yard long, ſuppoſed to have been uſed in ſacrifice, and in 1700 a braſs fibula on another limeſtone rock. Mr. Hearne aſcribed all theſe to the Danes [s]. The lordſhip of Broughton came by marriage of a daughter and heireſs of Gilliot with Robert Tempeſt 7 Henry IV. 1406, to the family of Tempeſt, in which it has continued for many generations, and is now the principal ſeat of Stephen Tempeſt, eſq.

Cookridge. At *Cookridge* in the road from Ikeley to Adle Roman coins have been dug up, and on the moor not far from Adle mill 1702, were diſcovered traces of a Roman town. Among the ruins were many fragments of urns and pottery, with remains of a large aquaeduct in ſtone. At a little diſtance is a Roman camp, pretty entire, above four chains by five, with a ſingle vallum. Two inſcriptions have been found, and a buſt in relief over a 3d which was deſtroyed by the labourers [30]. The inſcription, Pl. II. fig. 1. has the letters very clear and diſtinct. Mr. Ward read it:

Cadillæ Jeriæ Piæ Fortunata Pia.

all which names are in Gruter. It was before read:

Dis manibus ſacrum Cadiediniæ Fortuna Pia vixit annos decem.

From what remains of the other fig. 2. one would ſuppoſe it to have been erected by ſome huſband for his affectionate wife: *Conjugi meritiſſimæ* occurs in Gruter. The three laſt letters may be read *Hoc ſepulchrum fecit* rather than *Hic ſita eſt.*

Mr. Horſley [t] ſays the 3d ſtone had three rude female figures ſeated like the *Deæ matres.* All theſe ſtones were found in Mr. Arthington's grounds near Addle Mill, a few miles north of Leeds, where Thoreſby ſuppoſed a Roman ſtation.

Bramham. Celts have been found at *Oſmond thick* near *Bramham* moor [31]. In pulling down an old houſe in the moor 1749, was found an amethyſt ſet in gold, with an elegant figure of a woman holding a bow in her hand, the ſetting adorned with grapes and vine leaves [u].

At Bramham park, Robert Benſon, eſq. afterwards lord Bingley, built a ſtately houſe [32]. It belonged laſt to Fox lord Bingley, who married the only daughter of the preceding lord, and had the title revived in him 1762: he died 1771, and his only ſon 1768, ſo that the title is extinct. It is now the ſeat of ſir John Goodricke, bart. A conſiderable part of the park was encloſed from the moor called Bramham moor, by Robert Benſon, eſq; afterwards lord Bingley, who purchaſed ſome eſtates adjoining to it, and laid out the ground in a very elegant manner according to the taſte of that time.

Headley. At *Headley* near Bramham was a ſmall priory of Benedictines, cell to St. Mary's abbey at York [x]. Headley belonged formerly to the Hewits, baronets. It was the eſtate of the late George Perrot, eſq; one of the barons of the exchequer.

Bingley. *Bingley* gave title of baron to Robert Benſon, eſq. chancellor of the exchequer, ſo created 1713 by queen Anne [33], which title expired with him 1730. He left only a daughter, whoſe huſband Fox Lane was created lord Bingley 1702.

Kirkſtall. *Kirkſtall* abbey was founded 1152 for Ciſtercians, whom Henry Lacy ſettled firſt at *Barnoldſwick* in this county. It ſtands three miles north of Leedes, in a beautiful country. The church, which meaſured from eaſt to weſt 445 feet, and from north to ſouth 340, is intire except the roof and eaſt end: the choir 15 yards by 8 and an half, ſided on each hand by three chapels 5 yards and an half by 3 and an half, the tranſept 9 yards and an half ſquare: the nave 48 yards long by 8 and an half without the ailes, which are 3 yards and an half; the circumference of the pillars 5 yards and three quarters; the weſt front without 74 wide. The nave has 8 arches on a ſide, the capitals different and ſomething like Saxon. The eaſt arch of the north aile has a border of zigzag (as has the north door of the nave) which the correſponding arch does not ſeem to have had. The whole is in a plain maſſive ſtyle, with a large ſquare tower, built juſt before the diſſolution. All the arches in the building are round: thoſe of the chapels high and narrow. The altar of white free ſtone lies broken in pieces, the authors of which violence are ſaid to have come to untimely ends. The chapter houſe has two central pillars hexagonal. The other buildings ranging round a court 143 feet by 115 feet are indiſtinguiſhable ruins. Gent [y] ſays the cemetery of the monks on the ſouth ſide near the abbot's houſe is now an orchard, the arched chamber leading to it next the church, in the walls of which are yet to be ſeen ſeveral large ſtone coffins. The Are runs on the ſouth ſide over natural ſhelves ſhrouded with trees. The gateway is a farm-houſe; the mill and grange remain, and the well that ſupplied the abbey with water. The ſite was granted at the diſſolution to archbiſhop Cranmer and his heirs. It came afterwards to the Saviles, earls of Suſſex, and thence by marriage to the Brudenells. The duke of Montague is proprietor of the ruins, and keeps them from further dilapidation. Mr. Thoreſby found Roman bricks in them [z]. The revenues of this houſe were valued at the diſſolution at £.329. *per annum* [a]. The village has a good inn.

Pudſey. Fallneck. Three miles beyond is *Pudſey* village, where, at an houſe called *Fallneck*, built about 1748, is ſettled a colony of Moravians. Baron Zinzendorf was the head of theſe people. They have a chapel and a dormitory for the ſingle brethren, and another for the ſingle ſiſters. They were at firſt Germans, but have made many Engliſh converts, and carry on a linen and woollen manufactory, being unconnected with the neighbourhood.

Are was made navigable to Leedes 1698 [34].

Thorpe on the hill. At *Thorpe on the hill*, an old ſeat of the family of Swillington, after of the Gaſcoynes, then of the

[29] G. [s] Thoreſby's letter prefixed to Leland's It. IV. and Hearne's remarks on it. [30] G.
[t] P. 313. Yorkſh. xv. xvi. xvii. [31] G. [u] Biſhop Lyttelton, A. S. min. [32] G. [x] Tan. 650.
[33] G. [y] Phil. Tranſ. N° 234. p. 737. [z] Hiſt. of Rippon, p. 27.
[a] Tann. p. 666. Burt. Mon. Eborac. p. 288. Groſe. [34] G.

Fig.1.p.44.

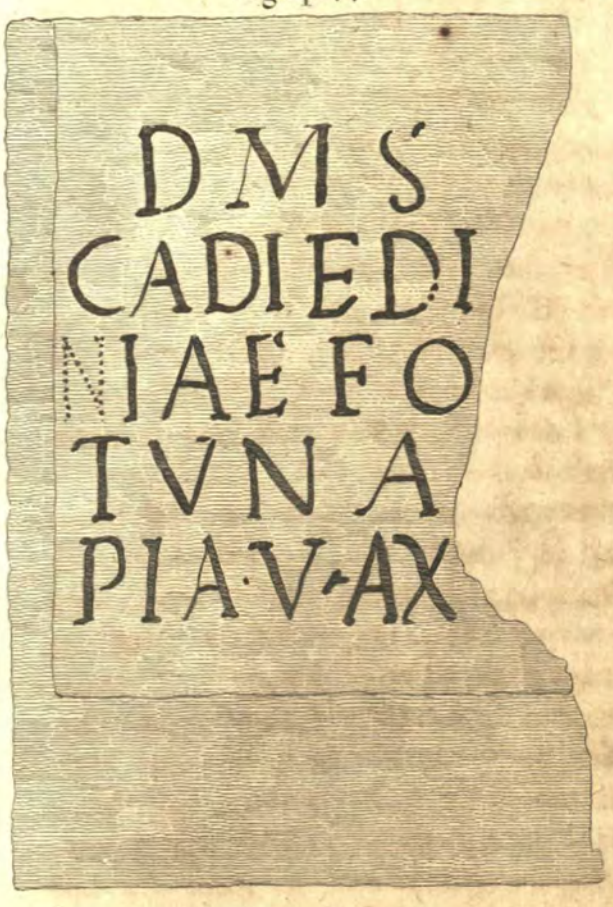


Fig.2.p.

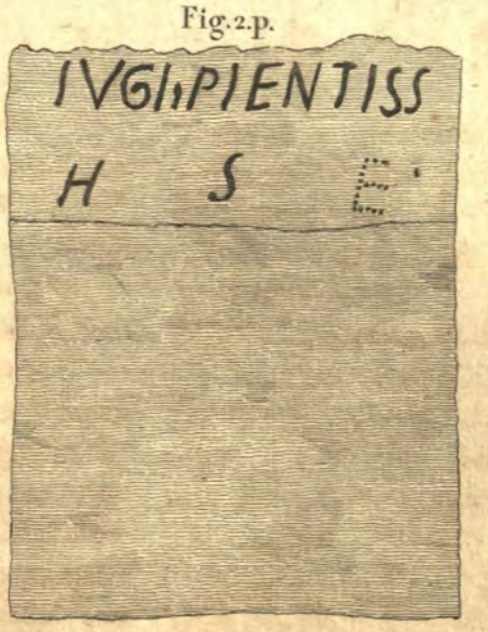
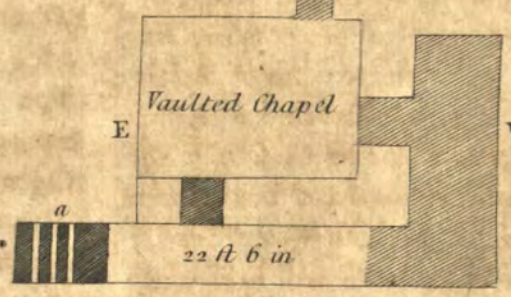


Fig.3.p.50.

Fig.6.p.56.



a. Steps supposid to have led to the Choir now walled up.
b. S.t Wilfrids Needle.
c. Nine steps down into the passage.

Fig.4.p.55.

Fig.5.p.55.

Fig.8.p.59.

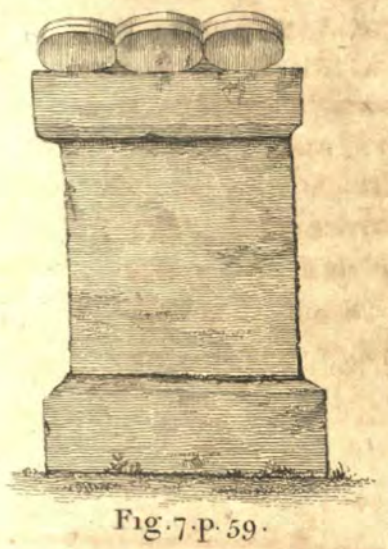


Fig.7.p.59.

Fig.11.p.59.

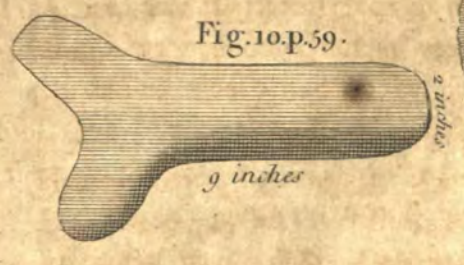


Fig.10.p.59.

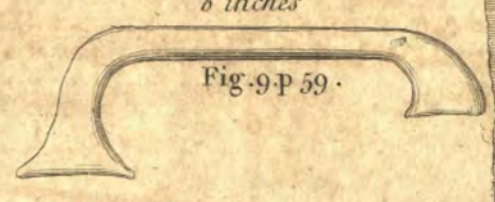


Fig.9.p.59.

Fig.12.p.59.

Ingrams, laſtly of Metcalf Proctor, eſq; commanding an extenſive proſpect to the eaſt, between Leedes and Wakefield were found ſeveral moulds for counterfeiting Roman coins. They were the two ſides of Alexander, Severus, and Mammæa, and of the ſame kind with thoſe before deſcribed at Wroxeter, vol. II. p. 414.[c]

After the burning of Campodunum or Donafeld, the ſucceeding kings made themſelves *villam in regione Loidis*[d].

Bradford. *Bradford* is a market and manufacturing town. It belonged to John of Gaunt, who granted to John Northop of *Manningham*, an adjoining village, and his heirs, three meſſuages, and ſix bovates of land to come to Bradford on the blowing of a horn on St. Martin's day in winter, and wait on him and his heirs in their way from Blackburnſhire with a lance and hunting dog for 30 days, to have for yeomans-board, one penny for himſelf, and a halfpenny for his dog, &c. for going with the receiver or baillif to conduct him ſafe to the caſtle of Pontfract. A deſcendant of Northrop afterwards granted land in Horton to Ruſhworth of *Horton* another adjoining village, to hold the hound while Northrop's man blew the horn. Theſe are called *Hornman* or *Horblow* lands, and the cuſtom is ſtill kept up: a man coming into the market place with a horn, halbert, and dog, is met by the owner of the lands in Horton. After proclamation made, the former calls out aloud, "Heirs of Ruſhworth come hold me my hound "whilſt I blow three blaſts of my horn to pay the "rent due to our ſovereign lord the king." He then delivers the ſtring to the man from Horton, and winds his horn thrice. The original horn reſembling that at Tutbury in Staffordſhire, is ſtill preſerved though ſtripped of its ſilver ornaments.

Leedes. "*Ledis*, two miles lower than *Chriſtal* abbay on "*Aire* river, is a praty market [town] having one "paroche chirche, reaſonably well buildid, and as "large as Bradeford, but not ſo quick as it. The "town ſtondith moſt by clothing[e]." Charles I. incorporated it[f] under an alderman, nine burgeſſes, and 20 aſſiſtants; Sir John Savile, afterwards baron Savile, being firſt alderman, and his office executed by John Harriſon, eſq. who founded and endowed an hoſpital with £.80. *per annum*, for induſtrious and honeſt perſons, who might be reduced, and a chapel for a miniſter to read prayers at £.10. *per annum*, built a freeſchool, to which Godfrey Lawſon, mayor of this borough, added a library 1689, a noble church, dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, endowed it with £.80. *per annum*, and £.10. *per annum*, for repairs, a houſe for the miniſter, and a handſome market croſs, and left the remainder of his eſtate £.30. *per annum*, in truſt, to relieve his poor relations by apprenticing the boys, and portioning the girls, having bought of Richard Falkingham, eſq; divers lands and tenements; with part of which he endowed the new church, and having ſold the reſt for more than it coſt him, he conſcientiouſly beſtowed the ſurplus on the heirs of Falkingham, with an addition; the produce of the whole ſum amounting to 1600*l.* which appears to be near half his eſtate. He was born at Leedes 1579, was chief alderman 1626 and 1634; in which laſt year his church was conſecrated by archbiſhop Neile. He died aged 77, 1656, and is buried in that church under an altar-tomb of black marble, with his effigies, in his gown, the gift of Mr. Henry Robinſon, his nephew, the incumbent. 13 Charles II. the government of this town was altered to a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 aſſiſtants.

This place gave title of duke to ſir Thomas Oſborne, created marquis of Caermarthen 1689, and duke of Leedes 1694. He was ſucceeded 1712 by his youngeſt ſon Peregrine; he 1729 by his youngeſt ſon Peregrine Hyde, and he 1731 by his only ſon Thomas 4th and preſent duke.

A navigable canal was opened from Leeds to Liverpool 1770, of which are yet finiſhed only 25 miles from Leedes to Holmebridge, four miles from Skipton on the Craven ſide, and another from Leedes to Selby was propoſed to communicate with it in the townſhip of Holbeck.

At *Hawcaſter rigg* on Blackmore two miles north of Leedes, Mr. Thoreſby deſcribes a Roman pottery[g].

Temple Newſom. From Leedes Are paſſes not far from *Temple Newſom*, antiently *Nebus* or *New bigging*, where a preceptory of Knights Templars was founded t. Henry II. granted at the diſſolution to the Darcys[h], lately the ſeat of lord Ingram viſcount Irwin[33], now of his relict. Here is a collection of very good paintings.

Winvaed. The river *Winvaed*, *in regione Ledis*, near which Oſwi gained the victory over Penda, is now called the *Broad Are*[i]. The place is called *Winmore*, and is four miles from Leedes in the York road. Wheeloc's edition of Bede calls the river *Winved*, and Alfred tranſlates it Finpæd rtpeame, which Mr. Thoreſby after the moſt diligent inquiry determined to be *Are*. It may have changed its name on the occaſion for a time, and reſumed the preſent afterwards. Biſhop Gibſon derives it from Fin victory, and Fiþ broad or great, as it muſt have been both in its conſequences and in the loſs of 30 cyne beapne or *duces regii*, ſlain on the enemy's ſide, and a great number of men drowned by the floods, which the exceſſive rains had occaſioned on both ſides the river, which might not improbably retain the name of *broad* to this day from that occaſion, the epithet being ſo annexed to it that the common people cannot pronounce the one without the other. Why elſe ſhould Are be called *Broad* rather than Ouſe or Calder. The place of battle is not called *Winvedmore* but Winmore, the termination *more* anſwering to Fiþ, and expreſſing greatneſs, and Fiþrtpeam being ſynonymous to Bpaban æ or *Broadwater*, which is eaſily changed to Bpaþ ape[34]. At the burning of Campodunum or Donafeld one ſtone altar was ſaved, which was kept in Bede's time[k] in the monaſtery of the abbot and preſbyter Thrydwulf, in the wood of *Elmete*. This has been ſuppoſed to be at *Berwick in Elmet*, but as this wood was of large extent, and comprehended ſeveral towns, it is impoſſible to aſcertain the preciſe one[l].

Caſtleford. "From Pontefract to *Caſtelleford* village two miles "moſt by encloſid grouud. One ſhoid me there a "garth by the chirch-yard, wher many ſtraungg "thinges of fundation hath been found, and he ſaid "that there had been a caſtelle, but it was rather "ſum manor place[m]."

[c] Thoreſby in Phil. Tranſ. N° 234. p. 239.
[d] Bede E. H. II. 14.
[e] Lel. VII. 54.
[f] a. r. 30.
[g] Phil. Tranſ. 222. p. 319.
[h] Tan. 675.
[33] G.
[i] Smith on Bede.
[34] G.
[k] II. 14.
[l] Smith in Bede. Thoreſb. Duc. 232. G. Tan. 634.
[m] Lel. I. 46.

Edred A.D. 950 returning from taking vengeance on the people of Northumberland, was attacked at *Caſtelford* by the people of York, who had choſen a Dane for their king, and cut off much of his rear. Provoked at this he would have returned and ravaged their country, but was prevented by their immediate ſubmiſſion[n].

LEGEOLIVM. LEGEOLIUM in Antoninus's 5th Iter, called LOGECIUM in the 8th Iter, ſuits the diſtance of twelve computed miles from Doncaſter to Caſtleford, which therefore no doubt was *Legeolium*, and perhaps part of the antient name is retained in *Allerton* juſt on the north ſide of the river. The Roman ſtation now called *Caſtlegarth*, is near the church, and has the original ſituation between the river Are and Calder near their conflux, and probably for this reaſon it was ſet on the ſouth ſide of the river. There are little viſible remains at preſent, but abundance of Roman coins and other marks of Roman antiquities are found here[o]. Thomas de Caſtleford, monk of Pontefract about 1340, wrote a hiſtory of Pontefract, (where Leland inclines to place *Legeolium*, and is followed by Drake) from Aſk its Saxon poſſeſſor to the end of the Lacy family, from which Leland learned many new and curious particulars, which he propoſed to interweave in his Civil Hiſtory[p]. Pontefract has ſtill its *Padfoot*, the *genius loci*; Wakefield and Newcaſtle their *Bargueſt*.

Allerton.

Ledſtone *hall*. Not far from hence is *Ledſtone* hall, formerly the ſeat of the antient family of Witham, late of ſir John Lewis, bart. who having acquired a large fortune during his nine years factorſhip for the Eaſt India company, and handſome preſents of jewels from the king of Perſia, who delighted in his company, laid out £.400. on building an hoſpital here for ten poor aged people, endowed it with £.60. *per annum*, and died 1671[q]. His eldeſt daughter and coheir married Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, and the ſeat came to their daughter lady Elizabeth Haſtings, who greatly improved it, and was a true pattern of piety and charity. It now belongs to her huſband's grandſon Francis Haſtings the tenth and preſent earl of Huntingdon.

Brotherton. "Leving the Watheling ſtreet on the right hand "I went to *Brotherton*, wher Thomas, ſunne to king "Edward I. was borne, the quene by chaunce la- "boring as ſhe went on hunting[r]." He was born June 1, 1300, and had his Chriſtian name from St. Thomas of Canterbury, whoſe aid his mother invoked in her pains. Not far from the church is a place of twenty acres ſurrounded by a trench and wall, where, as tradition ſays, ſtood the honſe in which ſhe was delivered, and the tenants are bound to keep it ſurrounded by a wall of ſtone[ss].

Pontefract. "Some old people conſtantly adfirm that the rigge "of Watelyng ſtreate went thorowghe the park of "Pontefract. As far as I can gather this is the "town called *Legeolium*. After it was caullid *Bro-* "*kenbridge*. Ruines of ſuch a bridge yet is ſeene "ſcant half a mile eaſt out of Old Pontfract, but I "cannot juſtely ſay that this bridge ſtoode ful on "Watheling ſtreate. *Pontefracte* is a French name "brought in by the Laceys Normans for the Engliſh "word of *Brokenbridge*. Wheras now the faireſt "parte of Pontefract ſtondith on the toppe of the "hille was after the Conqueſt a chapel with a few "ſparkelid houſes: the chapel was caullid *St. Leo-* "*nardes in the frith*, and, as I lerne, this part of "the town was callid *Kirkeby*. Edmund Lacy "builded the college of White freres in this part of "Pontefract. Syr Robert Knolles that was the no- "table warrior in France builded in this part of "Pontefract Trinite college, having an hoſpital joined "to. In the college is a miniſter and ſix or ſeven "preeſtes, and in the hoſpital be 13 poor men and "women. Sir Robert Knolles was ons myndid to "have made this college at his manor of Skouthorp, "three miles from Walſingham, but at the deſier of "Conſtance his wife, a woman of mene birth, and "ſumtyme of a diſſolute living afore marriage, he "turnid his purpoſe, and made it yn the very place "of Pontefract, wher his wife was born, endowing "the college with a 180 li land by the yere[s]. The "caſtelle of Pontefract, of ſum called *Snorre* caſtle, "containeth eight round toures, of the which the "dungeon caſt ynto ſix roundelles, three bigge, "and three ſmall, is very fair, and hath a fair ſpring. "There is in the dike by the north the Conſtahles "tower. King William the Conqueror gave the "town of Brokenbridge, and very much land lying "thereabout, to Hilbert de Laceio, a noble Norman. "This Hilbert founded the college of St. Clement "in the caſtle[t]. Ther was a college and hoſpital in "Brokenbridge before the Conqueror[u], where the "monkes lay ontil the priorie was erected. It is yet "an hoſpital. The caſtel, town, and landes about "Brokenbridge longid afore the Conqueſt to one "Richard Aſchenald. Richard had Ailrick, and he "had Swane, &c. Robert, ſon of Hilbert Lacy, founded "*inſtigante Thurſtino*, the priory of Pontefract, ſending "for monks *ad fanum Charitatis filiæ Cluni*[x]."

"Pontefract is a fayre large market town, and "good occupying in hit. There is a very fair caſtel "ſet on a rokke of ſtone; an abbay of Black "monkes, a paroche chirch, a college of preſtes, a "place of Grey freres, a fair chapel. Without the "town, on the hil where the goode duke of Lan- "caſter was behedded, ys a fair chirch[y]."

In Robert's foundation charter in the Monaſticon, I. 648, the monks are ſtyled *de dominio ſuo in Kyrkeby*, and in another granted by him *monachi in Pontefracto*, and he ſays he founded it by the advice of *T.* archbiſhop of York. Leland underſtands this of Thurſtin, who came to that ſee 1119, 20 Henry I. though biſhop Gibſon takes him for Thomas I. who came to the ſee 1070, 1 William I. and died 1 Henry I. after crowning that prince. His argument for this is that Robert, who granted theſe charters, was baniſhed 6 Henry I. for being at the battle of Tencebray againſt him. But the biſhop with Camden before his eyes miſtakes Robert for his grandſon *Henry*, who was the perſon baniſhed. Thomas II. came to the ſee 1109, 9 Henry I. which was above 40 years before St. William, who wrought the miracles that changed the name from Kirkeby to Pontefract. The biſhop's miſtake does not, however, affect the argument about the name. The broken bridge, whence the Norman lords gave this town its name, is ſuppoſed by biſhop Gibſon to have been below the church and Bongate [or *Bourn* gate] mill over a waſh or

[n] Hoved. 243. a.
[o] Horſl. 434.
[p] Lel. de Script. Tan. B. B. 156.
[q] Thoreſby, Duc. 237.
[r] Lel. I. 105.
[ss] G.
[s] Tan. 694.
[t] Ib. 641.
[u] Ib. 637.
[x] Lel. I. 42, &c.
[y] Ib. V. 91.

bourn

bourn in the road from Pontefract to Knottingley, and from Doncaſter to Caſtlefield, by which waſh the current of waters flowing from the ſprings above, and ſupplying two mills, paſſes into the river at Knottingley, but it retains not that name above a bowſhot, being terminated by a place called *Bubwith houſes*, where, by Inq. t. Edward II. it appears one John Bubwith held one-eighteenth of a knight's fee *juxta veterem pontem de* Pontefract. This water, now dangerous in ſudden rains and ſnows, could then have been ſcarce paſſable before the water was carried into the drains to Knottingley, or to ſerve the mills: not to mention that no other part of the town ſeemed to require a bridge; and the number of churches increaſing here made the name of *Kirkeby* leſs emphatical, and Leland alſo puts Brokenbridge ſcant half a mile out of Old Pontefract. Since the demolition of the caſtle it has been found that the round tower ſtood on a raiſed hill of very ſtiff clay, which looks as if it had been a Saxon keep, where Henry de Lacy might ſuperadd a ſtone building. Of the Lacies here, ſee Dugdale, Bar. I. 98.

Pontefract is a large neat town on the ſide of a ſteep hill, well paved and adorned with ſeveral good houſes in the principal ſtreet. The old croſs ſtands at the corner of a lane from Newhall. See it engraved in the plate of croſſes, fig. 3, 4. In the market place was formerly the famous croſs of St. Oſwald, commonly called *Oſgood croſs*, which gives name to the hundred, and was antiently a ſanctuary, at which none could be arreſted, and a *freed way* leading to it with about two yards all round it was till lately left unpaved. At preſent there is no diſtinction; the old croſs was removed 1735, and an unmeaning brick arcade erected in its ſtead by a legacy of one Dupere, an inhabitant. South of this is the church, or chapel, erected in this century, after many unſucceſsful attempts to repair the beautiful old one below the hill reduced to a ſhell in the civil wars, but the walls, except the ſouth, ſo entire as to be ſtill capable of repair, and conſiſting of a nave, a chancel with an aile, two tranſepts, and a centre tower, once ſurmounted by a beautiful octagon lantern blown down ſoon after the ſiege, and replaced with another far inferior. £. 3000. collected by brief for its repair was embezzled by the collectors. The caſtle, which made ſo diſtinguiſhed a defence in the civil wars as to ſtrike money during its ſiege, is now turned into gardens or liquorice grounds, and ſhews only the foundation of a few walls and towers. The two principal ones near the keep are both aſcended by ſteps, and one is called the Cockpit. There is another called the Queen's, and human bones have been dug up in the ſite of the chapel mentioned by Leland and Tanner [z]. A plan and very particular deſcription of the keep with two of the large round towers deſcribed by Leland by Mr. King, may be ſeen in Archæol. VI. 311—316. All its remains are only the lower ſtory with horrible dungeons and winding ſtaircaſes, and a well, probably Leland's fair ſpring. The keep is circular about 64 feet diameter. A narrow damp chamber formed in the thickneſs of the wall with two ſmall windows next the court is ſhewn for the place of Richard II's confinement and murder. A Cluniac priory was founded here by Robert de Lacy in the reign of Rufus, valued at £. 337. *per annum* [a]. The place where theſe monks lived while this houſe was building was converted into an hoſpital by their founder, valued at £. 97. *per annum* [b]. Edmund de Lacy earl of Lincoln, who died about 1257, founded a priory of Carmelite or White friars here [c]. Here was an houſe of black friars before 1266 [d], a lazar houſe 1286 [e], an hoſpital founded by one William Le Tabouere t. Edward III. [f] Below the town is *Newhall*, built in the reign of Elizabeth, ſometime the ſeat of Edward Talbot earl of Shrewſbury, and a few miles off *Ackworth* hall, late that of Mrs. Lowther.

Edmund, earl of Lancaſter, having confederated with the barons againſt the Spenſers, favourites of Edward II. obtained their baniſhment 14 Edward II. but the king's party gaining ſtrength next year, purſued the earl, who was retiring into the north. He was overtaken at Boroughbridge, and after a haſty rencounter taken and brought back to his caſtle here then in poſſeſſion of the king and the Spenſers, lodged in a tower looking towards the abbey which he had lately made, and in three days received ſentence in the hall to be beheaded. After judgement was pronounced, he ſaid, "Shall I die without anſwer?" whereupon a certain Gaſcoigne took him away, and put a pilled broken hood on his head, and ſet him on a lean white jade without a bridle. Then he added, "King of Heaven have mercy on me, for the king of "earth *nous adguerthis*." Thus he was carried through the inſults of the populace, having a friar preacher for his confeſſor, to a hill without the town, where he kneeled down towards the eaſt till one Hugin de Muſtin cauſed him to turn his face towards Scotland, and a villain of London cut off his head. The prior and monks obtained his body of the king, and buried it on the right hand of the high altar. The king is ſaid to have ſoon repented of his death, and he was accounted a ſaint for his charity and regard to the religious, and chiefly for that his perſecutors came to untimely ends in a ſhort time. Miracles were ſaid to be done at his tomb, and blood to iſſue out of it [g].

Mr. Camden ſupports the more antient account of the death of Richard II. by ſtarving for a week or fortnight, and not by the pole axes of ſir Piers of Exton, as adopted by Fabian and later writers, which does not agree with the expoſing his body in this church, on the road, and at St. Paul's. The manifeſto of the inſurgents under archbiſhop Scrope, &c. implies the former, which is *infinuated in Vita R. II.* p. 169, and Scala Mundi among MSS. Norf. The inquiſitive Froiſſart his contemporary could not find out the mode of his death [h].

Ackworth. At *Ackworth* the governors of the Foundling hoſpital in London erected a large building, which falling into diſuſe, was, with an eſtate of 30 acres of land, purchaſed, improved, and furniſhed for a Quaker ſeminary by a ſubſcription ſet on foot and liberally promoted by the late Dr. Fothergill, and is now in a very flouriſhing ſtate. They had before a ſmall eſtabliſhment for their poor children at *Gildemore*, in the weſt riding.

Campſall. In *Campſall* church near Pontefract is an old inſcription painted on the wall engraved in Hearne's preface to Leland's Collectanea, I. p. xxxvi.

Let: fall: downe: thy: ne: and: lift: up: thy: hart:
Behold: thy: maker: on: yond: crois: al: to: torn:

[z] P. 641. [a] Tan. 643. [b] Ib. 646. [c] Ib. 685.
[d] Ib. 686. Leland mentions an houſe of Grey friars here, but perhaps miſtakes them for theſe or the Black friars whom he does not mention.
[e] Ib. 687. [f] Ib. 691.
[g] Walſing. p. 94. Lel. Coll. I. 667. 8, 9. in Dugd. I. 781. [h] Carte II. 639.

Remember:

Remember: his: wondis: that: for the: did: ſmart:
Goten: without: ſyn: and: on a: virgin: born:
Al: his: hed: percid: with a: crowne: of: thorne
Alas: man: thy: hart: oght: to: breſt: in: too
bewar: of the dwyl: when: he: blawes: his: horn
And: pray: thy: gode: aungel: convey: the.

Fouleſnape. At *Fouleſnape* or *Fulſnaph* in the deanry of Pontefract, biſhop Tanner, from the Monaſticon and the Lincoln taxation 20 Edward I. places an hoſpital dedicated to St. Michael early in the reign of Henry III.[i] but it is doubtful where it was.

Shirburne. *Shirburne*, "a market town, wherein be many pin-"ners[k]." Mr. Camden transfers this manufactory to Aberford. Here was antiently a palace belonging to king Athelſtan, which he gave together with great part of the town to the ſee of York; and this continued to be the palace of the archbiſhops of York for ſome time after, but how long I know not. In a cloſe called the Hall Croft adjoining to the church-yard may be traced a great part of the foundations of the palace, which ſeems to have covered a large piece of ground.

The church, which is dedicated to Allhallows, is a neat Gothic building; and, in all likelihood, was rebuilt out of the ruins of the palace; for ſome parts of the church, as the arches of the porch and great door appear much older than the reſt of the fabrick: the arch of the porch is evidently Saxon architecture, but the capitals of the pillars going into the porch are two Gothic ſhields; on one is carved a chevron between 3 lions rampant; on the other 5 fuſils in bend. On the other ſide of the great door is the laſt-named coat with an annulet in the ſiniſter chief; on the other ſide 3 eſtoiles and a canton. The two firſt coats are carved upon the ſteeple and painted in glaſs in one of the windows. The firſt is Gules a chevron Ermine between 3 lions rampant Or. The other Argent 5 fuſils in bend Azure. There is a large ſtone preſerved in the veſtry which appears to have been a monument or part of one; on which is a ſhield with theſe arms; a chevron ermine between 3 lions rampant, impaling quarterly of 6. 1. 3 chevrons braced, on a chief 3 mullets. 2. 3 cuſhions. 3. 3 croſſes patee in chief. 4. an annulet, from which are 4 chains extended to the 4 corners of the eſcutcheon. 5. 3 □, each charged with an eſcallop ſhell: the 6th quarter is broken out. I take this to have been the monument of one of the founders of this preſent fabrick as the arms are in ſo many places of it. There are painted in the windows in the ſouth aile the arms of Ryther, Roſs, Lowther, and Latimer. There are three old grave-ſtones in the church-yard with inſcriptions round the edges, but not legible except one of them: "Orate pro aĩa Willi Milks et "Agnetis uxoris ejus et huic filiæ . . . . . "qui obierunt anno dñi MCCCCXXIIII." In the church-yard on the ſouth ſide was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, now quite pulled down, but the foundations may yet be traced. In digging a grave in this place a few years ago was found an antient piece of ſculpture in ſtone repreſenting Chriſt upon the croſs and a female figure on each ſide, and other things. This is now removed into the church and taken care of. Robert Hungate, eſq; founded here an hoſpital and ſchool for 24 children, who have each £.50. *per annum*, from 7 to 15, and then a proviſion for binding them apprentices, or ſending them to the univerſity[36], with four exhibitions for St. John's college, Cambridge, and ſalaries for a maſter, uſher, &c. amounting to £.250. *per annum*. Leland ſays "he never ſaw in any part of "England ſo manifeſt tokens as here of the large "high creſt of the waye of Watling ſtreet made by "hand. *Aberford* is a poore thoroughfare on Wat- Aberford. "ling ſtreet. Ther ly by eaſt of it 2 or 3 long "diches as campes of men of war[l]."

William de Mikelfield (ſon of Galfrid) granted to God and the chapel of St. Mary of Sherburn in aid of the ſupport of one chaplain there miniſtering divine ſervice 14 acres and an half of land in the teritory of Mikelfeld[m].

There are only two hamlets within the townſhip of Sherburne, viz. Lennerton and Reaſt-Park. *Len-* Lennerton. *nerton* is a ſmall hamlet very near Sherburne, in which there is nothing remarkable.

Reaſt-Park is a manor belonging to the archbi- Reaſt park. ſhops of York, about three miles eaſt from Sherburne; at which place is yet remaining a very large moat ſurrounding the place, where formerly ſtood the manor-houſe, and there are yet to be ſeen very conſiderable foundations of the buildings.

Not far from Sherburne to the ſouth-weſt is *Steeton* Stiveton *hall*. or *Stiveton* Hall, formerly a ſeat of the family of Reygate, which came by marriage many ages ago to the family of Foljambe of Aldwork, and is the property of Francis Farrand Foljambe, eſq; who is lord of the manor. A great deal of the old building is ſtanding, but ſome of it in ruins; about which are the arms of Reygate and other families in the ſtone work.

"*Cok* bek ſpringith about a mile be weſt of it and "ſo runnith through it[n]."

Robert le Vavaſour granted to the church of York, Cok r. full and free uſe of his quarry in Tadcaſter in Thevedale, with liberty to take and carry thence a ſufficient quantity of ſtone for the fabric thereof, as often as they had need to repair, rebuild, or enlarge it[o]. I find no account of *Petres Poſt*.

"*Towton* village is a mile from *Saxton*, wher is a Towton. "great chapel begun by Richard III. but not finiſhed. "In it were buried many of the men ſlain at Palm "Sunday field. This field was as much fought in "Saxon paroch as in Towton; yet it berith the name "of Towton. In Saxton church yard were many of "the bones of men that wer ſlain in Towton found "buried. They lay afore in 5 pittes, yet appering "half a mile of by north in Saxton fields[p]."

Edward IV. having been crowned came to Pontefract with an army of near 50,000 men, and Henry VI. lay at York with 60,000, which, under the duke of Somerſet, earl of Northumberland, and lord Clifford, marched to diſlodge the Yorkiſts from Ferry-bridge. The rencontre there ſerved but to whet them for the battle which followed. The two armies met in a field between Towton and Saxton, two miles weſt of Tadcaſter, and previous to the onſet a proclamation was iſſued by Edward, and retorted by Henry, to ſpare no priſoners. A manœuvre of lord Falconberg, who made his men wait till the enemy had exhauſted their quivers and then return their own arrows on them, contributed greatly to the victory. After ten hours bloody conflict the Lancaſ-

[i] Tan. 684. ex Mon. Angl. I. 657.
[k] Lel. V. 91.
[36] G.
[l] Lel. I. 46.
[m] Vide Torri Peculian, p. 544. MS.
[n] Lel. VIII. 70.
[o] Mon. Ang. III. 162. Drake, 414.
[p] Lel. I. 4.

trians fled to Tadcaſter bridge, in ſuch numbers that they fell into the river Cok and filled it up. 36,776 men were ſlain in this battle, with fourteen of the nobility, and their blood mingled with the ſnow which then covered the ground made a moſt horrible appearance. The earl of Devon was the only priſoner, and Henry and his queen juſt eſcaped from York as Edward entered it. Lord Dacre has a mean Latin tomb in *Saxton* church-yard, with this inſcription: Saxton.

Hic jacet Ranulphus d'us de Dakre et . . . miles & occiſus erat in bello principe Henrico VI. anno dom. MCCCCLXXI. xxix die Martii videlicet dominica die palmarum. Cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.

The ground is full of the dead bodies, and Mr. Drake ſaw a freſh grave opened, in which among vaſt quantities of bones were arrow heads, broken ſwords, and four very freſh groats of Henry IV. V. and VI. lying together near a thigh bone as if the ſlain had not been ſtripped. This battle proved deciſive for the houſe of York [d].

Saxton was formerly the ſeat of the family of Sauley, but came by marriage to the Hungates. Sir Edward Gaſcoigne, of Parlington, bart. married the heireſs of ſir Francis Hungate.

Scarthingwell. In Saxton pariſh is *Scarthingwell*, long a ſeat of the Hamonds, now the ſeat of the right honourable lord Hawke, who hath greatly improved the houſe.

Leadſton. Kippax park. Near *Leadſton* is *Kippax park*, a ſeat of the Blands. The late ſir John Bland, bart. beſtowed much money in the repairs and alterations of this houſe, which is pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground and ſheltered from the north by the higher grounds. The park was well ſtocked with a particular ſort of black deer. Behind the houſe in the garden is an extraordinary good echo.

Swillington. *Swillington* hall in this neighbourhood hath been the ſeat of the Swillingtons, Dineleys, Hoptons, and now of Sir William Lowther, bart.

Whitchurch. In *Whitchurch* is a very ſtately monument, erected for the lord Irwin's family, I think executed by Scheemaker.

Burnſall. Sir William Craven of *Burnſall* built the church there and encompaſſed it with a wall at the expence of £.600.: he alſo made four bridges, one of which coſt £.500.; another £.250. and a cauſeway which coſt £.200. He gave £.1000. to Chriſt's hoſpital, London, and the royalties of Creek with the perpetual advowſon to St. John's college, Oxford. William, his eldeſt ſon, being of a military turn, was ſent by Charles I. to ſerve under Guſtavus Adolphus in Germany, and afterwards under Henry Prince of Orange in the Netherlands, and he was afterwards created lord Craven [e].

Ferrybridge. At *Ferrybridge* over the Aire is a ſtone bridge not long ago rebuilt. In Leland's time it conſiſted "of "7 arches and the thoroughfare there no great thing "but metely wel buildid. Here the firſt lord "Fitzgualter of the Radcliffes was killed flying "from Cokbek felde [f]." The paſſage here being ſecured by lord Fitz Walter for Edward IV. 1461, was gained by lord Clifford on the part of Henry VI. but ſhortly after recovered by the earl of Warwick in a rencounter wherein Clifford was ſlain. On this occaſion Warwick, when he carried the news of the loſs of this paſſage to Edward, is ſaid to have ſtabbed his horſe in his preſence, and kiſſing his ſword hilt reeking with his blood, ſwore, that though the whole army ſhould deſert him, he alone would ſtand in defence of his cauſe. The battle of Towton preſently enſued. The paſſage on the north ſide of the river here is ſteep, high, and romantic, with woody rocks of red grit.

Byrom. At *Byrom* near Ferrybridge is the ſeat of ſir John Ramſdon, bart.

Bolton. *Bolton* priory, of Auſtin canons, was tranſlated about 1150, from *Emmeſey* near Skipton, by the daughter of the founder William Meſchines, and valued at £.212. *per annum* [g]. Here is a freeſchool founded by a benefaction of £.1100. from the honourable Robert Boyle [36].

Bolton hall. At *Bolton hall*, near Sawley abbey, to which it is ſaid to have been a chantry, and on the edge of Lancaſhire, is a very antient manſion in the poſſeſſion of Chriſtopher Dawſon, to whom it came from the Pudſeys, 1729, are the ſpoon, boot, and glove of Henry VI. who, flying into Scotland after the battle of Hexham, and returning again into England, being diſcovered in the adjacent fields by one Cantlow, was by him delivered to the earl of Warwick, who brought him to the tower of London [h]. But it is more probable theſe were left here on ſome other occaſion; for this unfortunate prince was, if we believe J. Speed, betrayed and taken at Waddneſton hall, Lancaſhire [i]. The hall 33 feet by 19, and 25 high, retains, with the reſt of the houſe, its original form [k].

Elam-grange. In the woods of Henry Wickham, eſq. at Elam-grange, near Keighley, upon the banks of the river Aire, which it is ſuppoſed the Romans croſſed over from Mancheſter to Ilkley, were found Feb. 1775, in an urn, a large quantity of Roman denarii ruſted together, but which on ſeparating afforded great varieties from Julius Cæſar to the later emperors. Among them was one of Julia Pia; rev. the empreſs drawn by lions: a coin of ſuch rarity that there are but two more known, one in the Devonſhire collection, the other at Leghorn. With theſe coins was a ſilver fibula.

Ilkley. There is a military way from Alboro' to *Ilkley*, and another from Ilkley to the ſouthward paſſes weſt of Halifax, and joins the Roman road from Tadcaſter to Mancheſter. This laſt is not much raiſed, and there are ſome tumuli near it [l]. The firſt of Mr. Camden's inſcriptions is now loſt. Aurelius Antoninus is called *Conſul deſtinatus* in Gruter p. c. [m] The other is ſtill in a buttreſs at the ſouth-eaſt end of the church, where Mr. Camden ſaw and copied it, but his copy differs from the original, which is now illegible. The upper part is broken off, but Mr. Ward thought it might be ſupplied *Pro ſalute Imperatorum*, &c. The compliment paid to Verus as *Jovi dilectus* is remarkable and curious, and brings to mind Homer's διοτρεφεες βασιλεες. Ιλ. β. 445. It may ſeem a little ſtrange that this court is paid only to Verus, but the TI within the C was certain and would admit of no other reading [n]. *Lucanus* is not in Camden's or Woodford's copy [o]. The original of Camden's ſecond inſcription is now at *Stubham* lodge not far from Ilkeley, almoſt entirely effaced, but what remains is ſufficiently exact, only the laſt line muſt certainly have been a little miſtaken, and, though given in the modern PLINGON, is moſt probably as others have Stubham.

[d] Drake, 109—111. [e] G. See before, p. 41. [f] I. 105. [g] Tan. 647. [36] G. [h] Antiq. Rep. III. 168. [i] Rapin VI. 21. Hollinſhed I. 667. [k] Antiq. Rep. IV. [l] Horſley, 373. [m] Ib. 311. Ward's MS. n. [n] Ib. [o] Ward ib.

read

read it *ſecundæ Lingonum*. A copy taken for Mr. Thoreſby's read COH. P. II. LINGON [37], which can mean nothing. On the ſide of the ſame ſtone, which ſtands at the corner of a houſe in the croſs ſtreet leading to the lodge, is a modern inſcription, ſhewing that it was found 1608, and copied by order of William Middleton, eſq.

Guil Midleton
arm. me fecit ad
imaginem anti
quis lapidis hic
reperti 1608.

Verbeia is ſuppoſed by Gale, p. 43, as well as Camden, to be the Wherf, the affinity of the name favouring the conjecture, or it may be ſome other topical goddeſs [q]. Mr. Fairfax's 5th eclogue MS. begins:

Upon Verbeia's willow-wattled brim
As Mopſus dreſt the wands and wickers trim.

On which his ſon has this note: "Verbeia I take to be the antient name of the Wherfe which watereth the native country of our family, and I am thus confirmed by an altar ſo inſcribed, *Verbeiæ ſacrum Claud. Capito præf. coh. Ling. 2dæ*, which altar is obſerved by my father ſome years before ſir Robert Cotton and Mr. Camden came to this ſame monument, where it ſtood at the town of Ilkeley called by the Romans *Oliva* [Olicana], where be divers other monuments. This altar is now carried away by ſir Robert [a miſtake], and another like it ſet in the place, but the ignorance of the workman hath corrupted the inſcription. It ſeemeth probable to me that Verbeia was the ſuppoſed nymph of the river, for the altar was erected to her *in water*, and there ſtood ſo late as the memory of the parents of ſuch as live yet in the houſe [r]." In the ſteeple is the bas relief Pl. II. fig. 3. which Dr. Stukeley [s] calls a figure of Hercules ſtrangling the ſerpents, but the tradition of the place a ſtatue of the goddeſs Verbeia antiently placed on her altar. It is 16 inches by 10. In Ilkley churchyard is a rude croſs, 2 feet 7 inches high, and 13 inches wide, ornamented on two ſides with releifs of ſaints, and on the other two with foliage. Two others lie at the ſouth gate and ſouth-weſt corner of the church-yard, and on the ſouth ſide of the chancel is a knight in mail, with fretty a canton on his ſhield, and over him written *Middleton*.

Bramhope — Some diſtance hence is *Bramhope*, the ſeat of the antient family of the Dineleys, of which Robert Dineley, who died in a good old age, having ſeen four generations of moſt of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, erected and endowed a chapel here [38].

Otely. — "Seven miles above Harwood is *Otely*, and there "is a bridge of ſtone over Warfe [t].

This manor was given by king Athelſtan to the ſee of York, and it was formerly a reſidence of the archbiſhops. The manor appertains to the archbiſhop of York, as well as the juriſdiction, in which his grace appoints his magiſtrates in the commiſſion of the peace, and holds his ſeſſions in unity with thoſe diſtricts of Cawood and Wiſtow, nearer his own palace at Biſhop's Thorp.

Weſton. — *Weſton* near Otley is an antient ſeat of the Vavaſours, a branch of the Vavaſours of Haſlewood.

Harwood. — "Two miles above Wetherby is *Harwood* village, "and there is a ſtone bridge over Warfe [u]." It has a handſome church, with five well preſerved monuments of the Rithers and Redmans, lords of the caſtle and of the Gaſcoynes of Gawthorp adjoining [x], particularly a fifth of ſir William Gaſcoyne, who committed Henry V. when prince of Wales to the King's Bench till his father's pleaſure was known; for which the old king is ſaid to have thanked God for having given him a judge who could adminiſter, and a ſon who could obey juſtice. He was made judge 1401, and died 1412, as appears by the pedigree drawn by that able antiquary Richard Gaſcoign. His figure lies on a ſtately tomb in his robes and hood with a purſe and dagger at his girdle, and one of his wives on his right hand: the arms being painted and not carved, only the line of impalement remained 1742 at the eaſt end of the tomb. In the eaſt window of the chapel were fragments of him and his two wives kneeling, and over him his arms, A. on a pale S. a demi lucie, O. impaled with theirs on each of their mantles, and their own over them, viz. G. a lion rampant, A. armed and langued Az. in a border gobonè, O. and Az. *Mowbray*. Ermine, a lion rampant Az. crowned O. armed and langued G. *Pickering*. Below, *Orate pro Gulielmo Gaſcoyne & Elizabetha & Johanne uxoribus ejuſdem*. All that remained 1785 was A. lion rampant Az. a chevron G. a croſs floré Chequè Or. and Az. a feſs G. At the feet of judge Gaſcoyne is a buſt and epitaph for ſir Thomas Denniſon, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench, who died Sept. 8, 1767, and directed his body to be interred in his native country near to Gaſcoigne [y]. The caſtle, which Mr. King [z] refers to the time of Edward I: and III. ſtands on the north ſide of a triple ſquare intrenchment on the hill ſloping down to the river: the innermoſt vallum on the ſouth and weſt ſide is intire and high. It conſiſts of a ſquare centre, a north wing, oblong, and two ſquare towers at the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt corners, all of four ſtones. An arch in the weſt wall, exactly like the ſepulchral ones of the 14th century, led Mr. King to think the centre room had been divided in the middle, and the ſouthern half uſed as a chapel, an idea which could not have maintained its ground for a moment before the reflection that the principal ſtair caſe was in this diviſion, and that inſtead of an altar is a loophole in the eaſt wall. The north apartment ſerved as a kitchen, and the great chimney ſtill remains. On the eaſt ſide is a porch, having a double entrance defended by a portcullis. In the room over this porch, ſuppoſed the chapel built at the time of Richard II. are carved in ſtone the arms of Sutton, Aldburgh ſingle and impaling *Sutton*, *Baliol*, *Thweng*, *Bordeſley*, or *Grauncester*, *Conſtable*, *Roſs*, and *Vipont*. In other parts of the caſtle, when Glover made his viſitation 1549, were painted the arms of *Ryther*, ſingle and quartering *Totheby*, *Fortibus* earl of *Albemarle*, *Aldburgh* lord *Liſle*, *Fitz William*, and *Bellewe*, alſo *Redman* quartering *Aldburgh*, and impaling *Strickland* of Siſerge, c. Weſtmoreland. Over the porch on the ſouth face is an inſcription too high to be diſtinguiſhed, but which ſeems to read aſſalberſal, or arſaſberſa[illegible],

[37] G. [38] G.
[q] Horſley ubi ſup. [r] Woodford in Ward's MS.
[s] Stukeley A. S. min. 1719 20. [t] Lel. I. 48. [u] Ib.
[x] See the Pedigree, Biog. Brit. art. Gaſcoigne. Thoreſby. Duc. Leod. 177. [y] See his epitaph Gent. Mag. LI. 624.
[z] Archæol. VI. 329—337.

and

and escaped the accurate observation of Mr. King. At the Conquest this castle belonged to Rumelli, whose daughter married Meschines, from whom it came to the Delisles, thence to the Aldburghs, and by marriage to the Redmans, who inhabited it as their principal mansion in the reign of Elizabeth, and have a monument in the church. It is surrounded by woods, and commands an extensive prospect for 20 miles. This great manor of Harwood has 8 or 9 constabularies dependent on it with a large jurisdiction, wherein are contained several antiquities, &c. worthy of observation, as the ruins of the castle itself, an antient camp at *Stank*, the monuments in the church, and the chapel in Gawthorp hall [a]. Warin Fitz Gerold married Alice daughter and heir of William de Curci in the reign of John, and their daughter Margery became wife first to Baldwin de Redvers earl of Devon and 2dly to Falcasius de Brent [b]. On the death of her grandaughter Isabella de Fortibus countess of Devon his estate fell to Robert son of Warin [c].

Gawthorp hall.

Gawthorp hall was repaired by John Boulter, esq; lord of the manor in Thoresby's time, and from a place only venerable for its antiquity, made a very pleasant seat. It has lately been rebuilt by the present owner Mr. Lascelles, who has an estate here of £. 3000. *per annum*. Mr. Boulter paid a lecturer for a sermon on Sunday afternoons and catechising the children, and a schoolmaster to teach them gratis [d].

At the parting of the Knaresborough and Wetherby roads by the side of the latter was a considerable ribbon manufactory.

Wetherby.

"*Wetherby* a small market town, wher I saw *cru-*
"*cem antiqui operis* [e]."

Spofforth.

Wetherby is a small market town on the Wherfe, of one street, with a chapel subject to *Spoforth*, "a great village to the north-east, two miles from Oteley on the Eyre [f]," probably the birthplace of Thomas Spoford bishop of Hereford, and abbot of St. Mary's at York.

"*Spofford*, wher the erl of Northumberland had a
"goodly lordship and manor place with a park.
"The manor place was fore defaced in the civil
"war betwixt Henry VI. and Edward IV. by the
"earl of Warwick and marquese Montacute his
"brother, to whom as I remember the Percys lands
"were given [g]."

In the church of Spofforth is a cross-legged figure of one of the Plumptons, a considerable family who held lands here under the Percies from the Conquest till within the last 50 years, and whose arms are on five fusils as many escallops. Spofford castle was the seat of the Percies prior to Alnwick or Warkworth, and probably built about the reign of Edward III. when the castle was gradually changing into the mansion-house, though the dungeon and the grand entrance at an angle are still retained. It stands on a complete bank of rock ending in a low precipice within the castle with vaults under all the rooms. The great hall, though much ruined, is 75 feet 10 inches long by 36 feet 9 inches wide, and has the great cathedral windows introduced into such buildings after the reign of Edward I. [h]

At *Cowthorp* near Wetherby is the remarkable large oak on an estate belonging to lady Stourton. Within three feet of the surface it measures 16 yards, and close by the ground 26. Its height in its ruinous state 1776 was about 85 feet, and its principal limb extends 16 yards from the bole. Throughout the whole tree the foliage is extremely thin, so that the anatomy of the antient branches may be distinctly seen in the height of summer [i]. Cowthorp.

From Wetherby Wherf passes by *Wighill*, the seat of the antient family of the Stapletons from the reign of Edward III. Nicholas being one of the first knights of the garter, and sir Robert was sheriff 23 Elizabeth, a gentleman for person, address, and skill in languages, said to have had no superior in England nor equal except sir Philip Sidney [k]. It is still in the same family [l]. Wighill.

"From Tadcaster to *Helegh* priory, about two Helegh.
"miles. One Geffrey Haget, a nobleman, was first
"founder of it. In it were buried some of the De-
"pedales and Stapletons, gentlemen, of whom one
"sir Brian Stapleton, a valiant knight, is much spoken
"of. Geffrey Haget was owner of Helegh lord-
"ship, and beside a great owner yn Ainstie. From
"Helegh priory scant a mile to Helegh village.
"There I saw great ruines of an auncient manor
"place of stone that longgid with the fair wooded
"park thereby to the earl of Northumberland. It
"was as far as I can perceive sumtime the Hagetes
"land [m]." It was a foundation about 1203 of Austin canons, valued at £.72. *per annum* [n]. Not far hence is *Helaugh* manor, which belonged to the honourable and antient family of the Whartons, in the church of which is a monument of sir Thomas Wharton, lord warden of the marches, who with 300 men gave the Scots such a defeat 1542 at *Solom moss*, that their king James soon after died of grief, and above 1000 were taken prisoners, for which service he received several marks of honour [o] being created baron Wharton of Wharton c. Westmorland, which title ended in his descendant the famous duke of Wharton 1731. He also signalized himself in the battle of Pinkey or Musselburgh 1547. Philip earl of Wharton in the reign of Charles I. resided here. It is now or was lately in the Brookbank family [p].

"*Tadcaster* standith on the hither ripe of Warfe Tadcaster.
"river, and is a good thoroughfare. The bridge
"here over Warfe hath 8 fair arches of stone.
"Sum say that it was laste made of parte of the
"ruines of the old castelle of Tadcaster, a mighty
"great hill; dikes, and garth of this castle on Warfe
"be yet seene a little above the bridge. It seemeth
"by the plot that it was a right statelie thing.
"Tadcaster standith a mile from Wateling street that
"tendith more toward Cairluel, and crossith over
"Warfe at a place callid St. Helenesford, a mile and
"an half above Tadcaster, and on the other ripe
"is St. Helen's chapel [q]." The coins that have been found at Tadcaster and a proper situation argue for its having been a station. Dr. Gale, p. 45, derives its antient name from *Calx pedis*, British *Tab*. Mr. Dodsworth places it further up the water at *Newton Kyme*, or, as the maps call it, *Lyme*, in the watry fields near St. Helen's ford, where have been plowed up many

[a] G. Thoresby, Ib. 135. [b] Dugd. Bar. I. 44, 45. [c] Ib. 737. [d] Thoresby, ib.
[e] Lel. VII. 66. [f] Ib. I. 104.
[g] Lel. I. 104. [h] King in Archæol. VI. 333—345. [i] Hunter's Evelyn's Silva, p. 500.
[k] G. from sir John Harrington's book of bishops. [l] Drake, 392. [m] Lel. I. 48. [n] Tan. 680.
[o] Herbert's hist. of Henry VIII. p. 484. G. [p] Drake, 390. [q] Lel. I. 47.

Roman

Roman coins, particularly of Conſtantius, Helena, and Conſtantine; alſo an alabaſter urn with aſhes, melted lead, and rings, one of which had a key of the ſame piece joined to it. Dr. Johnſon agrees with him, as does Mr. Henry Fairfax, a very learned antiquary, who, among many other coins found here, was poſſeſſed of one of Domitian, whoſe legend DOMITIANVS CAESAR, AVG. was ſtrangely miſread CALCARAVCI. Rev. the emperor on horſeback ſubſcribed COS. VI. The inhabitants call the coins found here *Langborrow pennies* [39]. The Roman road alſo goes directly to Road gate, and croſſes the river at St. Helen's ford, ſo called from Helena, mother of Conſtantine the Great, unleſs we ſay with Dr. Gale that it is a contraction of the name of *Nehalennia*, the goddeſs of the chalk diggers [r]. Alſo the paſſage from that to York is much firmer ground than that from Tadcaſter, which would hardly be paſſable were it not for the cauſeway made over the common between Tadcaſter and Bilborough. Now this ford dividing the Roman agger gives juſt reaſon to expect a Roman ſtation at this rather than any other place, notwithſtanding there is now no paſſage; for the piers of a wooden bridge yet remain, but when that was broken down, and the Wherſe was not fordable, they found a way to Wetherby. Every argument urged in favour of Tadcaſter holds equally true of Newton Kyme: the diſtance is more exact. *Kelebar hill* is at *Smawes*, which is nearer Newton than Tadcaſter, and as to Heina, who removed to Calcaceſter there might in thoſe early times be a religious houſe dedicated to the memory of the pious Helena about St. Helen's ford [40]. Mr. Horſley gives the preference to Tadcaſter [s]. Bede's St. *Heiu*, Þegu Alfred, *Heric* Wheeler, is by Leland [y] and the Monaſticon confounded with St. Beghe, who was born in Ireland, and ſettled firſt in Copeland at St. Bees, or Beges, which Gibſon puts in Cornwall [q. Cumberland], then on the north ſide of the river Uſure [q. Eure], then at *Hernheu*, or Hartlepool, Þeoptea of Alfred, then at Calcaria, or as Leland, who could not ſettle Calcaria, *Helcacaſter*, and laſtly among the Hacani, three miles from Scarborough. But Dr. Smith on Bede IV. 23, ſhews our St. Heiu was a different perſon. St. Begu, however, was of this houſe, and contemporary [t]. Biſhop Gibſon ſays at Calcaria lived alſo Adamnan, who was afterwards abbot of *Hii* [u], and died Oct. 13, A. D. 704 [x], of whoſe name there ſeem to be ſome remains in *Adaman grove* at Newton Kyme. But he confounds him with Adamnanus, preſbyter of *Colud* abbey, who went over to Ireland, and died there, and he confounds Colud with Calceaſter [y]. His argument that the name of Newtown is a proof of there having been an old town on the ſpot amounts to nothing; for it is generally a rule that new towns were removed from the ſite of the old ones. Dr. Owen Oglethorp, native of this Newton Kyme, and biſhop of Carliſle, who crowned queen Elizabeth, the ſee of Canterbury being vacant, and Young, archbiſhop of York, refuſing, founded a freeſchool at Tadcaſter, endowing it with £. 40. *per annum*, and an hoſpital for 12 poor [42]. The preſent noble ſtone bridge was built about eighty years ago. The diſtich referred to by Mr. Camden is in Dr. Eades dean of Worceſter's account, in Latin verſe, of his journey to Durham with biſhop Mathews. He paſſed the bridge in a dry ſummer, but returning over it in winter he left a different memorial of it:

Quæ Tadcaſter erat ſine flumine pulvere plena
Nunc habet immenſum fluvium & pro pulvere lutum.

Tadcaſter is the out-bounds of the Ainſty, and may be ſaid to be the very out-port or gate of the city of York on that ſide [z]. The Ainſty reaches no further than the middle of Tadcaſter bridge. Here ſeems to have been an antient caſtrum, camp, or caſtle in the time of the Romans. The Saxons would probably call it *Eald Caſter*, and the more modern Anglo-Saxons *T'aud Caſter*, which is eaſily caſily changed into *Tadcaſter*, and this I take to be the origin of the preſent name, and that it hath nothing to do with *Calcaria*. There is near the church great [illegible] tions of a caſtle, and the place is call[illegible]

There are three fords over this [illegible] river Wharfe, which the Romans no doubt [illegible] quainted with, and took care to guard. Theſe are no great diſtance from each other at Tadcaſter, St. Helensford, and Wetherby. The firſt was the immediate key to the city itſelf, and on which *Calcaria* was built as a proper guard to it. The others, I preſume, were under the care of the *Longovicenſes* of the Notitia, whoſe ſtation ſtretching [illegible] river by Newton, which town's name [illegible] at an elder brother, had its title [a] from [illegible] That this place is not mentioned in the [illegible] no rule why it might not even then have been a ſtation. The route there coming always from the north by York to Tadcaſter, and ſo on over Langburgh does not happen to fall in any of the journies. There is a vicinary road on Bramham moor yet very apparent, but which was never taken notice of by any that I know of. It is moſt certainly Roman by its dimenſions and manner of paving agreeable to all I have yet ſeen of this ſort, although the quantity of the agger does not raiſe it anything like the other grand military way on the ſame moor. It comes from the ford at Wetherby up to Bramham, thence over the moor to Bramham moor houſe, which ſtands full on it: and thence it goes on for Tadcaſter, and falls into the grand road, where the two lanes meet about a quarter of a mile from the town. It makes part of a circle from Wetherby to Tadcaſter, and Bramham is in the middle of the line. Might I be allowed another ſuppoſition, though at a much wider diſtance than the former, I would call this place the BRABONIACUM of the Notitia, where were ſtationed the *defenſores*. It is true here are no other antique tokens but the road and the ſeeming affinity of name, but its ſituation adds a probability to the conjecture. The veſtiges of a Roman camp at Aberford ſtill viſible are another argument of the Roman vigilance as to theſe important paſſes in the greateſt military way in the iſland. At Aberford is a place called *Caſtlecarey*, which ſome think alludes to Calcaria [a]. The great Roman road which divides the iſland in length, and reaches from RITUPÆ in Kent *ad lineam valli* in Northumberland, came down to that known ſtation DANUM, *Doncaſter*. Thence it ſtretches northward over Scawsby lees to Barnſdale; is eaſily traced to Hardwick, Tanſhelf, Pontefract park, and

Newton Kyme.

39 G.
40 G.
[illegible] Mon. I. 395.
[illegible] Drake, 389.
[illegible] Here is ſtill St. Helen's well. Drake, 21.
[illegible] P. 411. See alſo Drake, 21.
[illegible] 702.
[illegible] Drake, 54.
[illegible] Collect. III. 36. ex vita Bedae.
[illegible] See Bed. IV. 25, and Smith's note.
42 G.

Caſtleford. At this laſt it paſſes the Aire; then over Peckfield runs very apparently to Aberford, at the north-eaſt of which town is the veſtige of a Roman camp. On Bramham moor it is in many places exceeding perfect. Leland [b] ſays, "he never, in all his travels, ſaw ſo noble and perfect a Roman road as this, which ſhews that there went more than ordinary care and labor in the making of it." Hence it points directly for Tadcaſter [c]. About nine mile from Doncaſter it riſes at leaſt ſix feet above the country on each ſide of it, ſerving for the preſent turnpike road, till within four miles of Pontefract it turns off to the left over the moors, of the ſame height and width, covered with graſs and furze, into Tanſhelf a ſuburb of Pontefract. It is ſtill called by the country people the *Bank* or *Rigg* [ridge]. They talk of it with aſtoniſhment, and fancy it goes all over the world.

Thorp Arch. *Thorp Arch*, between Wetherby and Tadcaſter, was ſoon after the Norman Conqueſt the ſeat of a family called D'Archer. By a female it came to the family of Brus. This is now the ſeat of Wilmer Goſſip, eſq. whoſe father built a good houſe here. Here is a mineral water ſulphureous and chalybeat [d], which was analized by Dr. J. Walker, of Leedes, 1784. It was diſcovered about 90 years ago, and has of late years been in great repute.

Nidd r. "The river ſides of *Nidde* be welle woddid above "Knaresburgh for two or three miles, and above that "to the hedde al the ground is barren for the moſt "part of wood and corn as foreſt ground full of "lynge, mores and moſſes with ſtoney hilles. "The foreſt from a mile beneath Gnarreſburgh up-"ward to very Bolton in Craven is about a 20 miles "in length, and in bredth it is in ſum places an viii "miles. The principal wood of the foreſt is decayed [e]. "Nid river riſith much by weſt five miles above "Pately bridge of wood, a little a this ſyde Midle-"more chapel, and as I could learne it is in *Kirkeby* "*Maleſart* pariſh [f]."

Haſlewood. A little ſouth of Bramham Moor is *Haſlewood*, the ancient ſeat of the Vavaſours, moſt beautifully ſituated on an eminence, from which is an extenſive proſpect over a fine and fertile country. The preſent ſir Walter Vavaſour, bart. has much improved the houſe.

Bramham Biggin. Near Bramham, at a place called *Bramham Biggin*, is the ſeat of ſir George Wynn, bart. Not far from here is *Tolſton* lodge, a pleaſant ſeat belonging to George William Fairfax, eſq; but now occupied by P. Wentworth, eſq; and near it is *Tolſton* hall, which hath alſo been the ſeat of this branch of the Fairfax family, ſince about the reign of king Charles II. when it came to them by marriage with the daughter and ſole heir of ſir Robert Barwick of Tolſton.

Tolſton.

Newton Kyme. Not far from the laſt place is Newton Kyme. This was anciently a ſeat of the family of Kyme, from which it takes the name, but for ſeveral generations hath been the ſeat of the Fairfaxes of *Steeton*, which laſt named place, lying near Bolton Percy, hath been ſeveral years deſtroyed.

Steeton.

Ripley. *Ripley* had not the honour of giving birth to the chymiſt of that name, whom Mr. Camden places at *Ripley* in *Surrey*, whence biſhop Gibſon removes him hither. Neither was he a *knight* as his lordſhip calls him, but a ſimple canon of Bridlington in this county, and afterwards a Carmelite monk at Boſton in Lincolnſhire, where he was born, died, and was buried 1490. His hermetical works were collected for the benefit of the Roſicrucian tribe, and printed together at Caſſel 1549, 12°. [g] In the church-yard is the baſe of a croſs, engraved in our plate of croſſes fig. 3.

At Ripley is a very old ſtone houſe embattled, the antient ſeat of the family of Ingleby; part of which houſe became ſo ruinous that the preſent ſir John Ingleby was obliged to take it down and is rebuilding it. In the church here under an arch is a monument with the effigies of a knight and lady in a cumbent poſture with ſeveral eſcutcheons of arms round it; which monument ſeems to have been ſo ſir Thomas Ingleby a judge in the reign of king Edward III. which ſir Thomas Ingleby married Catherine daughter of .... Ripley of Ripley. There is alſo a handſome monument in the choir againſt the ſouth wall for ſir William Ingleby. There is a tradition that this church formerly ſtood near the river, but on account of the floods was removed to where it now ſtands.

In this town is a ſchool with this inſcription over the door:

"This ſchool was built by Mary Ingleby in the "year 1702, and endowed with part of the fortune "of Katherine Ingleby, being two youngeſt daughters "of ſir William Ingleby, of Ripley in the county of "York, baronet."

Clint. *Clint* ſituated on a hill, in the pariſh of Ripley, was for many ages the chief ſeat of the Beckwiths, till about the reign of queen Elizabeth, when after the death of Huntington Beckwith, eſq. it was ſold.

Pariey bridge. On *Hayſhaw moor*, near *Dacre Paſture*, two miles ſouth of *Patley bridge*, a ſmall market town in the pariſh of Ripon, eight miles north-weſt of Ripley, were found in 1735 two feet under ground two pieces of lead ſtanding upright near each other. They were of the ſame ſhape and dimenſions, and both had the ſame inſcription:

IMP. CAES. DOMITIANO AVG. COS. VII.
BRIG. [h]

One of them weighed 11 ſtone two pounds, the other a pound leſs. The length was from 21 inches to 23 and an half, breadth three inches and an half to five and an half, perpendicular depth four inches. The letters raiſed and very bold, one inch and one third long. One of theſe pigs is now in the hands of ſir John Ingleby, lord of the manor of Ripley, the other in the Britiſh Muſeum. The great Roman road from Aldborough into Lancaſhire paſſes within a little diſtance of this ſpot. There had been no lead mines within ſome miles of it, but there is ſaid to be on the top of a large rock about half a mile diſtance an impreſſion or cavity of the ſize of theſe pigs, large enough to admit a melting pan. Lead is now got at *Green*, two miles from the ſpot.

Knaref. borough. "The town of Knarreſburgh taketh name of the "rokky ground that it ſtondith on. The town is no "great thing and meanly buildid, but the market there "is quick. The caſtel ſtandith magnificently and "ſtrongely on a rok, and hath a very depe diche hewing "out of the rok, wher it is not defended with the ryver "of Nidde that there rennith in a deade ſtony botom. "I numbrid 11 or 12 towres in the walles of the "caſtel, and one very fair beſide in the ſecond area.

[b] V. 5. I. 104. [c] Drake 19.
[d] Short's treatiſe on various cold mineral waters in England, 1765, 8vo. [e] Lel. I. 104.
[f] VII. 68. [g] Tan. Bib. Brit. 633. [h] Mr. Kirſhaw in Phil. Tranſ. N° 459. p. 560.

" A litle above *Marche*, but on the farther ripe of " Nidde as I cam, is a welle of a wonderfull nature " callid *Droping welle*, for out of the great rokkes " by it distillerh water continually into it. This " water is so coulde and of such a nature that what " thing so ever faulleth out of the rokkes into this " pitte or ys caste in or growith about the rokke and " is touchid of this water growith into stone: or els " sum sand or other fine ground that is about the " rokkes cumith doune with the continual dropping " of the springes in the rokkes and clevith on such " thinges as it takith, and so clevith about it and " givith it by continuance the shape of a stone. " Ther was ons a conduct of stone made to convey " water from this welle over Nid to the priory of " Knaresburgh, but this was decayid afore the dis- " solution of the house. A litle beneth Marche " bridge on the hither side of We[Ure] as I cam I " saw an old chapel in a rokke hewen out of the " mayne stone. The priory itself of Knarresburgh " is three quarters of a mile beneth March bridge " *ripa citeriori*. One Robert Flowr, son to one " Robert Flowr that had bene 2 tymes mayre of " York, was the first beginner of this priory. He " had ben afore a litle while a monk yn New min- " ster abbay in Morpeth, forsaking the goods and " landes of his father, to whom he was heire as eldest " son, and desiring a solitarie life as an hermite re- " sorted to the rokkes by the river of Nidde, and " thither, upon opinion of sanctity of him, resorted " others, and then he institutid his company in the " sect of freres of the order *de redemptione capti- " vorum* als *Sc Trinitatis*. Estoteville gave landes to " this house at such time as he lay at Knaresburgh, " but whether he were lord of Knaresburgh or had " the custody of it for the king I cannot yet tell the " certente. Knaresburgh now longeth to the duchy " of Lancaster. There be three parks that longith " to Knarresburgh all be metely well wooded[i]."

The situation of this town on the side of an high hill, the prospects from terraces on its top and the disposition of the country round, particularly on the north-east, are delightfully romantic. A strong stone bridge over the Nyd leads up hill into a neat wide street to the market place and a good inn much frequented in the Harrogate season. In its church are monuments of the Slingsby family, and under the stone which formerly covered St. Robert, who died about 1216[43], is buried sir Henry Slingsby, beheaded 1658, for his steady adherence to the royal cause. The church has been mostly new built. The castle situated on a high hill almost surrounded by the river is reduced to the keep at the west corner. The enclosure of this castle was of considerable extent. Its entrance was by a drawbridge from a low deep valley, over which, on the brow of a very high precipice, the two round towers that formerly defended the gate still hang in a most surprizing bold manner. The keep is very curious and extraordinary in its whole structure and design, but Mr. King refers it to the time of Henry III. The wall in the weakest part is ten feet thick. At the corners of the south front are a round and a square tower, both entirely solid, though the latter has the appearance of windows. The great entrance has the same appearance. Just under this and its drawbridge is another entrance to the vault below. On the first floor is a small room where the records of the forest have been kept for time immemorial, and another new used as a prison; but neither of them have any communication with the castle[k]. In this castle the four knights who slew Thomas Becket defended themselves, and remained closely shut up a whole year, [illegible] Estoteville being possessed of it by marriage with [illegible] of the Estotevilles: but finally submitting to the authority of the church they were pardoned on condition of performing a voyage to the Holy [illegible]. Richard II. was removed hither from Pontefract [illegible] on account of some insurrections in his favour, and a room here lately retained the name of the queen's chamber. This castle stood a siege of three days against the parliament's forces after the battle of Marston moor, and, on its surrender, was completely demolished except the outer wall. The Knaresburgh priory was valued at £154 per *annum*[m].

Descending a steep hill from the town is a bridge of two arches over the river. [illegible] left is St. Robert's chapel, dug out of a rock of freestone overhung with trees and moss. The way to it is by steps cut in the rock from a house the inhabitants keep the key and shew the chapel by permission of sir Thomas Slingsby lord of the manor. On the outside close to the door is cut in stone the figure of an armed knight drawing his sword, alluding perhaps to the vision which Estoteville lord of the castle had of a gigantic figure bearing two swords, with one of which he challenged him to fight him, being sent to defend St. Robert against his malice. The chapel is three yards and a half long by three broad and two and an half high; the roof cut into rib and groin work like a Gothic building. In the east side is an altar with a niche behind it, and on the ledge in front three holes for tapers. On the north side another niche, and an arch with a bench, on which they say the hermit lay. Opposite to this another niche, and over it three rude heads representing the Trinity, and a 4th for the Virgin Mary. A hole in the middle of the floor is called the Saint's Grave. In front is a small arched window with tracery, and the door. From hence a pile of freestone rocks ranges along the river side for above three miles overhung with trees romantically disposed. Among these are ruins of another chapel, and on the green sod before it a blue stone with a cross fleuri said to lie over the last priest of the chapel. Further on, almost at the end of the ridge of rocks is St. Robert's Cave, a low entrance into a subterraneous passage, said to have reached to the market place, and to have been traced so far. The river is shallow, but the rapid stream intersected by several large rocks which occasion an agreeable murmur. Opposite to St. Robert's chapel on the other side the river is the *Dropping well*, which rises behind a large rock, separated from the rest by a narrow piece of stone, over which the water flows till it falls down from a height of 16 feet like rain, incessantly spreading itself over the unevenness of the hanging rock. It has formed a bason below, which it enlarges as the rock gradually advances forwarder, *Dropping well.*

[i] Lel. I. 102, 103.
[k] King in Archæol. VI. 321—326. A view of this castle in its original state was published by the Society of Antiquaries 1735, from an old draught in the Duchy of Lancaster's office.
[l] Benedict. Abbas, sub anno 1171.
[43] G.
[m] Tan. 681.

and

and petrifies the moſs, &c. which it falls over, and whatever lies in the baſon. This well is in the hands of a publican, late ſervant to Mr. Laſcelles, and among walks and terraces laid out by the late ſir Henry Slingſby, owner of the ground, who has planted beautiful winding walks along the ruins. The rock hangs over four or five feet, and tradition ſays mother Shipton was born at its foot. The water is impregnated with a large proportion of calcarious earth, which it depoſits in its paſſage, and a little calcarious nitre and ſulphur, and has an acid property as the petrifying water at Clermont in Auvergne [n].

Harrogate. On a large and dreary moor, antiently part of Knareſburgh foreſt, full of ripling ſprings, is the village of *Harrogate*, a mile from which are the three medical ſprings of different virtues though ſo near in ſituation. The *Tewet* water or Sweet Spa, a vitriolic ſpring of a ſort of milky taſte uſed in gravelly caſes, was diſcovered by Mr. Slingſby 1638. The ſtinking or ſulphur ſpring, uſeful in dropſical, ſcorbutic, and gouty caſes, riſes in the town, and is received in four baſons under four different buildings; at one it is drunk, at the others uſed for hot or cold baths. It is perfectly clear, but the taſte and ſmell a compoſition of rotten eggs, ſea water and ſulphur, and extremely ſalt. Bathing is the moſt general mode of uſing it. It is the ſtrongeſt ſulphur water in Great Britain, and from the ſuperior ſtrength of the impregnating ſulphur it does not loſe the ſulphureous ſmell even when expoſed to a ſcalding and almoſt boiling heat; and in diſtilling it when three pints had been taken off from a gallon of it the laſt was as ſtrong as the firſt and ſtunk intolerably. It is a diſcutient and extenuating, and a warm bath of it is of great benefit in pains and aches, ſtrains and lameneſs; diſſolving hard ſwellings, curing old ulcers and ſcrophulous complaints, and is a powerful cleanſer of the ſtomach and bowels. The baths of Aponus in Italy are much alike impregnated [o]. St. *Mungo's* well is ſo called from Kentigern a Scotch ſaint, much honoured hereabouts, whom his tutor Servanus, biſhop of Orkney, out of affection for him called *Mongah*, which in the Noriſh or Norway language ſignifies a dear friend [p].

The dropping well is added as a 4th to theſe by Dr. Wittie, in his anſwer to Dr. Tonſtal, p. 11. It falls, however, ſhort of that extraordinary ſpring at Clermont in Auvergne, whoſe lapideſcent quality is ſo ſtrong that it turns all its ſubſtance into ſtone, and will change into a maſs of ſtone, in the ſhape and ſize of the veſſel it is put into [q]: and Petrus John Faber reports, that they make bridges of it over its ſtream into their gardens, for by pumping water over timber placed on purpoſe, they have a complete ſtone bridge in 24 hours [r].

The Harrogate ſeaſon is from May to Michaelmas, and the company aſſemble and lodge in five or ſix large houſes or inns on the heath a mile from the village, each houſe having a long room and an ordinary: the beſt company uſed to lodge at Knareſburgh, which is three miles off.

Scrivin. Redhouſe. *Scrivin* is the ancient ſeat of the family of Slingſby, ſeated alſo at *Redhouſe*. Sir Henry who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia 1638, frequently as well as his deſcendants repreſented Knareſburgh in parliament, and loſt his life in the king's cauſe 1658: his great-great grandſon ſir Thomas Turner Slingſby now enjoys the title.

On Knareſburgh foreſt was found a capital medal inſcribed Jo. KENDAL RHODI TURCUPELLERIUS round his head in bold relief. Reverſe round his arms, TEMPORE OBSIDIONIS TURCHORUM MCCCCLXXX. The poſt of Turcopolier or colonel of the cavalry belonged particularly to the Engliſh nation. This family were of note in theſe parts at that time. This medal was in Mr. Thoreſby's muſæum and engraved in his Ducatus (whence we have copied it Pl. II. fig. 4.) and bought at his ſale by the duke of Devonſhire for three guineas.

"From Gnarreſborow over Nid river almoſt al by "wood, a mile to *Plunton*, wher is a park and a fair "houſe of ſtone, with two toures longing to the ſame. "Plunton is now owner of it, a man of faire landes, "and lately augmented by wedding the daughter and "heir general of the Barthorpes [s]."

Fig. 5. is a plan of a camp, *aa* are clumps of firs, *bb* the ſteep declivity, on Gateſhill about a mile from Knareſborough caſtle, taken 1774. It is ſituated on the point of a hill about 200 feet above the river Nyd, to which the deſcent is very ſteep. From it is a fine view of the town and caſtle and of the valley through which the river runs.

Beckwith. At *Beckwith*, on the weſt part of Knareſbrough foreſt, was the original ſeat of the Beckwith family, and at *Beckwith Shaw* in the ſame neighbourhood. They appear to have been ſeated at the former place long before the Norman Conqueſt. The laſt remains of the old eſtate was ſold out of the family about 20 years ago by Mr. John Beckwith of Knareſbrough.

Ribſton. At *Ribſton* eaſt from Knareſburgh was a preceptory of Kinghts Templars, founded by Robert lord Roſs II. or Furſan, valued at £.265. *per ann.* [t] afterwards granted to the Knights Hoſpitalers, and is now the pleaſant ſeat of ſir John Goodriche, bart. whoſe anceſtor ſir Henry was envoy extraordinary from Charles II. of England to Charles II. of Spain and lieutenant-general of the ordnance and privy counſellor to William III. The late ſir John was envoy extraordinary to Sweden. Of the ſame family was Thomas biſhop of Ely, chancellor of England under Edward VI. who died 1554.

Copgrave. At *Copgrave* to the north is a memorable epitaph on John Wincupp, rector 54 years; "pious, charitable and peaceable, never ſued any nor was ſued, lived with his wife 52 years, had ſix children and a numerous family (boarding and teaching many of the neighbouring gentry), out of which not one died all that time: himſelf was the firſt, July 8, 1637, in the 86th year of his age [u]."

Ripon. "The old town of *Ripon* ſtoode much by north "and eſt, as I could gather by viewing of it. The "beſt of the town now ſtandith by weſt and ſouth. "The old abbay ſtode wher is now a chapel of our "Lady in a botome one cloſe diſtant from the new "minſtre. One Marmaduke abbot of Fountaines "obtained this of archbiſhop Salvage, and pulled "down the eſt end, a piece of exceeding antient work, "and buildid a fair piece of new work leving the

[n] Rutty, p. 477, 478. Hiſt. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences, 1700.
[o] Rutty, 199, and aut. ibi cit. [p] Spotſw. Hiſt. of the Church of Scotland, p. 11.
[q] Hydrog. Spag. L. II. c. 24.
[r] Wittie lb. 52. G. [s] Lel. I. 104. [t] G.

"weſt end ſtanding. I notid 3 croſſis ſtanding in a "row at the eſt end of the chapel garth *antiquiſſimi* "*operis*, and monuments of ſum notable men buried "there: ſo that of al the old monaſtery of Ripon "and the toun I ſaw no likely tokens left after the "depopulation by the Danes in that place, but only "the walls of our Lady chapel and the croſſes. "The new minſter is ſet upon the hill, a fair and "bigge 'pece of work, the body of the church of "very late dayes made of a grete wideneſſe by the "treaſour of the church, and help of gentilmen of "the cuntery. Ther be 3 grete old towres with "pyramides on them, 2 at the weſt end and one in "the midle. The common opinion is that Odo arch-"biſhop of Canterbury coming into the north part "had pitie of the deſolution of Ripon chirch, and "began or cauſſid a new work to be edified wher "the minſtre now is. Howbeit the hole chirch that "now ſtandith indubitately was made ſins the Con-"queſt. The minſtre now ſervith for the pariſh chirch. "The prebendaries houſes be buildid in places nere "to the minſtre, and emong them the archbiſhop hath "a fair palace, and the vicars houſes be by it in a "fair quadrant of ſquare ſtone, buildid by Hen-"ry Bowet archbiſhop of York. The paroch is "of a very great cumpace, and goith one way to "Pately bridge, ſeven miles off. In the paroch be "ſum chapels of eaſe. There hath been about the "north part of the town a parochial church by "the name of Alhalow. The very place where "the market ſtede and the hart of the town is "was ſumtimes caullid *Holly* hill of holly trees ther "growing; wherby it apperith that that part of the "town is of a ſmall continuance. Ther apperith "by eaſt north eaſt at the town end a great hill "of earth caſt up in a plain cloſe bering now the "name of *Ilſhow* hill, wher by all likelihod hath ben "ſome great fortres in the Britons tyme. At the "north end of the town in a ſide of a cloſe behind "the biſhop's palace is another hill like a kepe of "a caſtle bearing the name of Allhallows hilles, ſo "that one of the hilles ſtandeth directly ſet agayn the "conſpect of the other. There hath bene hard on "the farther ripe of Skelle a great number of "tainters for woollen cloths wont to be made in "the town of Ripon, but now idelnes is ſore en-"creaſed in the town, and clothe makyng almoſt de-"cayid [t]."

The Ure and Skeld almoſt ſurround the town of Ripon, which is well built with a handſome ſquare market place. A monaſtery was begun on the eaſt ſide of the town before 661, burnt about 950 in the devaſtation made by king Edred againſt the Danes. Oſwald and his ſucceſſors archbiſhops of York aſſiſted in rebuilding it, and archbiſhop Aldred about the Conqueſt endowed it with lands and made it collegiate. In the inroad of the Scots 1319, 12 Edward II. both town and church were burnt, but rebuilt by the munificence of Edward III. Melton archbiſhop of York, &c. who raiſed the latter from the foundations, and added the ſteeples, the middlemoſt of which 40 yards high, called St. Wilfrid's, was blown down 1660, and the others removed ſoon after. The body was new built in Leland's time by one of the prebendaries, and the whole church by new paving and other repairs has been of late much improved. In the north tranſept Leland [u] mentions two tombs of the Markenfelds. There are two tombs with knights and ladies: one is dated 1381, the other is given to ſome of the Burtons of Ingrethorp. Mr. Salmon notes there two effigies of knights and ladies, where the latter *take the right hand*, which is not ſo uncommon as he imagined [x]. In the ſouth tranſept Leland places tombs of the Malories lords of Studley, to whom ſucceeded the Aiſlabies, who have a vault and monuments there, and whoſe male line became extinct by the death of William Lawrence, eſq; November 1785. In the choir was a braſs for Robert Dawſon, ſheriff of York 1592, and John Dene canon here 1410, both removed on new paving it, but preſerved in the library or in the chapter-houſe. At the upper end of the north aile is a monument for dean Dering 1750, and in the north tranſept one for ſir Edward Blacket 1718, and his two wives. Under the laſt ſouth pillar of the nave is St. Wilfrid's needle leading to a ſmall chapel, of which ſee the plan Pl. II. fig. 6. The boundaries of the ſanctuary yet remaining are marked by croſſes a mile from the church called *Kangel* (i. e. Archangel) croſs and *Sharow* croſs. A third was called *Athelſtan's* croſs [y]. The collegiate church had ſeven prebends, Thorpe, Studley, Nunwich, Sharrow, Monckton, Givendale within the pariſh of Ripon, and Stanwick at a diſtance, the latter prebendary was called the Chanter, and had a vicar endowed under him, as had all the reſt. There were alſo nine chantries, whoſe incumbents, called petty canons, were to be always preſent in the choir and aſſiſt the vicars in adminiſtering the ſacrament. To the church belonged three deacons, three ſubdeacons, ſix choriſters, ſix treblers, an organiſt, and a grammar ſchool-maſter. This foundation being diſſolved about 1 Edward VI. James I. refounded it at the requeſt of his queen 1604, for a dean and ſix prebends, and endowed it with *£.*347. *per annum* [z]. A ſubdean has been added by a ſubſequent charter. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Wilfrid. It was propoſed to have made it a college for education like an univerſity, and James's queen granted letters patent for that purpoſe [a].

James I. granted a charter to the corporation 1614. The government of the town was changed from a *wakeman* to a mayor 1607. They have a cuſtom peculiar to this place and prior to the Conqueſt, to blow a horn every night at 9 o'clock, and if any houſe or ſhop was robbed between that time and ſunſet, the loſs was made good by a yearly tax of 4*d.* on every houſekeeper, or 8*d.* if there was a back door to another ſtreet, whence double danger might be apprehended. The tax is diſcontinued, but the horn is blown every night, three times at the mayor's door and three times at the croſs, a modern obeliſk, ſurmounted by a bugle horn, and charged with the following inſcription.

"MDCCLXXXI.
Erected at the expence of
William Aiſlabie, eſq;
who repreſented this Borough
in Parliament ſixty years.
The mayor, aldermen, and aſſiſtants
of Ripon ordered this inſcription:
MDCCLXXXV.
The honourable Frederick Robinſon, mayor."

[t] Lel. I. 97, 98.
[u] Ib. VIII. 68.
[x] New Surv. of Eng. 575.
[y] Gent. Hiſt. of Ripon, p. 100.
[z] Tan. 633.
[a] Defid. Cur. B. VII. N° 20.

The

The ſpurs for which the town was once ſo famous are now neglected. When James I. came to Ripon April 15, 1617, he was preſented by the corporation with a gilt bow and a pair of ſpurs, the latter article coſt 5l. It was proverbially ſaid of a man of truſt and fidelity, "He is as true ſteel as Ripon ſpurs." They might be forced through an half-crown.

In the minſter yard is this modeſt epitaph on one who left a bequeſt of £.5000. for the maintenance and education of 20 orphan boys or poor freemen's ſons of Ripon to be afterwards apprenticed to trades:

Hic jacet
Zacharias Jepſon
cujus ætas fuit 49.
perpaucos tantum annos
vixit[45].

and another on Margaret Lupton, mother and grandmother to above 150 children.

On the north ſide of the minſter is the reſidentiary houſe, the only prebendal one remaining, ſuppoſed to be built on the ſite of the old college. Near the church-yard on the north ſide are the remains of the palace of the archbiſhop of York, the priſon and court-houſe; and on the ſouth ſide the freeſchool founded by queen Mary wife of Philip.

"There be in the town of Ripon 3 hoſpitals. St. "Marie Magdalenes is on the hither ripe of Skelle "as I cam to the town, but hard onto it, St. John's "is on the farther ripe of Skelle, and ſumwhat "nere unto it, and St. John's, of the archbiſhop "of York's foundation. The hoſpital of St. Annes, "of the foundation of a gentleman of the country, "is hard on the hither ripe of Skelle[b]."

The hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen, founded by archbiſhop Thurſtan for a chaplain, poor women, and lepers, afterwards for a maſter, chaplain, and ſix widows[c], is at the extremity of the town near the river Ure, charged in the king's books at £.24. 0s. 7d.½ preſent annual value £.26. 18s. 6d. Service is performed in the chapel occaſionally. In the ſame ſtreet as the freeſchool, is the hoſpital of St. Anne's, called Maiſon Dieu, now appropriated under the management of the corporation for eight poor women. The hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt, founded by ſome archbiſhop of York before the reign of John, is on the ſouth ſide of Skell in Bondgate[d]. It is ſtill ſubſiſting under a maſter and two widows, valued at £.15. in the king's books; the preſent annual rent is £.15. 7s. 4d.[e] In the manor or the hall garth near the minſter was a chantry dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded and endowed by St. William archbiſhop of York, diſſolved in the reign of Edward VI. Its revenues were appropriated afterwards to the grammar-ſchool founded by queen Mary. In the ſtreet below the reſidentiary houſe at the eaſt end of the church is the houſe in which the treaty of Ripon was held between the Scottiſh and Engliſh commiſſioners 1640.

Hilſhaw *hill.* *Hilſhaw* hill on the eaſt ſide of the town is made up of human ſkeletons laid in regular order, greatly decayed, diſcernable from the top to the bottom of the hill. Whether they were buried after a plague or a battle, or from the rubbiſh of the ruined monaſtery, or on what account the hill was raiſed, is quite uncertain. It had for ſome time paſt been covered with wood[f]. A conſiderable number of braſs ſticas, of which 8 made a pfening, of the later race of kings of Deira after its reduction by Egbert, were found here 1695[46].

Norton Conyers. *Norton Conyers*, near Ripon, is the ſeat of ſir Bellingham Graham, bart.

Grantley. *Grantley*, five miles from Ripon, and in its pariſh, is the ſeat of the Nortons, of whom the elder branch are ſeated at *Sawley* alſo in this pariſh. Sir Fletcher deſcended from Thomas Norton, who became poſſeſſed of it in the end of the laſt century, was created lord Grantley baron of Markenfield 1782, and has conſiderably enlarged the eſtate and improved the houſe. He purchaſed of the duke of Bridgewater *Markenfield* hall, about two miles weſt of Ripon, the ſeat of an antient family of that name, whoſe monuments Leland mentions in Ripon minſter. Markenfield *hall.*

Three miles S.E. from Ripon, and about the ſame diſtance N.W. from Boroughbridge, is *Newby*, formerly the antient ſeat of the Blacket family[47]. It was purchaſed by the late William Weddel, eſq; and afterwards conſiderably improved by him and the preſent poſſeſſor William Weddel, eſq; his ſon, who has a very valuable collection of Italian paintings and ſtatues. Newby *hall.*

Studley. "Malorie hath another place called *High Studly*, "a little from Fountaines. Ther be three Studleys, "High, Midle, and Low[g]."

Studley, about two miles from Ripon, was the ſeat of John Aiſlabie, eſq. juſtly celebrated for the various beauties of nature diſplayed on its grounds, through which the Skell winds with a variety of falls. About eight miles from Ripon the ſame gentleman had another more beautiful but leſs extended ſpot called *Hackfall*, through which runs the Ure. Both are now the property of Mrs. Allanſon his daughter. Hackfall.

Fountains *abbey.* "*Fountaines* abbay of white monkes in Richmont-"ſhire[h]." This abbey in the park at Studley is one of the moſt magnificent Gothic remains in the kingdom. It was founded for Ciſtertians (who withdrew from St. Mary's abbey at York) by archbiſhop Thurſtan about 1132. They had lived here twelve months under large yew trees, ſtill ſuppoſed to remain, when they were ſo plentifully relieved that in 1204 their 10th abbot began to build the preſent church and lodgings, which were completed 1245. It ſtands under a ridge of rocks covered with verdure and woods, in a place antiently called *Skeldale* from the river Skeld, which runs under the cloiſter and along the ſouth ſide of the building. The ſhell of the church is intire, conſiſting of a nave 192 feet long by 40 wide, with two ailes each 12 feet wide, and tranſepts, having five chapels in each, a choir, 84 feet by 74, with an aile all round it. The ſouth tranſept is 33 feet long, and under its eaſt end is a charnel houſe. The north tranſept is 48 feet long and 24 wide, excluſive of the tower at the north end which is a ſquare of 24 feet and 166½ high. On three ſides of the tower are theſe inſcriptions:

Soli Deo Jhu X'po honor & glia in eccleſia ſanctorum.

Soli Deo laus & gloria in eccleſia ſanctorum. Amen.

and

. . . . . .

The eaſt croſs aile was built by John de Cancia 11th abbot 1219—1246, and had nine altars, marble pillars, and a moſaic pavement[i]. This pavement being found in clearing the rubbiſh ſince Mr. Aiſlabie bought the ſite, is relaid at the head of the choir,

[45] G. [b] Lel. I. 99. [c] Tan. 656. [d] Ib. 681. [e] Ib. 698.
[f] Leland. Gent. 110. Salmon ſays the mount called *Alſia*, or *Hilſhaw*, is ſaid to have been Daniſh work, and the demoliſhing of the fortifications of it may perhaps have been Daniſh work. New Survey, p. 575.
[46] G. [47] G. [g] Lel. III. 68. b. [h] Lel. V. 115. [i] Burton's Mon. Ebor. p. 141—212.

which was adorned with beautiful arch work of marble pillars. Over the grand weſt window is carved a rebus of the founder, a *thruſh* ſtanding on a *tun*, and holding a croſier, under which is a label with obſcure characters and this date 1492

Parallel with almoſt the whole ſouth ſide of the nave is a court, now a garden, 132 feet by 123, having on the north ſide the refectory 130 feet by 47, with a ſmall kitchen at its eaſt end 47 by 21, in which lay a ſtone figure of a croſs-legged armed knight, called one of the Mowbray family, probably Roger 3d of that name; and at the weſt end the Locutorium and other rooms, together nearly equal to the length of the hall. On the eaſt ſide of the court was the chapter-houſe, in which ſixteen of the 38 abbots were buried, and over it was the library and ſcriptorium. Beyond the other buildings ranges ſouth from the church a magnificent cloiſter, the work of the ſame liberal abbot John de Cancia, 194 feet long by 40 wide, ſupported by 16 octagon pillars without baſe or capitals ſupporting groined arches. About the middle lies a decagon baſon, of one ſtone, two yards diameter, ſaid to have been a ciſtern. Over the whole length of the cloiſter was the dormitory, aſcended to by a flight of ſteps from without, and having 21 ſmall windows to as many cells, and at the ſouth end a ſquare room raiſed above the level of the reſt. On the weſt ſide of this cloiſter ſtood the abbot's apartment ruined. On the other ſide of the river are beautiful woods, with ruins of buildings. The abbey mill is ſtill uſed. The late proprietor of theſe remains John Michel Meſſinger, eſq; a worthy catholic and antiquary, lived in a venerable houſe adjoining, built out of the materials of the abbey by ſir Stephen Procter, one of the eſquires to James I. one of whoſe deſcendants married his anceſtor. On Mr. Meſſinger's death 1766, his ſon ſold the eſtate and ſite for £. 18000. to Mr. Aiſlabie, and retired to Durham, but ſoon after returned to another of his eſtates adjoining called *Eaſton Grange*, where he rebuilt his houſe, and now reſides. Mr. Aiſlabie cleared the area of the abbey church, pulled down ſome of its ruined offices, deformed the venerable ſite by formal repairs and ill-judged arrangement, and laid the whole into his park. The ſtyle of this church is the plain, unornamented Gothic of Henry I's time, except the beforementioned decorations of the choir. The arches of the nave are round, the capitals fluted, and the pillars ſix yards in circumference. The windows of the eaſt ailes are pointed, and the pillars in a lighter ſtyle. The whole length from eaſt to weſt within 351 feet; of the tranſept, including the tower 186 feet; the width of the nave and ailes 65[k]. This church is on a ſcale about one third larger than Kirkſtall. It was valued, biſhop Gibſon ſays *favourably*, at £.1173. *per annum*[l].

Burrough bridge.

" At *Borow bridge* I paſſed over a great bridge of " ſtone on We [Ure]. The town is but a bare thing. " It ſtandeth on Wateling ſtreate. A litle without it " on the weſt part of Wateling ſtreet ſtandith four " great maine ſtones, wrought above *in conum* by " mannes hand. They be ſet in three ſeveral fields at " this time; the firſt is a 2 feet by eſtimation in highth, " and an 18 feet in compace. The ſtone towards " the ground is ſumwhat ſquare, and ſo up to the " middle, and then wrought with certen rude bol- " tells *in conum*. But the very toppe thereof is " broken of a three or four feet. Other two of like " ſhap ſtand in another feld a good but-ſhot off, and " the one of them is bigger than the other, and " they ſtand within a 6 or 8 feet one of the other. " The 4th ſtandith in a ſeveral feld, a good ſtone " caſt from the other two, and is bigger and higher " than any of the other three. I eſteeme it to the " waite of 5 waine lodes or more. Inſcriptions I " could find none in theſe ſtones, and if ther were it " might be woren out: for they be ſore woren and " ſcalid with weather. I take them to be *trophæa* " *a Romanis poſita* in the ſide of Watheling ſtreet as " yn a place moſte occupied in jorneying and ſo " moſt in ſight. They ſtande all as looking *ab occi-* " *dente ad orientem*[m]."

Borough bridge certainly roſe out of the ruins of ISURIUM BRIGANTUM. It is a ſmall borough town in Aldborough pariſh, having two or three good inns, and a plain chapel, Aldborough being the mother church. This pariſh ſends four members to parliament. The fiſhermen ſtill find ſome remains of the old timber bridge at low water, about half a mile below the preſent, which is built of ſtone of three round arches near 40 feet wide, and the middlemoſt more. This bridge ſince the accident of a waggon falling over the parapet wall in paſſing another carriage, has been widened by a conſiderable addition. Its ſtyle beſpeaks antiquity; but it probably ſucceeded the wooden bridge, whoſe decay gave the ſoldier an opportunity to thruſt up his lance through a chink, in the flight of the earl of Lancaſter's troops, in conſequence of which the earl was taken and beheaded at Pontefract as before related.

Isurium Brigantum.

Devil's Arrows.

The famous obeliſks called the *Devils Arrows*, now reduced to three, the 4th having been taken down in the laſt century, ſtand about half a mile from the town to the ſouth-weſt, in three fields, ſeparated by a lane, 200 feet aſunder, nearly on high ground ſloping every way. Mr. Drake[n] urges many arguments for their Roman antiquity, and plainly proves them to be natural and brought from Plumpton quarries about five miles off, or from Ickley 16 miles off. The croſs in the town 12 feet high is of the ſame kind of ſtone. The eaſternmoſt or higheſt is 22 feet and an half high by four broad and 4 and an half in girth; the 2d 21½ by 5 5½; the 3d 16½ by 8 4. Stukeley's meaſures differ. The flutings are cut in the ſtone but not through: the talleſt ſtands alone and leans to the ſouth. Plot[o] and Stukeley[p] affirm them to be Britiſh monuments, originally hewn ſquare. Dr. Gale ſuppoſed that they were Mercuries, which have loſt their heads and inſcriptions[q]; but in a MS. note in his Antoninus in my poſſeſſion, he acknowledges that he was miſinformed, and that there was no cavity to receive a buſt[q].

Aldborough.

" *Aldeburge* is about a quarter of a mile from Bo- " rough bridge. This was in the Romanes tyme a " great city on Watheling ſtreate called *Iſuria* " *Brigantum*, and was wallid, whereof I ſaw *veſtigia* " *quædam ſed tenuia*. It ſtode by ſouth-weſt on We " [Ure] river. The cumpace of it hath been by " eſtimation a mile. It is now a ſmall village, and " in it a paroch church, wher ly buried two or " three knights of the Aldeburges, ſir Guliam, and " ſir Richard, dwelling ſumtyme in the pariſh, whos " heirs yet remaine there, but now men of meane " landes.

[k] Burton's plan.
[l] Tan. 653.
[m] Lel. I. 101.
[n] P. 26.
[o] Hiſt. of Staf. p. 398.
[p] Itin. Cur. II. 74.
[q] P. 17.
[q] C.

" landes. Ther be now large felds fruitful of corn " in the very place wher the houſing of the town " was, and in theſe felds yerely be found in ploughing " many coynes of ſylver and braſſe, of the Roman " ſtampe. There hath been found alſo ſepulchres, " *aquæ ductus*, *teſſelata pavimenta*, &c. Ther is an " hill on the ſide of the feld wher the old town was " caullid *Stothart*, as if it had bene the kepe of a " caſtle[r]."

The antient walls of this town, which is about half a mile from Borough bridge, though level with the ground, may eaſily be traced, meaſuring 2500 yards or ſomewhat more than one mile and an half, incloſing a ſquare of 60 acres on a hill inclining north to the river Ure. They were four yards thick, founded on large pebbles laid in a bed of blue clay, and moſt viſible on the ſide next Studforth hill. To the foundations on this clay is in many places four or five yards deep. Almoſt in the centre is a hill called *Borough* hill, which ſeems to have been a fort of citadel, where Moſaic pavements have been found, and foundations of a large building with baſes, &c. engraved in Drake's York, but at preſent only the tradition of the diſcovery there remains. At the back of the Globe alehouſe at the weſt entrance of the town is an intire pavement fourteen feet and a half ſquare, over which a room has been built contiguous to the houſe ſo as to take it all in. This pavement runs into the ſtreet. In a paſſage juſt within the back door is a fragment of another of a different pattern, which could be traced no further, and a 3d larger piece in a front room on the ground floor, carefully covered. In a cottage weſt of this houſe, inhabited by a widow woman, is a large piece of another pavement, which ſeems to be that mentioned by Mr. Drake[s] as found about 1732. It is about two feet from the level of the ſtreet and an oblong ſquare of ſix feet, though they could not take it all into the houſe. About 1762 was diſcovered in ſetting up a cowſhed at the Globe, about 20 yards ſouth or ſouth-weſt from the pavements, which ſeemed in a line with each other, the foundations of a hypocauſt with pillars of ſingle bricks or reddiſh ſtone, 11 inches and an half diameter, one and an half thick, ſemicircular, and piled on each other. Only four of theſe pillars about nine inches high were diſcovered at the angles of a paſſage or flew, the landlord not chuſing to have his ground diſturbed, but having let it to a gardener he deſtroyed the whole. The other foundations were of coarſe irregular rag ſtone, and they had dug below them for ſand, which ſeemed the natural ſoil. A brick found in the paſſage of the houſe meaſured 16 inches by 11 and 1 and an half thick. There were two plain grit ſtones, like altars, lately found by a perſon plowing in the field betwixt the two towns, which now ſtand behind the alehouſe, (See Pl. II. fig. 7, 8.) the miſtreſs of which had many ſilver coins. Veſpaſian, rev. Concordia. Nerva, rev. Pont Max. Tr. P. VI. Cos. II. Hadrian, rev. Juſtitia. Antoninus, rev. Fortuna or. Annona Aug. Severus, rev. Virtus. Claudius Gothicus, rev. Pietas Aug. Large braſs Domitian. Cos. XII. Cens. Perp. P. rev. Moneta Aug. Another Cos. XIII. or XIIII. Antoninus Pius, P. P. Tr. P. XIII. COS. IIII. S. C. rev. Salus Aug. beſides innumerable braſs of the lower empire. I was ſhewn a valuable large braſs of Nerva, rev. VEHICVLATIONE REMISSA, which Vaillant ſays is *primæ magnitudinis & rarus*, found in the ſtreet in the ſummer 1763, after a ſhower, but it was diſpoſed of before my return hither 1785. I bought a braſs Antoninus, rev. BRITANNIA, ſuch as Dr. Stukeley had at Ilcheſter[t]; Julia Severi; rev. VESTAE SANCTAE. Caraufius, rev. LE . . . . in the exergue MI or VI; a Centaur exactly in the ſame preſervation as that in Batteley's Ant. Rutup. Pl. II. fig. 9. In the eaſt wall of the veſtry is a rude figure of Mercury with his petaſus, holding in his right hand a purſe on an altar, and in his left a Caduceus. This has been ſtrangely miſtaken for Pan or Sylvanus, when all the ſymbols of Mercury are clear. See Pl. II. fig. 11. Horſley mentions at the weſt end of the church a ſtone with the figure of the ſun, and a border two inches broad; others with mortiſes or cavities for taking them up by machines; one on the north ſide near the ground with a tree or branch: another over a houſe door with ſomething like leaves infolding a pine-apple. I ſaw on the weſt ſide of the ſteeple the two ſtones which I ſuſpect to be what Horſley meant. In the ſouth ſide of the ſteeple is a ſepulchral croſs floreé. There is a piece of Moſaic pavement in the vicarage garden.

A cylindrical milliary of common grit, ſeven feet high, by 18 inches broad, with the inſcription given Pl. II. fig. 12. was found 1776, by a farmer ſearching for ſtone at a place called *Duel croſs*, about three miles from Aldborough on the military way from it to York, which is now in the cuſtody of the miſtreſs of the Globe public-houſe. But as I have met with no ſatisfactory explanation of it I forbear to give thoſe which refer it to Gordian or Trajanus Decius, only obſerving that the epithet *felix* is not of earlier date than Severus.

In the ſouth-wall of the chancel is this inſcription to Mr. Morris, miniſter here, who ſearched diligently into the antiquities of the place, and communicated accounts to biſhop Gibſon:

M. S.
Ed. Mauritii
LL. B.
Ripon canonici
necnon (per annos xliiii)
vicar Iſurienſis
iii nonas Mar. deceſſit
anno { domini cIↃDCCXIX
{ æt. lxx.

In the north aile is a braſs figure of a knight in armour, one of the Aldburghs, which family flouriſhed here a long time, but are now extinct. On the communion-table ſtands a braſs diſh with Adam and Eve, the tree and ſerpent with a long tail reaching to the inner border, and this inſcription repeated, as well as ean be read:

NIЄMBARIALZЄ
HOSLVЄKIZЄ
LVЄNIЄHBAR

An outer border of foliage and arches like thoſe on the baſon engraved in Gent. Mag. LIII. p. 187.

In making the road which paſſes through Aldborough in the year 1770, on rebuilding the north wall of the church-yard the workmen fell upon a ſtreet with foundations of old walls near the church-yard, and on clearing the ground diſcovered a double row of ſtone walls parallel to each other and joined by tranſverſe ones. The ſide walls extend nearly from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt above 220 feet, at the diſtance of 18 feet. They are all ſtrongly ce-

[r] Lel. I. 102. [s] P. 24. [t] See our plate of Roman coins.

mented, and three feet thick, and five feet below the preſent ſurface. A drain croſſed them nearly about the middle, the top and ſides compoſed of tiles 16 inches by 11½ and one inch and an half thick. See the plan Pl. III. fig. 1. At *e* was found an urn, and at *a* a gold coin of Trajan, IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. rev. a figure ſtanding holding in its right hand a patera, in its left an ear of corn, S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. This ſeems to be the great building in the ſtreet before the church-yard deſcribed by Dr. Stukeley[u], of which many ſtones had been taken up and many remained. He ſaw ſome at the church-yard gate and at private doors, among others two pieces of pillars, the *hypotracheleon* in one, and ſeveral foundations of a gate, in which were the iron hinges. At the head of the ſtreet within the ſouth-eaſt angle I ſaw a long white ſtone pillar or milliary and a baſe, and at the door of the church-yard another 11 inches diameter, and a ſquare block of ſtone, with notches, probably that with mortices before-mentioned.

During the late civil war in digging a cellar they found a vault ſaid to lead to the river. Little braſs buſts, gold coins and chains have been formerly diſcovered, alſo twenty little ſeals, one bearing a horſe, another a laurel with five branches, others a woman ſitting with a patera and ſpear, Pallas armed with a ſhield and ſpear, the head of Jupiter Ammon, an emperor's head like Severus or Antonine, an eagle with a civic crown in its bill, a winged Victory crowning a trophy. Urns and glaſs veſſels are common; alſo veſſels of red earth adorned with flowers, heads, knots, and animals, a ſmall earthen lamp, and a *cothon* or *poculum laconicum* or filtring bottle uſed by ſoldiers[x]. Alſo a Britiſh ax, probably a celt. Dr. Green ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1749, a fine onyx from Aldborough with Victory ſteering a ſhip with a laurel branch in her left hand[y]. Dr. Stukeley[z] mentions an intaglio cornelian with an eagle and cornucopiæ. The ſchoolmaſter has ſeveral coins, ſeals, and plain ſtones of different colours poliſhed. I bought a ſmall red ſeal of Pallas galeata, and ſaw another with a Roman ſoldier.

Road gate went through the town of Aldborough to Cataractonium by Milby, and the way through the meadows may yet be diſcovered bearing the name of *Brig gates* near half a mile eaſt of the preſent bridge. The ſoil of the town is black, eſpecially in that part of the town called *under walls*, where moſt of the coins have been ploughed up, and in other places bones are found half burnt with black aſhes, whence it was probable it was deſtroyed by the Danes[a] at the ſame time with York. When Rocliffe common field was firſt ploughed 1712, a ſecond road leading to *Olicana* or Ilkley 17 miles weſt was laid open two feet under the ſurface, 10 feet wide, paved with ſtones. It ſeemed to have led through the little village of Rocliffe toward Knareſburgh[b]. A 3d road led to *Legeolium* through St. Helen's ford by Wetherby, and a 4th to York[c].

Stodhart. *Stodhart* or *Studforth* about 100 paces from the ſouth wall juſt without the ditch is a kind of ſemicircular bank, meaſuring from the ſouth-eaſt point about 200 feet, and the ſlope 30 feet. Mr. Morris ſays it is a camp of about two acres, the only place where coins are found without the walls. Another antiquary from the name fancies it a Stadium. It anſwers in ſituation to the Roman amphitheatre at Dorcheſter. I rather think it an outwork, the great military way from weſt to eaſt from York running within a cloſe of it. Though the bank is loweſt on the ſouth ſide, and ſeems only ſemicircular, a little obſervation may trace a circle lowered by ploughing, but plainly hollowed in the middle and contiguous to the ſouth-eaſt angle of the town wall, which there is uncovered. This circle falls into the town ditch. The wall turns here to the north, and runs by the hall where the rev. Mr. Goodricke lives. Perhaps Leland's idea may come nearer the truth, and it may have been the keep of a caſtle, but of later date. By the ſide of the road into the town is Chapel hill.

Mr. Horſley[d] ſuppoſes *Iſurium* the capital of the Brigantes, having always their name coupled with it in Antoninus and Ptolemy, and that their country extended farther ſouth than it; for Ptolemy extends it from ſea to ſea, and as he ſeems to have bounded moſt of his countries by rivers or firths, ſo he meant to bound theirs by a line drawn from Oſtia Vedræ, or the mouth of the Tine, to the æſtuary of Ituna on the north, and on the ſouth by another drawn from Beliſama æſtuary or Merſey to ſome part of the Abus or Humber. He mentions a teſſelated pavement juſt by the north rampart, and wiſhes the road between Aldborough and Thornborough two certain ſtations, and the ground level all the way, were meaſured by chains[e].

In the church-yard of *Little Ouſebourn* is a mauſoleum for Henry Thompſon, eſq; of Kirby hall.

Between Borough bridge and York, four miles from the former, in a moiſt bottom is the ſource of the Ouſe covered with ſtone, in which are two round openings; and a ſtone obeliſk without a date, erected by Mr. Thompſon, marks the place.

Allerton Maleverer. At *Allerton Maleverer*, the ſeat of the family of Maleverer for many ages, now the property of lord Galway, was an alien priory, cell to the abbey of Marmonſtier at Tours, to which the church of St. Martin here was given by Richard Malleverer and confirmed by Henry II. At the diſſolution of theſe foreign cells Henry VI. gave it to King's college, Cambridge[f].

Nun Monkton. At *Nun Monkton*, on the Ouſe, William de Arches, and Inetta his wife, in the reign of Stephen, founded, or were great benefactors to, a ſmall priory of Benedictine nuns, valued at £. 75. 12*s*. *per annum*[g].

Thornton bridge. *Thornton bridge* upon the Swale, not far from Boroùgh bridge, was for many ages a ſeat of the Nevils family, afterwards of Stricklands. Part of the old houſe is yet ſtanding which carried great marks of antiquity and antient graudeur.

York. "The town of *Yorke* ſtondith by eaſt and weſt of "Ouſe ryver renning thoro it: but that parte that "lyith by eſt is twis as greate in buildings as the "other. The area of the caſtelle is of no very great "quantite. There be 5 ruinus toures in it. The "*arx* is al in ruine, and the roote of the hille that "it ſtondith on is environed with an arme derivid "out of *Foſſe* water. The weſt parte of the cite of "Yorke is thus encloſid: firſt a turret and ſo the "wall rennith over the ſide of the dungeon of the "caſtelle on the weſt ſide of Ouſe right agayn the "caſtle on the eſt ripe. The plotte of this caſtelle "is now caullid the *olde baile*, and the area and "diches of it do manifeſteley appere[h]."

[u] II. 73. [x] Morris in Gibſon. [y] Minutes. [z] ubi ſup.
[a] as Higden Polychron. Drake. [b] Gale Ant. p. 17. MS. n. Q. if *Rocliffe* retains a Roman name. [c] Gale ib.
[d] P. 39. Salmon chimerically removes *Iſurium* to Ripon, and fancies Aldbrough a great man's villa or a ſtation of the Notitia, when the Roman forces moved chiefly northward, perhaps *Braboniacum*. He derives Borough bridge from the great *barrow* half a mile off it, whence the Devil is ſaid to have ſhot his arrows.
[e] P. 402. [f] Tan. 672. [g] Tan. 663. [h] Lel. I. 60. 62.

Fig. p. 60.

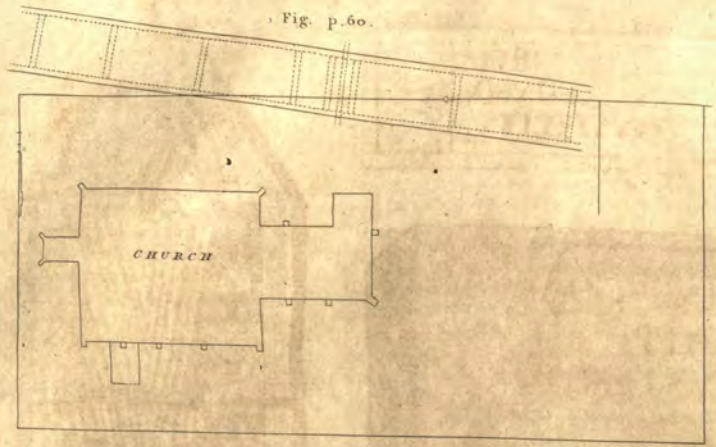


Fig. 2. p. 61.

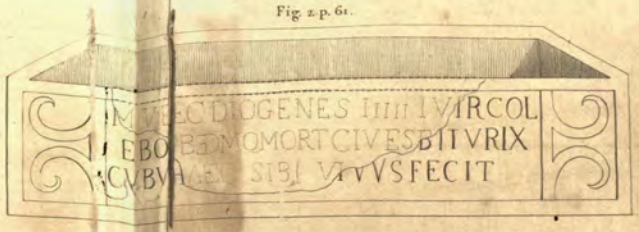


Fig. 3. p. 61.

Fig. 5. p. 61.

Fig. 5. p. 92.

Fig. 6. p. 62.

Fig. 7. p. 62.

Fig. 8. p. 62.

E. Carey Sculp.

Fig. 9. p. 62.

Fig. 11. p. 62.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 13. p. 63.

EBORACVM.

EBURACUM, or as it is more uſually written EBORACUM, is univerſally and very juſtly agreed to be York[g]. Salmon[h] obſerves the name to this day preſerves pretty well its Britiſh ſound *Eorac* from the river Urus on which it ſtands, but which by taking in a brook called *Ouſe bourn* has aſſumed the name of Ouſe. In latinizing the word the Romans for ſmoother pronunciation put in the *b*, and added a termination of their own as uſual. The title of *Legio* VI *Victrix* given it by Ptolemy and Antoninus means that that Legion was ſtationed there, though the ninth alſo occurs on its inſcriptions. Mr Drake aſcribes to the Romans the *Foſs*, whoſe ſource is ſix or ſeven miles up the country north of the city, and ſuppoſes it made to drain the great foreſt of Galtres, and ſerve as a baſon or harbour for veſſels. Thus Malmeſbury deſcribes York as *urbs ampla & metropolis, elegantiæ Romanæ præferens indicium; a duabus partibus Huſæ fluminis edificata. Includit in medio ſinu ſuo naves a Germania & Hibernia venientes.* This prodigious collection of water has now five bridges over it; the main dock was probably where the iſland now is, and another ſtream of its own name was let into it from the eaſt. There is ſufficient evidence from records, &c. that the principal merchants lived along the Foſs, now a ſtinking moraſs, the diſgrace of the city.

The Roman inſcriptions found at York are that given by Mr. Camden, now at Mr. Bailiff's houſe at Beverley gate at Hull, which circumſtance looks as if it had been brought ſo far with a view to ſhip it off and bring it ſouthward. It is ſo broken and the principal fragments of the inſcription buried, that at preſent it gives only

I . . . . . IR COL
EBOR . . . . . DITVRIX
CVBVSH . . . . . IVVSFECIT.

See Pl. III. fig. 2.

M. Verecundus Diogenes was ſextumvir of the colony of *York*, and died there, and was one of the Bituriges called *Cubi*, according to the expreſs teſtimony of Pliny[i] and Strabo[k], and made this for himſelf in his life-time[l]. Mr. Camden probably miſtook CIVIS for CVBVS and ranged the words wrong. Several ſuch coffins uninſcribed have been found in the Roman burial place without Bootham bar[m] and elſewhere in England[n]. It is pity Mr. Drake did not think it worth while to reconvey this only monument that mentions *Eboracum* back to York with its fragments if recoverable. An altar found 1638 on Biſhop hill, kept at the manor, then at lord Fairfax's houſe at Biſhop hill till it was deſerted by his ſon-in-law the duke of Buckingham, where Dr. Liſter copied it for the Royal Society[o], and now loſt, had this inſcription:

I. O. M.
DIS DEABVSQUE
HOSPITALIBVS PE
NATIBVS Q OB CON
SERVATAM SALVTM
SVAM SVORVMQ
P. AEL MARCIAN
VS PRÆF. COH.
ARM SAC. SAC. D.

Horſley read the laſt letters *Aram ſacra faciendo nuncupavit dedicavit*[p]. Ward *Aram ſacram factam nomine communi dedicavit*[q]. Drake[r] *Numini conſervatori dedicatam* vel *dari juſſit*[s]. Gale *ſacris factis* (or *fecit*), *nuncupavit, dedicavit.*

A mutilated inſcription in the wall of All Saints church runs thus, not hid by the buttreſs, but put in as at firſt broken. A genius or figure is at its ſide: See Pl. III. fig. 3.

LI.
AE. AN
ISEC.
NTEM
I. ANTO
ONIVGI.

Dr. Gale[t] gives a ſepulchral fragment fixed up in a wall without Micklegate near the Mount now loſt:

D. M.
MINNE.

which name occurs in Gruter, MXXIV. n. 5.

Another fragment, now in the Guildhall:

GENIO LOCI
FELICITER.

the Bargueſt of York, found in Conyng-ſtreet in the line of the Roman wall, and fixed up in the back yard wall of Mrs. Crumpton's houſe below the Black Swan inn there[u].

The ſepulchral monument of the ſtandard-bearer of the IXth legion found in Trinity gardens near Micklegate, and reſcued by Bryan Fairfax, eſq. and ſince removed to ſir Henry Goodrick's garden at Ribſton near Wetherby, being more faithfully copied by Drake[x] than Horſley[y], we have given Pl. III. fig. 4.

L. DVCCIVS.
L. V[O]TERVFI
NVS. VIEN.
SIGN. LEG. VIIII
ANN XXIIX.
H. S. E.

This is now at Bramham park, the ſeat of ſir John Goodrick, bart.

Horſley reads the 2d line LVOLTF *Lucii Voltinia tribu filius*[z], and the whole *L. Duccius Lucii Voltinia tribu filius Rufinus Viennenſis ſignifer Legionis nonæ annos* 28 *hic ſitus eſt.* But the difficulty ſtill remains, I think, in *Rufinus*, who he was. Above the inſcription is the figure of the ſignifer with the ſignum of a cohort, as Mr. Ward thinks, in his right hand, and in his left ſomething like a baſket, as held by a ſoldier on a ſtone at Skirway in Scotland[a]. The IXth legion and *Leg. IX. Vic.* occurs on a brick found here[b]. Mr. Beckwith ſays the IXth was older than the VIth. Dr. Burton ſuppoſes the 6th and 9th were incorporated[c]. In digging a cellar in the Friars gardens, Auguſt 1770, they found the foundation of a Roman building of brick only, ſemicircular (the other half being under the adjoining houſe) and within it this inſcription: Pl. III. fig. 5.

[g] Horſl. 403. Though Ptolemy or the author of the Magna Syntaxis mentions *Brigantium* in the 22d parallel, Mr. Gale ſhews it cannot be *York*, but more probably *Segontium*. Ant. 19, 20.
[h] Ubi ſup. p. 560. Gale Ant. p. 19.
[i] IV. 19. [k] IV. p. 190. [l] Horſley, 310. [m] Drake, 55.
[n] Stockling, Cheſterton, the tomb of Britannicus at lord Pomfret's. [o] Phil. Tranſ. IV. 92.
[p] Horſley, 309. [q] Ib. [r] P. 56. [s] Ant. 23. MS. n.
[t] Ant. p. 23. [u] Drake, 37.
[x] P. 59. [y] P. 308. [z] and ſo Gale Anton. p. 23. MS. n.
[a] Drake, 59. Thoreſby in Phil. Tranſ. N° 305. [b] Ib. [c] Archæol. II. 180.

DEO SANCTO
SERAPI
TEMPLVM A SO
LO FECIT
CL. HIERONY
MIANVS LEG.
LEG. VI. VICT.

now the property of Francis Smith of Newbuilding, esq; F. A S. and some coins of Nerva, Trajan, and Hadrian. Mr. Pegge refers it to the time of Hadrian or sooner[d].

In 1740 was dug up within Micklegate bar a pedestal inscribed,

BRITANNIAE
SANCTAE
P. NIKOMEDES
AVGG. N. N.
LIBERTVS.

Dr. Stukeley compares it with that in Horsley's Appendix to Scotland, N° xxxiv. BRIGANTIAE S, which perhaps should be so read here[e]. Mr. Roger Gale[f] says the only instance of a province deified is that of *Brigantiæ S. Amandus:* and Mr. Drake says this is the only instance of *Britannia* deified. The letters A E conjoined are rare, especially in the early times: few in Gruter. Mr. Gale says Æ is not for the diphthong, which the Romans were unacquainted with, but a *nexus literarum*.

See Pl. III. fig. 6, 7.

In Trinity church-yard, Micklegate, was a base with two feet of a statue and a defaced inscription, and several rude sepulchral groupes set in the tower[g]; also a bas relief of Mithras[h], now in the hands of Mrs. Sandercock, widow of the rev. Mr. Sandercock, late pastor of a dissenting congregation in this city. The latter was found in a cellar there 1747. In 1752 in Micklegate, in digging a large drain in the middle of the street through two or three firm pavements of pebble at eight or ten feet depth, several fragments of beautiful red glazed pateræ, adorned with birds, dogs, vines, &c. and on one IANVF. At the end of the work several altars, one not above eight inches high, uninscribed, with a cavity on the top, a small curious earthen lamp, and some Roman coins from Constantine the Great, and an altar inscribed as in Pl. III. fig. 9. from a copy communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, which Mr. Drake read,

Pl. III. fig. 8.

Matribus Ailta Genio
Marcus Minutius Aude
Miles legionis VI Victricis
Gubernator legionis VI
Votum solvit lubens merito.

Mr. Hill in Gent. Mag. 1753, p. 269, dedicated it to the same deities. Some observations on it by Mr Ward, inserted in the society's register, do not now appear; but Mr. Pegge from a copy in Gent. Mag. 1752, p. 402, read it

Marti ÆTolico AFro ITAlico GAllico
Marcus MINVtius MVREna
MILes LEGIonis VIæ VICtricis
GVBERnatori LEGionis VIæ
Votum Solvit Lubentissime Merito.

I could hear nothing of this at York 1785.

In 1770 some workmen digging a drain from the north east of Davygate to the corner of Lendal street, 7 feet below the surface, came to the foundation of three walls or buttresses, in breadth from 9 feet and an half to 11 feet and an half, 3 feet distant, composed of cobbles, and the space between the walls rammed close with clay. They were supposed walls built by the Romans to prevent the Ouse from overflowing the city[i].

The arch of Micklegate was supposed by lord Burlington to be Roman, but Mr. Essex has confuted that idea[k]. It stands in the centre of the wall, and faces the road to Tadcaster. A good bow shot from it is an outwork called the *Mount*, ascribed to the civil war, but by Mr. Drake compared with such an one out of Lincoln gate in Stukeley's plan. The multangular tower in the south wall of the Mint yard, with part of a wall running the length of Conyng street, is built of small square stones in two stories of about twenty courses, divided into three stories by a course of Roman bricks about [illegible] inches long by 11 and two and an half [illegible] The upper part modern and ruined. What [illegible] very high wall and particular fortification [illegible] any vallum, and on this side the river could serve [illegible] is not easy to conjecture[l].

The coins found here are mostly of the Lower Empire. Geta's are the commonest of any. A gold Cr[illegible] was found here; FL. IVL. CRISPVS NO[illegible] rev. PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS AQ. A gold coin of Constantius jun. was found 1739 on the east side of York near Ouse bridge in digging a cellar very deep, the head armed with an helmet, and a spear in the hand. FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS PERP. AVG. Rev. a priest and priestess seated holding a votive tablet VOT XXX MVLT XXXX GLORIAE REIPVBLICAE exergue KONSAV.[m] The coin of Severus mentioned by Mr. Camden as having *Col. Eboracum Leg. VI. Victrix* on it rests on the very uncertain authority of Goltzius, as does the other *Col. Divana Leg. XX. Vic.* for Chester[n], so that no British station is mentioned on coins.

In the beginning of the year 1770 Mr. Thomas Beckwith found in the sides of a gravel pit about a mile and half east from the city on the bank of the Ouse several fragments of Roman earthen ware: part of the bottom of a patera inscribed CAϜIAS F, another with OPHILAS, and several other names: various other fragments of paterae and urns, some very large vessels, part of a patera adorned with vine leaves, part of an urn of crystal, an iron flesh fork, Pl. III. fig. 10. a piece of brass, fig. 11. All these articles lay within the compass of 50 or 60 yards. About two feet below the surface, in some places three, and in others almost five, lay a stratum of oyster shells, and above them for about two inches more or less something burnt like soot mixed with oil, together with pieces of burnt wood, and on it large quantities of bones of cattle, chiefly heads and ribs, in one place a great many beasts' heads all together, and in many places bones mixed with earth, and pieces of different earthen vessels. In one place the ground about three feet below the surface appeared black and fat, about two feet thick, as if a quantity of blood or flesh had been there buried.

[d] Archæol. III. 151.
[e] See also Gent. Mag. 1740. 189.
[f] Ant. Soc. min.
[g] Drake, 60.
[h] Stukeley in Phil. Trans. N° 493. p. 214.
[i] Archæol. II. 181, 182.
[k] Archæol. IV. 81.
[l] Lister in Phil. Trans. N°145. Drake, 57.
[m] F. Drake's Letter to R. Gale, among Gale's Letters, p. 445.
[n] Drake, 60. See vol. II. p. 431.

All

All theſe circumſtances inclined Mr. Beckwith to think that a Roman temple had formerly ſtood here. Only one urn with its cover was found perfect.

In a gravel-pit about a mile and an half eaſt of of York were found 1771 a fragment of a patera, ſeceſpita, fleſh fork with the prongs bent down, braſs needle, large iron bolt, two ſquare ſtuds of braſs, a whole patera with ears, two others broken, one of them adorned with men and beaſts, another with vine leaves and branches, a ſmall urn of coarſe red clay with a cover of bluiſh clay, a ſmall broken patera, a fragment of a light coloured coarſe cover with two ears, and various fragments of urns[o]. Within this pit between layers of earth and gravel is another of black earth intermixed with burnt wood, and under it a layer of oyſterſhells. In the middle of the pit is a hillock of the ſame ſtrata mixed with fragments of urns, ſome inſcribed OFRONI, CAIVS, &c. Some of larger ones and of pateræ, adorned with vine and ivy branches, lions, tygers, fauns piping on double flutes, &c. Only one whole urn was taken up, which, with ſeveral other things beforementioned, are in the poſſeſſion of Francis Smith, eſq.[p] In ploughing near the city was found the braſs flaggon engraved Pl. III. fig. 13. weight 17lb. 4 oz. ½. the lid alone 3lb. 6 oz. the contents ſomewhat above five pints.

Juſt without Bootham bar, a quarter of a mile from the city, is ſuppoſed to have been the Roman burying place, where have been found many ſtone coffins, urns with burnt bones and aſhes, a coffin of ſeveral red bricks laid over one another, 14 inches and an half long from 11 to 12 wide and one thick, and another of lead ſeven feet long, with bones intire in it, incloſed in a ſtrong oaken one nailed together[q], and a brick vault without any urn, large enough to contain two or three corpſes, and paved with bricks near two inches thick, and eight ſquare, on which was a ſecond floor of brick to cover the ſeams of the others; and thoſe that covered the vault were about two feet ſquare and proportionably thick[r]. Mr. Thoresby found alſo ſome pieces of earthen ware, which he thought parts of a coffin faſtened together by wooden pegs[s]. Dr. Gale derives the name of this gate from the Britiſh word *boeth* to burn, and ſuppoſes it the ſcene of funeral piles[t]. Two of the urns found here are in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Beckwith of York, painter, F. A. S. who firſt diſcovered the articles in the gravel-pit beforementioned, 1771, to whoſe friendly communication I acknowledge myſelf greatly indebted for information reſpecting this county. A ſepulchre 3 feet 6 inches and three-quarters long, formed of bricks, was found 1768, in a piece of ground between York and Severs hills, but not far from the city walls. They were laid en dos d'ane, the ridge covered with and ſtanding on others, and contained ſeveral urns, and near them two coins of Veſpaſian and Domitian. A brick inſcribed LEG. IX. HIS. or *Hiſpanica*, making part of another ſepulchre, was found near Lanthorp poſtern a few years ago, which, with part of a Roman urn found there, are in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Beckwith. Such ſepulchres were found at Straſburg 1720[u].

Mr. Drake communicated to the Society of Antiquaries 1761, an account of the diſcovery of ſome ſtone coffins without the wall of York, with ſkeletons in them intire and laid in lime.

In the foundations of a houſe in High Ouſegate was found a little decayed oak box, containing above 200 coins of William the Conqueror[x]. In a cellar in Conyng ſtreet a bag of about 100 ſilver Saxon coins, freſh and fair, and a lump of braſs ſticas ruſted together. Among the ſilver a few inſcribed CHRISTIANA RELIGIO. Lotharius was king of Kent 670, when Roman temples were ſtanding converted to Chriſtian uſe[y]. They are more probably of Lothair king of France from 954 to 986.

Dr. Gale obſerves that Spartian[z] ſimply and by way of excellence calls Eboracum *civitas:* but it is only in contradiſtinction to the *proxima manſio* from the wall from which he laſt came. Biſhop Gibſon adds that the Saxons called it alſo Eoforpic ceaſtre, and ſometimes ſimply Ceaſtre: but of this laſt quere. Before William the Conqueror burnt York authors do not ſcruple to compare it to Rome[a]. It was the chief emporium in the north of England, and 50 years after the terrible fire in king Stephen's time, 1186, this city had ſo raiſed its head as to bear half proportion to London. A woollen manufacture was held here to the reign of Henry VIII.[b] But the navigation of the Ouſe was neglected till the reign of George I. when an act of parliament was obtained for its improvement, but not effectually carried into execution when Mr. Drake wrote[c].

The walls of this antient city are all intire, being repaired every year if there be occaſion. Thoſe on the ſouth and eaſt from Fiſher gate to the Red tower and thence to Walmgate were rebuilt 1487 and 1673; and in the former of theſe diviſions is a walk as at Cheſter[d]. The city is divided into four wards, Micklegate, Botham, Monk, and Walmgate, and has four principal gates, and ſix poſterns. The latter of theſe gates derives its name by corruption from *Watling* ſtreet. In the reign of Henry V. it had 44 pariſh churches, beſides 17 chapels, 16 hoſpitals, and nine religious houſes. At the Reformation theſe were reduced to little more than half the number of pariſh churches, 18 of them being united to the reſt, three hoſpitals, and one or two chapels[e]. Archbiſhop Melton was obliged in a trial between him and the citizens to repair the part of the city wall which incloſed Old bail, which was then a priſon belonging to the ſee[f]. The caſtle, ſituate at the confluence of the Ouſe and Foſs, the latter forming its mote, is ſucceeded by the ſeſſions-houſe built 1673, and the gaol built 1701, ſo noble and complete as to exceed all others in Britain if not in Europe[g]. A ſtatue is going to be erected by ſubſcription to the late ſir George Savile, in the court houſe. Clifford's tower, a round ſhell, is beautifully ſituated on an artificial mount commanding an extenſive view over the river. It is ſaid to be as old as the Conqueſt, and might have been raiſed by the Conqueror, or, as its mount exactly correſponds with the old bank on the weſt ſide of the river, it may have been Roman work. It was uſed as a garriſon in the civil war and till 1683, when the magazine blowing up reduced it to its preſent form[h]. The bridge over Ouſe conſiſts of five arches, the middlemoſt 81 feet or 27 yards wide and 17

[o] Mr. Fr. Smith A. S. min.
[p] Mr. William White ib. Dr. Burton in Archæol. II. 181.
[q] Thoreſby in Phil. Tranſ. N° 296. p. 1864.
[r] Thoreſby in Phil. Tranſ. 234. p. 737.
[s] Ib. 244. p. 310.
[t] Ant. p. 23. MS. n. Drake, 257.
[u] Archæol. II. 177. and note.
[x] Thoreſby, 303. p. 21. 27.
[y] Ant. Soc. min.
[z] in Severo c. 22.
[a] Drake, 911. ex Lel. Collect. &c.
[b] Drake, p. 227. 229.
[c] Ib. p. 232.
[d] Ib. 262.
[e] Ib. 234. 237.
[f] Stubbes vita epiſcop. Ebor. Melton. Drake, 265.
[g] Drake, 287.
[h] Ib. 289. Mr. King in Archæol. VI. 259—261.

high,

high, which is within 14 feet of the width of the Rialto and ſix of its height. It was built about 1566, after the old one had been broken down by a ſudden thaw. On its north ſide is an old chapel with Saxon zigzag, probably built by the citizens 1268, in memory of certain Scots then ſlain in an affray on the bridge. It was turned into an exchange. On this bridge ſtands the great council chamber, and the priſons for felons and debtors. Leland ſays there were on it in his time a chapel, a town hall, a gild, and an hoſpital. Of the two laſt Mr. Drake found no other accounts. The George inn in Conyng ſtreet has a magnificent old gateway, and ſeems to have been a manſion of the Wentworths, whoſe arms are in the windows, but more antiently the houſe of the gild of St. George.

" Theſe be the notable places within the waul of " that part of York that ſtandith on the eſt ſide of " Ouſe. The cathedral church with the palace be- " twixt Boudom gate and Godrom gate. St. Leo- " nardes ſumtyme a priory of chanons [i]. The Au- " guſtine freeers bytwixt the tower on Ouſe ripe " and Ouſe bridge having 6 arches [k]. The White " freeers not very far from Laythorpe gate [l]. Ther " was a place of the Bigotes hard withyn Laithorp " gate, and by it an hoſpital of the Bigotes founda- " tion [m]. Sir Francis Bigott let both the hoſpital and " his houſe al to ruine. The hoſpital of St. Antho- " ny, founded about 100 years ſyns by a knight of " Yorkſhire, called John Langtown; ſum ſay that " he was mayor of York [n]. The Gray freres not far " from the caſtle [o]. The priori of blak chanons with " the hoſpital of St. Leonarde [p]. The hoſpital north- " wards above Foſſe bridge, of the foundation of " the marchantes of the town and dedicated to the " Trinite [q]. The chapelle on Foſs bridge. There " was a foundation of an hoſpital hard without the " very ſide of Michelgate, of the erecting of Sir " Richard of York, mayor of York, whom the can- " nons of Yorkſhire, when they entered into York " by brenninge of Fiſher gate would have beheaded, " but the foundation was never finiſhed [r]. St. Marie " abbey without Boudon gate [s]. S. Andreas a houſe " of chanons Gilbertines, by Owſe without Fiſhar " gate [t]. There was an houſe of religion about one " of the barres of York, wherby the burgages of " York and the Henawdes that cam to war in aide " of Edward III. fought, and divers were ſlain. I " heard one ſay that it was a houſe of White monks [u]. " *A chapell and the town hall above Ouſe bridge on* " the eaſt ripe with a gild and an hoſpital [x]. A cha- " pel or church on Ouſe bridge [y]. In the weſt " part was a priory of blak monks called the Tri- " nity [z]. The nunnery of Clementhorpe ſtood with- " out the waul of the weſt part right again St. An- " dreas [a]. There was alſo not far from Michael gate " a houſe of black freres [b]. The franches and li- " bertys of York ſtretche far about the city eſpecially " by the encloſyngs of certain rivers thereabouts, " and one way it comith to the very bridge of Tad- " caſter upon Warfe [c]."

The cathedral, alike venerable for its ſize, ſtyle, and ornaments, was two centuries in building, from 1227, when archbiſhop Grey began the ſouth croſs, to 1426, when the grants of the dean and chapter call it *newly built*. The whole length from eaſt to weſt is 524 feet, breadth 109, length of croſs aile 222, height of lantern-ſteeple to the vault 188, and to the leads 213, height of the body 99. The preſent weſt end was built by archbiſhop Melton 1320, the nave having been begun by archbiſhop Romaine 1291, whoſe father raiſed the north tranſept and middle tower, as did archbiſhop Grey the ſouth tranſept 1227. The choir built by archbiſhop Roger 1171, not being of a piece with the new nave, archbiſhop Thoreſby began a new one with a lady chapel 1361, not intirely finiſhed till 1405, and the tower rebuilt between 1370 and 1379. The eaſt window not to be equalled in the world for tracery, painting, and preſervation, was the work of John Thornton, glazier, of Coventry 1405, who engaged to do it in three years, at 4*s.* per week, and 100*s.* each year, and 10*£.* if he compleated it, which amounts in all to but *£.*56. 4*s.* It is [illegible] breadth and height of the choir, and next to it in ſize and beauty are the north and ſouth windows; the choir ailes divided into partitions of ſacred hiſtory. The chapter-houſe, aſcribed to archbiſhop Grey, an octagon of 63 feet diameter, its height 67; the roof ſupported by only a pin or peg placed in the centre. The ſcreen of the choir has whole length ſtatues of our kings from the Conqueſt to Henry IV. to which has been added James I. who gave the ſcreen itſelf, which is ſaid to have been brought from St. Mary's abbey. Monuments in this church are treaſurer Haxby 1424; of the eighty archbiſhops, Roger 1181, Grey 1255, Bovil 1258, Melton 1340, Scroop 1405, Bowet 1421, Rotheram 1500, Savage 1507, Piers 1594, Hutton 1605, Matthew 1628, Frewen 1664, Sterne 1683, Dolben 1686, Lamplugh 1691, Sharpe 1713; William de Hatfield 2d ſon of Edward III. 1344, Frances Cecil counteſs of Cumberland 1643, Charles Howard earl of Carliſle 1684, William earl of Stafford 1687.

At the north-weſt corner of the cloſe are large remains of the archiepiſcopal palace, built by archbiſhop Thomas in the reign of Rufus or ſooner. Archbiſhop Young about 1562 pulled down the hall for the lead, and the preſent ruins belong only to the chapel a beautiful building with lancet windows dedicated to St. Stephen [d]. Near it are ruins of a houſe of lord Irwin. St. William's college, a *noted wood and ſtone building round a quadrangle*, remains in good part at the eaſt end of the cathedral, with the old gate and the image of St. William over the door [e].

The archiepiſcopal ſee of York was inſtituted in form though not in ſubſtance by Pope Gregory the Great's letter to Auſtin 602, but in ſubſtance under Paulinus by Pope Honorius, who ſent him the Pall 634. Its authority over Scotland ceaſed from the time that Sixtus IV. at the requeſt of James III. ordained the biſhop of St. Andrew's primate of that kingdom. Archbiſhop Lee t. Henry VIII. intended to have revived his claim according to Polydore Vergil if the times had permitted, but we preſume to ſay

[i] Tan. 642. Drake, 332.
[k] Tan. 687. Drake, 284.
[l] Ib. 685. Drake, 309.
[m] Tan. 698. Drake, 316.
[n] Tan. 696. Drake, 315.
[o] Ib. 685. Drake, 282.
[p] Quære beforementioned. Tan. 642.
[q] See Tan. 693. Drake, 301.
[r] Tan. 698.
[s] Ib. 638. Drake, 575—627.
[t] Ib. 679. Drake, 249.
[u] Ib. 685. Sed qu. See Drake, 309.
[x] Qu.
[y] Tan. 695. Drake, 280, 281.
[z] Ib. 641. Drake, 263.
[a] Tan. 651. Drake, 247.
[b] Tan. 684. Drake, 274.
[c] Lel. I. 61.
[d] Drake, 454. 542.
[e] Ib. 570.

this

this precedency is now irrecoverably loſt [f]. Edward III. by his ſolicitations prevailed on Thoreſby and Iſlip, the two archbiſhops, to put a definitive end to the diſputes about precedency between the two ſees, which had been carried to the moſt ridiculous and miſchievous lengths [g].

In the accounts of the council called by Conſtantine the Great againſt the Donatiſts, publiſhed by Simon at Paris, Eborius ſigns biſhop of York, though not mentioned by Stubbes or Godwin. The latter begins with Taurinus appointed by Conſtantius, miſled by a miſprint of *Eboracenſis* for *Ebroicenſis* in Vincentius Bellucenſis [h].

The horn of Ulphus, which before the Reformation was adorned with a gold chain and other ornaments, was then ſold to a goldſmith, who ſtripped it of them all. It was reſtored to the church by Thomas lord Fairfax. The date of this donation is fixed about the time of Canute, and the land is that held by the prebendary of Ulſkelf or Ulfſkelf, &c. The horn is an elephant's tooth cut into eight flat ſides and adorned with animals and foliage in bas relief. It has a modern inſcription on the gilt ſilver plates commemorating its reſtoration, and occurs frequently carved on the ſides of the nave and choir, and is the oldeſt monument belonging to the church [i]. The library was augmented by that of archbiſhop Mathews, conſiſting of above 3000 books, given to it by his widow daughter of biſhop Barlow [49], and by a valuable collection of ritual and liturgical books bequeathed by the late rev. Mr. Marmaduke Fothergill. Here are alſo lodged Mr. Torres' ineſtimable collections from the original records of all the eccleſiaſtical affairs of this church and dioceſe [k].

Religious foundations in and near York were; Trinity church for Benedictines founded in the reign of the Conqueror, valued at £.169. *per annum* [l]. St. Leonard's or St. Peter's hoſpital, of the ſame age, for 13 brethren, eight ſiſters, &c. valued at £.362. founded by the Culdees or ſecular canons of the cathedral [m]. St. Clement's Benedictine nunnery, founded by archbiſhop Thurſtan about 1145, valued at £.55. [n] St. Nicholas' hoſpital for lepers, to which the empreſs Maud was a benefactreſs, valued at £.29. [o] It was ruined in the ſiege 1641. The remains ſhew it to have been a noble building. St. Sepulchre's chapel, for a maſter and 12 prebends, founded by archbiſhop Roger before 1161, valued at £.138. [p] St. Andrew's priory of the Sempringham order, founded 1202, valued at £.47. [q] Black friers t. Henry III. [r] Franciſcans t. Henry III. [s] White friars 1255 [t]. Auſtin friars 1278 [u]. Bedern or the college of 36 vicars choral by archbiſhop Gray about 1252, valued at £.255. [x] This building is ſuppoſed to have been the ſite of the Roman palace, but by Mr. Drake a Saxon oratory or monaſtery: its chapel, founded 1348, ſtill entire. Hoſpital in Boutham 1314, valued at £.11. [y] Crouched friars t. Edward III. [z] Hoſpital in Foſsgate for 13 poor 45 Edward III. ſtill kept up by the merchant adventurers for 10 poor women [a], another founded by ſir Edward Ingram, 1670 [b], another by Mrs. Middleton, 1659 [c], and other hoſpitals [d]. In Lendal was St. Leonard's hoſpital, whoſe cloiſters remain [e].

All the churches have great remains of paintings in their windows. That of St. Sampſon has his image on the ſteeple [f]. St. Margaret's church near Walmgate, has a very curious Saxon porch, removed from St. Nicholas hoſpital church. All Hallows Pavement in the butter market has an octagon tower of beautiful workmanſhip [g].

The guildhall, built 1446, 24 Henry VI. is a noble ſtructure, ſupported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar a ſingle tree [h]. The lord mayor's houſe was built 1726. The aſſembly room 1736 from a deſign of the earl of Burlington. A large houſe, built by Thomas lord Fairfax, became by marriage with his daughter and heireſs the property of Villars duke of Buckingham, whoſe extravagancies occaſioned it to fall to ruin [i]. Mr. Camden commends York for a city *neatly built*, and I am certain, ſays Mr. Drake, that in his time there was not one brick building in it; but all the houſes were of timber, many of which were lately ſtanding in Micklegate ſtreet [k].

All attempts to eſtabliſh a manufacture in York having failed, its principal ſupport is in the reſidence of gentlemen's families, as well as their reſort to the aſſizes and races. York and its neighbourhood have long been famous for this diverſion. Mr. Camden mentions the prize for the winning horſe in Galtres foreſt, a little golden bell which was tied on his forehead, and he was led about in triumph, whence the ſaying when a perſon is winner or moſt expert at any ſport, "He bears the bell." York races were firſt ſet up 1709, and a king's plate 1713. The firſt courſe was on Clifton ings; but it was ſoon fixed at Knaveſmaire [l].

To the north without the walls ſtood the noble and magnificent abbey of St. Mary, founded by William Rufus 1088. The preſent building was erected by abbot Simon about 1270, of which part of the north aile of the church and the monaſtic apartments, particularly the cellar, ſtill ſubſiſts; and the ſite of the reſt is occupied by the manor or royal palace, built by Henry VIII. where ſeveral of our kings to the Revolution have lodged, though it is now neglected, and money was coined in it 1646. George I. granted the materials of the abbey to repair Beverley minſter. The area was defended by a ſtrong ſtone wall with two gates, of which St. Olave's (ſo called from the adjoining church) was pulled down by the late tenant. At the north-weſt corner was St. Mary's tower, which in the reign of Edward III. was a repoſitory of chancery records, and after the diſſolution, of thoſe and of all the monuments north of Trent, which were all blown up with it in the ſiege of York 1644, but not till Mr. Dodſworth had tranſcribed the greater part, and the originals were reſcued from the ruins, and are ſtill preſerved [m]. A braſs mortar belonging to the Infirmary of this abbey is or was lately in the poſſeſſion of Henry Fairfax, eſq; of Towlſton near Tadcaſter. It had two handles, the ſides ornamented with two rows of quatrefoils, in which are animals paſſant and rampant. The inſcription

[f] Ib. 539.
[g] Ang. Sac. I. 74. Drake, 434.
[h] Drake, 400.
[i] Ib. 481. Archæol. I. 168.
[49] G.
[k] Drake, 481.
[l] Ib. 263. Tan. 641.
[m] Drake, 232. Tan. 642.
[n] Tan. 651. Drake, 247.
[o] Tan. 667. Drake, 250.
[p] Tan. 669. Drake, 478.
[q] Tan. 679. Drake, 249.
[r] Tan. 684. Drake, 254.
[s] Tan. 685. Drake, 282.
[t] Tan. Ib. Drake, 309.
[u] Tan. 687. Drake, 284.
[x] Tan. 686. Drake, 572.
[y] Tan. 689. Drake, 255.
[z] Tan. 691.
[a] Ib. 693.
[b] Drake, 258.
[c] Ib. 266.
[d] Ib. 695-6-7-8. Drake, 246. 258. 280, 281, 308. 316. 318.
[e] Ib. 324—37. Tan. 642.
[f] Drake, 329-30.
[g] Ib. 292.
[h] Ib. 539.
[i] Drake, 269.
[k] Ib. 280.
[l] Ib. 242.
[m] Ib. 575.

round it,

"Mortarium Sci Johis Evange. de firmaria be
"Marie Ebo. me fecit A. D. MCCCVIII. Fr.
"Willm de Toutnorp [n]."

It was lately in the hands of an apothecary at Selby, on whose death it has not been traced. It is remarkable that to this day Touthorp is a place of rendezvous for travelling tinkers.

The council mentioned by Mr. Camden for the government of York was entirely abolished by the parliament at the death of lord Strafford [o]. The city petitioned for its re-establishment at the Restoration, but without success. They had failed 1652 in an application for an university to be settled here [p].

Ainsty. *Ainsty* is now a district on the west side of York, under the jurisdiction of the corporation, and Mr. Drake derives its name, which in old writings is *Ancitty*, from *Anent*, q. d. contiguous or opposite to the city. It was antiently a forest, and with the city makes one-eighth of the West Riding, and one-twentieth of the whole county, containing 35 towns or hamlets [q]; among which is *Appleton*, where was a nunnery, founded t. Stephen by some of the Percies, or by Adeliza de St. Quintin, valued at £.73. *per annum* [r], afterwards the seat of Thomas lord Fairfax, the parliament general, who merits a memorial here on account of the peculiar respect he had for antiquities. He allowed a considerable pension to that industrious antiquary Mr. Roger Dodsworth, to enable him to collect those of his native county, which else had perished irrecoverably in the civil wars; for he had but just finished the transcript of the charters and other MSS. lodged in St. Mary's tower in York before it was blown up during the siege 1644, and these sacred deposits mixed with the dust and rubbish; from whence by Fairfax's care many of them were rescued [s]. To him the cathedral owes its preservation when the city was surrendered to the parliament; and when Oxford was in the like state he took great care for the preservation of the public library, and bequeathed to it many MSS. with Dodsworth's collections above-mentioned, which alone amounted to at least 122 volumes besides original MSS. making together 162 volumes [t]. The house built at Appleton by sir Thomas Fairfax is now the seat of sir William Milner, bart. The Fairfax family are buried in the church of Bolton Percy, as was his descendant Thomas lord Fairfax, of Denton, baron of Camerone, 1671, in that of *Bilbrough*, which is also in Ainsty [u].

Temple Hurst. In the deanry of Ainsty was *Temple* or *West Hurst*, a preceptory of Knights Templars 1152 [x].

Bishop's Thorpe. "In the midde way three miles from York, I saw "on the right hand a very fair large manor of the "bishops of York, called *Bishops Thorpe* [y]," antiently *St. Andrew's Thorpe*, and *Thorpe super Use* in Ainsty. It is the only palace remaining to the see [z]. The manor was purchased and the palace built by archbishop Gray, about 1241 [a], and his neat chapel is still standing, in which he founded a chantry. Succeeding archbishops have repaired it, particularly archbishop Dawes. It was much improved by the late archbishop Dr. Robert Drummond, who built a handsome Gothic front and gateway to it after a design of Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of which there are two prints engraved by Rooker 1773. The beautiful gardens were laid out by archbishop Sharpe [b]. Archbishop Scrope was here sentenced to die by one Fulthorp, a lawyer, after judge Gascoigne had refused the office, and was executed June 8, 1405, in a field between this place and York, the first English bishop that suffered death by any form of law [c].

"*Cawood*, a very faire castel, longith to the arch- Caw od.
"bishop of York, and ther is a preati village [d]."

Cawood was obtained of Athelstan for the see by archbishop Wulstan in the 10th century [e]. Archbishop Neville t. Richard II laid out much on it [f]. Archbishop Bowet t. Henry IV. built the hall [g]; his successor Kemp the gate-house, now standing [h]. Here Wolsey was arrested as he was prepar[ing] a public inthronisation at York [i]. It was [...]lished in the civil war [k]. The vaults and [...]tions have been dug up within these few years.

In Ainsty were also *Sinningthwaite*, a Cist[er]...ing-nunnery, founded by Bertram Haget, about 11[...] valued at £.60. *per annum* [l]. The founder's [...] Galfrid gave it a cell at *Esholt* in Ayr[e]dale, [...]olt. at £.13. *per annum* [m].

In *Bilton* parish at *Tockwith*, or *Scou[r]ke*, was a [...]with. cell to Nostell, valued at £.8. *per annum* [n].

Acaster came into the family of *Mal[e]by[sse]* about the reign of king John, by the marriage of John Malebysse, of Scalton, with Maud, daughter and heiress of Robert de Acaster. This became a principal seat of the family, and from them took the name of Acaster Malebysse. John lord M[alebysse] of Acaster had summons to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and III. but the male line of this family failing, the two coheiresses daughters of Thomas Malebysse of Acaster, Elizabeth, living 1415, married to Adam Beckwith of Clint near Ripley, esq; (descended from a younger brother of Malbysse), who changed his name. Margaret, living 1395, was married to Richard or Thomas Fairfax, esq; of Walton, and the whole estate descended to those two families. There is yet remaining in the church the effigies of sir Walter Malebysse, the last of that line, who died in the Holy Land about 40 Edward III. 1366, having granted this manor to William Fairfax, of Scalton, for a sum of money to carry him to the Holy Land. Sir William de Malebysse 1328 had licence of archbishop Melton to translate the bones of his father from Acaster to Rwaux abbey to be interred among his progenitors. Acaster continued in the Fairfax family [o] till about 1754, when the last lord viscount Fairfax of Gilling Castle sold it to lady Dawes, widow of Bielby Thompson, esq. It is now the property of her younger son Richard Thompson, esq.

Nether Acaster. At *Nether Acaster* in *Stillingfleet* parish was a college founded by Robert Stillington, valued at

[a] From a drawing by Haynes in possession of the rev. Mr. Sympson at Lincoln.
[b] Drake, 142. [p] II. 238, 239. [q] Ib. 381, 382. [r] Tan. 665.
[s] Drake 384, and coming into the hands of the late Dr. John Burton, amounting to 1868, in 36 bundles, fell at his death into the possession of ——— Constable, esq.
[t] Gibson. Wood's Fasti II. 699. 768. Brit. Top. II. 395. [u] Drake, 391. [x] Tan. 664.
[y] Lel. V. 91. [z] Drake, 542. [a] Ib. 426. Archbishop Gray also purchased Whitehall for his see.
[b] Ib. 363. [c] Ib. 438. [d] Lel. V. 91.
[e] Drake. 409. [f] Ib. 436.
[g] Ib. 441. [h] Ib. 442. [i] Ib. 450. [k] Ib. 540. [l] Ib. 668. Drake, 395.
[m] Ib. 676. Drake, 396. [n] Ib. 673. Drake, 396. [o] Drake, 384.

£.27. per annum[p]. Here are theſe arms held by an angel under a pedeſtal: ſeme de lis on a bend 3 leopards faces.

Stillingfleet. *Stillingfleet* church has an antient Saxon S. porch, adorned as ſome others in this county and Oxfordſhire, with birds and beaſts heads. In a S. chapel lies a croſs-legged figure in mail of one of the Morebys of Moreby.

Arthington. *Arthington*, a priory of Cluniac or Benedictine nuns in the reign of Stephen or Henry II. valued at *£.11. per annum*[q].

Otteley. *Otteley*, an hoſpital for lepers t. Edward II.[r]

The Danes under their king Harold Harfager invited by Toſti earl of York, whoſe cruelties made him obnoxious to the people, entered the Humber 1066 with near 600 ſail, and brought their ſhips againſt the ſtream of the Ouſe up to *Richall* within ſix miles of York, which they took after defeating the forces haſtily raiſed againſt them. Harold, king of England, was ſoon up with them, and defeated them in a bloody battle, in which both his brother Toſti and the Norwegian king were ſlain juſt before the battle of Haſtings[s]. The door of the church is adorned, like that of Stillingfleet, with birds' heads and other rude carvings of human figures and foliage.

Richall.

Selby. *Selby* abbey was founded 1069, for Benedictines, by the Conqueror, who being here with his queen to ſettle its privileges the year after, ſhe was here delivered of her youngeſt ſon Henry, afterwards king of England. The monaſtery was valued at *£.729*[t], and ſtood pleaſantly on the weſt of the Ouſe: the chapter-houſe is the veſtry with a ſchool over it, the cloiſter an open ſtable with a garden over it: the barn, granaries, and gate, remain, and over the latter the abbot's court-houſe, ſtill put to its original uſe, with two rooms on the ſides for the jury and the witneſſes. On each ſide the gate were the porter's lodge and a room to ſerve the poor. The weſt end of the church now parochial, with the great door and ſouth porch, is curious though irregular, and ſeems intended for two towers. Half the centre tower fell down with part of the church on Sunday March 30, 1690, but has been rebuilt[50]. The pillars of the nave are of different diameters and forms, but thoſe of the choir alike. The eaſt window had in the laſt century the genealogy of Chriſt, and the reſt have ſtill a few coats of arms. The only monuments of conſequence are two knights and a lady, and a ſlab for abbot Selby 1504. The antient wooden ſtalls remain in the choir. At the ſouth-weſt corner of the church they ſhew the ruined room where they pretend Henry I. was born, but it is rather the building of ſome abbot: the walls are painted with large figures of religious, with ſcrolls, and on the cornice at top is this imperfect inſcription: *Sacre domus nre conſtructum eſt iſtud ædificium per Rob. Deping abbatem hujus monaſterii.* He was abbot here from 1504 to 1518[u]. A handſome Gothic croſs has been ſet up in the market-place.

Girard, archbiſhop of York, having about 1106 given the church of *Snaith* to the monks of Selby, a cell of Benedictines was ſettled there from that abbey[x]. Snaith.

In *Wiſtow* church near Selby is a monument fixed ſideways in the wall of a lady in a winple and veil; and round the ſtone this inſcription: Wiſtow.

Vous ke paſſes par ici: priez pur lalme dame Margeri.
Margri: ke: giſt: ici a vous: ihu cri merci

Drax priory of Auſtin canons was founded t Henry I. by William Paganel, on the ſouth ſide of the Ouſe, nearly oppoſite to its confluence with the Darewent. It was valued at *£.104.*[y] but there are not the leaſt remains. Drax.

[p] Tan. 697. [q] Ib. 666. [r] Ib. 688. [s] Drake, 82, 84.
[t] Tan. 637. [50] G. [u] Burton, 387.
[x] Tan. 646. [y] Burton, 100—113. Tan. 655.

EAST

EAST RIDING.

PARISI. THE *Pariſi* were probably part of the Brigantes [a]. Baxter derives the name from paſturage. Lazius de migratione inter Carnos [b] has *Pyriſei*. York *wolds*, Saxon ƿeolð, rather means a large plain or down, *campus*, and ſometimes a foreſt, *ſaltus* [c].

Deira. The kingdom of *Deira* originally took in all Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire, Durham, Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, and ſome part of Northumberland, but ſince the country between the German ocean, the Humber, and the river Derwent, now the Eaſt Riding, bore that appellation. The laſt named river moſt certainly retains ſome part of the antient name, *Deirwent*, being no more than *Dieræ*, or *Deirorum flumen*.

Montferrand. "*Mountferrant* caſtle ſtood two milcs from Malton "in the lordſhip and paroche of Brydeſhaul. It is "now clerely defacid, and buſſches grow wher it ſtode. "It ſumtime belongid to the lord Maulley, of the "which ſtok ther were 8 yn ſucceſſion al by the "name of Peter. The laſt of theſe Peters left 2 "daughters, wherof one was married to Bigot and "the other to Salvaine. Bigot had this caſtle, with "Birdenſhaul and Suadale lordſhip in Richmondſhire, "&c. Sum ſay that Mountferrant was thus throwen "down. The 2d of the Bigots of Ceterington after "the death of Bigot Mareſchal did ſecretely woe "and wan the wylle of one of the Albemarles "daughters, earl of Holderneſs, wherupon Albemarle "with great indignation, Bigot being abſent, aſſaultid "Mount Ferrant, wan it, and rulid it: yet Bigot "after made his peace with Albemarle, and had his "daughter. And ſum ſay that this Bigot made of "the manor place of Mougreve a caſtel in recom-"pence of Mount Ferrant [d]."

Heming-brough. The church of *Hemingbrough*, on the oppoſite ſide of Ouſe to Selby, is, perhaps, one of the handſomeſt in the county, built in form of a croſs with a centre tower ſurrounded by a lofty ſtone ſpire, 42 yards high, and only ſix inches thick, and handſome tranſepts. Part of the north ſide and weſt end ſeems built of the materials of a Roman fort. The market and fair granted to this town by Edward I. have been long diſuſed. It was given by the Conqueror to the prior and convent of Durham, who, 5 Henry VI. 1426, erected it into a college for a provoſt, three prebends, ſix vicars, and ſix clerks. It was valued at the diſſolution at £. 36. *per annum*. [e]

Miſs Graham, of *Woodal*, in this pariſh, preſerves the right arm of the famous marquis of Montroſe, cut off below the elbow, and the ſword wherewith he wrote in Leith ſands.

Eſcricke. Not far from the Ouſe is *Eſcricke*, which gave title of baron to ſir Thomas Knivet, gentleman of the privy chamber to James I. and intruſted to ſearch the vaults under the parliament-houſe, where he diſcovered the 36 barrels of gunpowder, together with the perſon that was to have fired the train. Dying without iſſue the title of lord Howard of Eſcrick was conferred on ſir Edward Howard, ſon of Thomas Howard earl of Suffolk, who had married the eldeſt daughter and coheir of ſir Henry Knivet, and having been enjoyed ſucceſſively by *his* two ſons ended in his grandſon Charles in the beginning of the preſent century [f]. The eſtate belongs to Beilby Thompſon, eſq; who has rebuilt the church and a handſome range of houſes in front as well as his own manor-houſe and the parſonage behind it.

Heſſington. *Heſſington* hall, built by —— Heſketh, eſq; in the reign of Elizabeth, is a fine antient building, the ſeat of Charles Yarbrough, eſq.

Kexby. *Kexby*, once a ſeat of the family of Uektred, but not many years ſince belonging to the Headlams, now pulled down. Here is a ſtone bridge over the Derwent.

Catton. *Catton* was a great houſe of the Pereys, formerly upon the banks of the Darwent near Kexby.

Stillington. *Stillington*, in the wapentake of Ouſe and Darwent, was the church of which Lawrence Sterne was rector. Here is a good houſe belonging to Stephen Croft, eſq.

Aughton. *Aughton*, on the eaſt bank of the Derwent, ſix or ſeven miles north-eaſt from Howden, was ſucceſſively the ſeat of the Aughtons, Delahays, and Aſkes, whoſe arms and monuments are to be ſeen in the church and on the ſteeple. Of the laſt family was ſir Robert Aſke, who headed 40,000 men in the inſurrection called the *Pilgrimage of Grace* on the diſſolution of monaſteries by Henry VIII. They met the king's forces near Doncaſter, but the river Dun being ſwelled by rain in the night gave them time to cool and make their ſubmiſſions. Sir Robert engaging in a ſecond inſurrection was at length hanged in chains on a tower at York. The choir, which was the burial place of this family, is dilapidated, and on the ſteeple is their rebus an *aſker* or newt, and their arms, O. three bars Az. and this inſcription, *Chriſtofer le ſecound fitz de Robart Aſk ch', oblier ne doy anno domini* 1536, which Mr. Pegge thus tranſlates, "I "ought not to forget Chriſtopher, ſecond ſon of "ſir Robert Aſk, A. D. 1536 [g]," applying it to the building or repair of the ſteeple. Under a niche on the ſouth ſide of the ſteeple is this coat: quarterly, 1. Cheque. 2. 3 moles. 3. 4 annulets. 4. a plain croſs. Another ſhield has *Aſk* quartering 2 Erm. a croſs ingrailed. 3. Barry. 4 maſcles in feſs. 4. a plain croſs. 5. on a chief 3 roundels. 6 ſeems on a chief 3 mullets. In the centre of all a creſcent. Under a niche the initials in Pl. IV. fig. 1. On one buttreſs the newt, and on another *Aſk* impaling

[a] Horſley, 375. [b] MS. n. G. [c] Lye. [d] Lel. I. 64, 65.
[e] Tan. 696. Deſcription of Hemingbrough at end of Burton's Mon. Ebor. intended as a ſpecimen of a Parochial Hiſtory of Yorkſhire.
[f] G. Dugd. II. 424.
[g] or perhaps "Chriſtopher 2d ſon of ſir Robert Aſk ought not to be forgotten."

A MAP OF the EAST RIDING of YORKSHIRE, with AINSTY LIBERTY.

From the best Authorities.

Engrav'd by J. Cary.

WAPONTAKES.

1. Buckrose
2. Dickering
3. Ouse & Derwent
4. Hart Hill { 4. a. Wilton Division; 4. b. Bainton Division; 4. c. Holme Division; 4. d. Huntley Division.
5. Holdernefs { 5. a. North Baliwick; 5. b. Middle Baliwick; 5. c. South Baliwick
6. Howden Shire
7. Hull Shire

Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.

NORTH SEA OCEAN

THE GERMAN OCEAN

EAST RIDING

NORTH RIDING

WEST RIDING

LINCOLNSHIRE

AINSTY LIBERTY

YORK CITY

SCARBOROUGH

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD

BRIDLINGTON

HUNMANBY

NEWMALTON

TADCASTER

SHERBURN

CAWOOD

SELBY

HOWDEN

POCKLINGTON

BARNBY MOOR

SKITER MOOR

SPALDING MOOR

MARKET WEIGHTON

BEVERLEY

KILLAM

GREAT DRIFFIELD

HORNSEA

PATRINGTON

HEADON

MARFLEET

KINGSTON upon HULL

SUNK ISLAND

Chapel ISLAND

Fig.1.p.68.

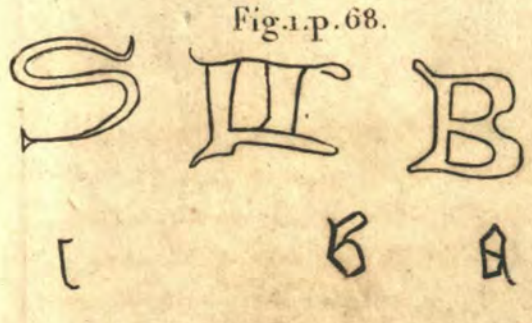


Fig.3.p.83.

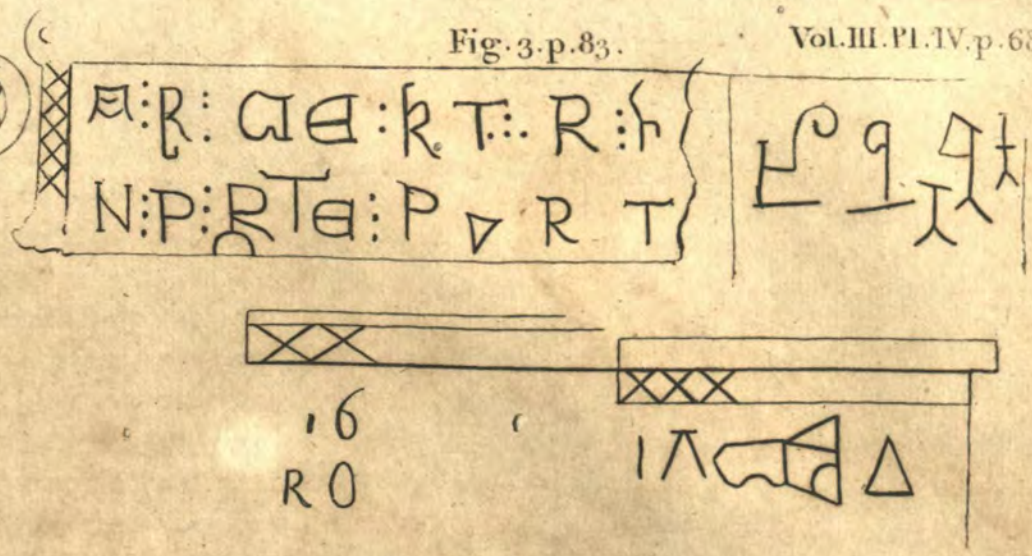


Fig.2.p.

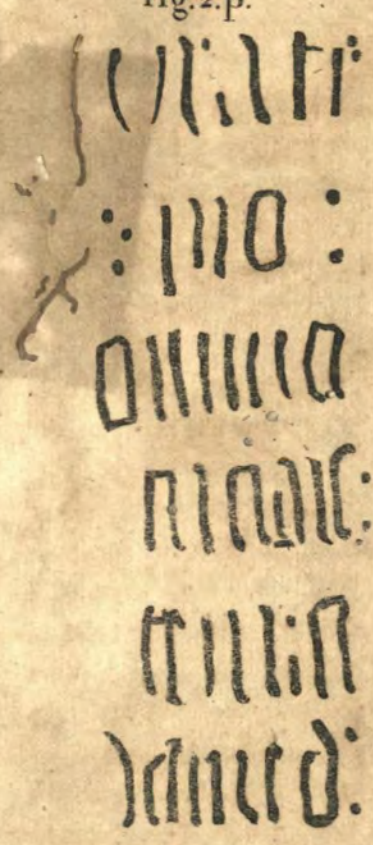


Fig.4.p.89.

Fig.6.p.93.

Fig.7.p.94.

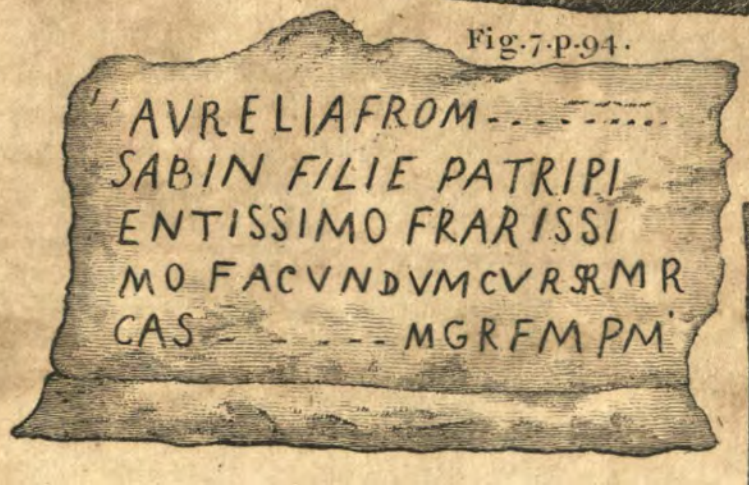


Fig.11. p.94.

Fig.8.p.9.

Fig.9 p.93.

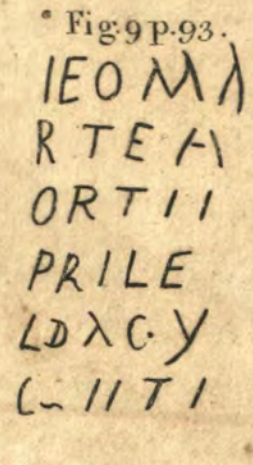


Fig.10.p.93.

Barry, the 4 maſcles in feſs. Within the preſent channel remain from the dilapidated old one braſſes for Richard Aſk, eſq; and his wife Margaret. On the north ſide of the church is a round mount called the Caſtle hill, ſurrounded by a deep ditch, and at the eaſt end the ſite of a manor houſe. The eſtate belongs at preſent to Henry Flitcroft, eſq. Lord Huſſey, who was related to Aſke, and ſuffered in the late rebellion, had his ſeat at *North Driffield* on the oppoſite ſide of the river, about half a mile from Aughton, whoſe remains are ſtill viſible, and belong to Mr. Middleton[h].

North Driffield.

Ellerton.

At *Ellerton*, in Spalding moor, on the Derwent, William Fitz Piers, before 1212, founded a priory of canons of the Sempringham order, who were obliged to maintain 13 poor, and had but a yearly revenue of £. 62.[i]

Watton.

At *Watton*, north of Lekingfield, was a nunnery ſo early as A. D. 686. afterwards about 1150 Eu[illegible] Fitz John founded, under the direction of Gi[illegible] de Sempringham, an houſe of nuns and canons of his new order, valued at £. 360. *per annum*[k].

Killingwoldgrove.

At *Killingwoldgrove* was an old hoſpital, chiefly for women, before 1169, valued at £. 12. *per annum*[l].

Kirkham.

Kirkham had a priory of Auſtin canons, founded about the beginning of the 12th century, valued at £. 300. *per annum*[m]. The beautiful gate remains with ſtatues and the following coats: 3 chevronels. 3 lions paſſant guardant. 3 water bougets twice. Chequè. 3 ⊠. Barry of ten 3 cuſhions. A bend. 2 water bougets in chief. A croſs patonce. Part of the ruins of the church were blown down March 14, 1782.

Aldby.

A Roman way on Barnby moor coincides with the highway leading to a bridge near *Aldby*; but as that place has nothing but its name to fix *Derventio* there, it ſhould rather be ſought for where the high road from York croſſes the Dervent, and meets that from Wighton. The ground near Kexby where the road croſſes the river ſeemed proper enough for a ſtation, but the certain diſcovery of the courſe of the military way would be deciſive. To place it at Aldby would both disfigure the lines and diſorder the diſtances[n]. Dr. Gale[o] thinks it the ſame with Ptolemy's *Petuaria*, but that is at Brugh on the Humber[p]. As to Gale's or Pancirollus's *Peturienſe Derventione* I do not find it in the Notitia, but ſuppoſe it a corruption of *Derventionenſis Derventione*. Bede, II. p. 9. calls it *villa regalis juxta amnem Deruventionem*, which Dr. Smith explains *Aldby* on *Derwent*. Mr. Drake[q] does not heſitate to place *Derventio* at Stanford bridge, the Saxon Stængropben bpycge, and Higden's *Stain-forth-burgg*, which is eaſily interpreted a *ſtony ford* over a river at a *town*. The paſſage over the river here is rocky, and was eaſily fordable in low water before the mill was built above it: the village lies on both ſides the river and is large enough to admit a ſtation, of which the eaſt bank is not without ſome veſtiges. The name of the river is derived by Lluyd from *Deurguent* or *white water*, and ſudden rains turn it of a whey colour. Mr. Baxter adds, that the Kentiſh *Darent* or *Derventio* has on it *Dartford*, and the termination *went* here may ſignify a *ford*. Aldby may have been a Roman before it was a Saxon villa. Stanford bridge has the name of *Battle bridge* in writings after the Conqueſt, ſuch as the inſtrument containing Oſwi's tranſlation[r], but it now keeps its antient name, and has no memorial of the battle except a piece of ground on the left hand of the bridge called *Battleflatts*, in plowing which of late years they find pieces of ſwords, and a ſort of ſmall horſeſhoes that could fit only an aſs or the ſmalleſt breed of northern horſes, but are proofs of the antiquity of ſhoeing in England[s]. The villagers at their annual feaſt make pies in form of a *ſwill* or ſwine tub, which tradition ſays was uſed by the man who ſtruck the Norwegian king under the bridge inſtead of a boat[t]. The river was made navigable 1 Anne[u], and the bridge continued of wood till 1727, when a ſtone one was built about 100 yards lower. Between Wilberforce and Barnby was found a Roman pottery[w].

Wreſill caſtle.

"*Wreſehil* caſtle is motid about on 3 partes, the "4th parte is dry, where the entre is into the caſtle. "It is al of very fair and greate ſquarid ſtone both "withyn and withowte, whereof, as ſome hold opi- "nion, much was brought out of France. It has "only 5 towers, one at each corner, almoſt of like "bigneſs, and the gatehouſe. The haule and "great chambers be fair, and ſo is the chapelle and "the cloſettes. The houſe is one of the moſt propre "beyond Trente, and ſemith as newly made: yet "was it made by a younger brother of the Percys, "earl of Wicceſter, that was in high favour with "Richard II. and bought the manor of Wreſehil, "mounting at that time to little above £. 30. by "the yere, and for lak of heires of hym, and by "favour of the king it cam to the erles of Nor- "thumberland. The baſſe court is of a newer "building, and the laſt earle of Northumberland "ſaving one made the brewhouſe of ſtone without "the caſtelle waulle, but hard joining to the kichyn "of it. One thing I liked exceedingly in one of "the towers that was a ſtudy caullid *Paradiſe*, wher "was a cloſet in the midle of eight ſquares, la- "tiſid about, and at the toppe of every ſquare was "a deſk ledgid to ſette bookes on cofers withyn them, "and theſe ſeemid as joinid hard to the toppe of the "cloſet, and yet by pulling one or al would come "down breaſt high in rabettes, and ſerve for deſkes "to lay books on. The garderobe within the caſtle "was exceeding fair, and ſo were the gardens "within the mote and orchards without, and in the "orchards were mountes *opere topiario* writhed about "with degrees like turnings of cockleſhelles to come "to the top without payne. The ryver of Darwent "rinnith almoſt hard by the caſtelle, and about a "mile lower gowith into Owſe. This river at great "raines ragith and overflowith much of the ground "thereaboute, beyng low medowes. There is a "parke hard by the caſtel[x]." The hall of this magnificent caſtle contained eight ſtanding tables and eight forms, as appears by an inventory taken 1574. One of the apartments in the houſe and two in the garden were adorned with poetical inſcriptions, or

[h] Gent. Mag. XXIV. p. 359. 407.
[k] Bede H. E. V. 3. Tan. 634. Burton, I. 412.
[l] Horſl. 404. 487.
[m] P. 24.
[n] Horſl. 374.
[o] P. 33.
[p] Mon. Ang. I. 334.
[q] Drake, 84.
[r] Ib.
[s] Lel. I. 59, 60.
[t] Tan. 682. Burt. 259.
[u] Tan. 671.
[w] Tan. 648.
[x] G.
[y] Liſter in Philoſ. Collect. No. IV. p. 87.

rather long moral poems, or, as they were called, Proverbes. Notwithſtanding the earl of Northumberland eſpouſed the Parliament's cauſe in the civil war, the damage ſuſtained here by his own party before Michaelmas 1646 was eſtimated at £. 1000. In 1648 the parliament placed a garriſon in this caſtle, and that at Pontfract having been ſurprized that year for the king it was thought adviſeable to demoliſh this. Much havock was preſently committed in ſpite of the earl's application, but 1650 three ſides, in one of which was the great hall, were entirely demoliſhed, except the ſouth front, which is of the fineſt maſonry, and contains ſeveral of the principal ſtate rooms finiſhed and ornamented in the original ſtile, with the antient bearings, creſts, badges, and devices of the Percy family, ſet off with painting and gilding. Theſe apartments are the great chamber or dining room, the drawing room, and the chapel, the latter uſed inſtead of the pariſh church which ſtood about a bow ſhot from the caſtle, and has only a ruined eaſt end, in which at preſent hang two bells. The pulpit ſtands on the great ſtone altar of the chapel. Two ſmall beautiful ſtaircaſes are ſingularly contrived, with octagon ſcreens embattled at top, and covered with bold ſculpture, containing double flights of ſtairs, winding round each other after the deſigns of Palladio [y].

Babthorpe. "Babthorpe the lawyer kepeth *Babthorpe* ſelf, "that is as I remember in Holderneſſe [z]." The Babthorpes ſlain in the battle of S. Alban's, were buried in St. Peter's church at St. Alban's, but the epitaph is now gone.

Howden. "The town of *Hoveden*, the only market of How- "denſhire, is of no great reputation. The colle- "giate church is auncient and meately faire. Ther "be 5 prebendes by theſe names, Hovedene, Thorp, "Saltmarſh, Barneby, and Skelton. In the quire "lyith one John of Hoveden, whom they caul a faint "one as they ſay of the firſt prebendaries there. It "apperith by an inſcription of a very faire ſtone "*varii marmoris*, that the bowels of Walter Sker- "law, biſhop of Dureſme, were buried in Howden "church. There is alſo a tomb of one of the Mete- "hams in a chapel of the ſouth croſs aiſle. The "biſhop of Derham palace lyith on the ſouth of the "church, whereof the firſt part at the entre is of "tymber; the other three moſt of ſtone and part of "brike. Certen churches of Howdenſhire do ho- "mage to Hoveden church. There is a park by "Hoveden longing to the biſhop of Derham in the "way to Wreſil [a]." The church is 250 feet long, the tranſept 100. The eaſt part of this beautiful ſtructure is in ruins. The eaſt window reſembled that of York minſter. The centre tower was new leaded 1709. The bowels of Walter Skirlaw lie near one of the north pillars under a coffin-faſhioned ſtone inſcribed:

Hic requieſcunt viſcera Walteri Skirlaw quondam Dunelmies epiſcopi quæ ſepeliuntur ſub hoc ſaxo, A. D. 1405.

Near the ſouth door are remains of a chantry, where the families of Saltmarſh and Metham bury. In it are two croſs legged figures in armour, and a lady. In the weſt end of the ſouth aile, built by biſhop Skirlaw, is a ſchool. The chapter houſe is a beautiful octagon; the tracery of the windows light and fine. Within are 30 ſtalls under Gothic arches, both beautifully carved. The roof is fallen in. The palace of the biſhops of Durham, who are lords of the manor, once a large pile on the ſouth ſide of the church, is partly demoliſhed or modernized: a great arch and vault is ſtill ſtanding. Over a gate is a monk holding a ſhield with Paly of ſix. The ſtables and offices range on the weſt ſide. Behind the houſe is a large ſquare piece of ground moated round with a canal in it [b].

The ſeveral commiſſions iſſued out to repair the banks of the Ouſe hereabouts ſhew the great danger theſe parts are liable to, and within theſe few years the ebb by the great freſhes coming down the Ouſe broke through and did great miſchief to Howden and its neighbourhood. Here the Londoners keep an annual market for nine days from Sept. 14, to furniſh the country traders with goods of all ſorts [c].

On the moors hereabouts, about one mile [illegible] Roman road, has been diſcovered a Roman [illegible] with fragments of urns and cinders ſcattered [illegible] down; and at Goule near the confluence of the [illegible] and Humber, have been dug up ſubterraneous trees, ſuppoſed firs, which, by the roots and other circumſtances, appear to have been natives of the place [c].

Avenſperg in Germany is now called *Abuſina*, as Amber or Ambrus ſl, whence Humber, or Homber, is Ebro and Eburo, and a river here, Ebur or Euro. See Ortel. *Ebrodun*, and *Ordovices*, in the map; Ανος, Σανος, omitting one letter, as Liſara, Iſara, and Tamenſa, Imenſa, in Ptolomy [d].

Abus Æſtuarium is agreed on all hands to be *Humber:* But Αξος or Ανος, like Τιμαχος, ſeems a corrupt reading of the old name of *Ouſe* rather than to have ſprung from the Britiſh *Aber*. It is plain at leaſt by the words Αξε ποταμε εκβολαι, that Ptolomy meant the river had that name before it came to its outlet [e]. *Abus æſtuarium*

Weighton. *Delgovitia.* *Weighton* is ſuppoſed to take its name from *idols*, as Delgovitia from *ddelve*, which has the ſame ſignification. Conrad Celtes thinks it was the temple of the Druids, and derives *Weightelberg* in Germany from the ſame, and *Deirwald*, an adjoining wood from *derwen* an *oak:* The *Druid's foreſt*, as in the Hyrcinian foreſt in Germany, and the monaſtery of Evreux [f]. Theſe idols may have been druidical ſtone pillars incloſed in circles of the ſame, which is the meaning of Bede's *ſepta*, though his ſpeaking of its deſtruction by fire implies that there was ſome woodwork about it. Here is no mention of any more finiſhed images: for though the Saxon tranſlation has Ƿigbeð altars, or, as another copy Ƿeorꝺeð ƿaƿ hæðenan ɣyldeƿ, *gods*, or *worſhip*, the *ſepta* are tranſlated Ðeȝum ðe hi ymbſæton þæron, hedges wherewith they were incloſed, and Godmundigaham is rendered *Deorum ſepta*. This place is 16 miles from York, and 8 from the Derwent, and the temple was probably ſucceeded by the church. The ſyllable VIC in Delgovicia, with the Saxon termination ton, will make *Wigton:* but then the only marks of antiquity there will be ſomething like a tumulus at the weſt end of the town. Mr. Drake [g] inclines to fix the ſtation at *Londeſburgh*, the ſeat of lord Burlington, through the park of which Godmundigaham.

y Dr. Percy's account of Wreſell caſtle at the end of the Northumberland Houſhold Book. Groſe.
z Lel. VIII. 68. b. a Lel. I. 58.
b Groſe. Gent. Pennant. c G. d Liſter in Phil. Tranſ. 228. p. 325.
e MS. n. G. f G. g P. 31, 32.

paſſes

passes the Roman road from Brough, and Roman coins and bodies buried in chalk have been found at the house and village. Londesburgh will answer to *Delw Koedh, idolorum silva* as some explain Delgovitia. It was one of the seats of the truly antient family of Clifford, afterwards earls of Cumberland, whose heiress married the ancestor of lord Burlington, created baron Clifford of this place 1644. The said lady founded here an almshouse for 12 aged persons being decayed farmers, &c.[5] Londesburgh belongs now to the duke of Devonshire. Leland[f] calls Wighton "a great uplandische village." Dr. Burton determines Delgovicia to be at *Millington*, where four Roman roads meet, and where they had a strong camp to defend York on this side, consisting of a number of works carried over hills and vallies, from 60 to 90 feet perpendicular, with four or six ditches, from 10 to 12 yards broad, inclosing in all 4185 acres, with tumuli. On the south side of a hill half a mile north-east from the town have been found many foundations of buildings, Roman pavements, tiles, bones, and two coins, the site of a circular edifice or temple, 45 feet diameter within, and the foundations near five feet thick: and near it two oblong buildings, whose stones had marks of burning, and pieces of burnt wood, beasts' bones, and part of large deers' horns[g].

Londesburgh.

Millington.

An act passed 12 Geo. III. 1772, for making a navigable canal from Market Weighton to the Humber.

Not far from Weighton is *Holme* monastery, after the reformation the seat of a branch of the Constable family, afterwards of the loyal sir Marmaduke Langdale, from which he had the title of baron conferred on him during the exile of Charles II. being the first English peer created by that prince[o], which title expired with his descendant and namesake the 5th lord, 1778, who died without issue male, and his estate was divided between his three daughters. "*Santon* vil-"lage, where Mr. Langdale dwellith[h]," and where the family bury.

Holme.

Santon.

The Roman road from York to Weighton lies across the Derwent over Kexby bridge, leaving to the left *Wilburfoss* Benedictine nunnery, founded before 1153, and valued at £.21.[i] Thence to Barnby moor, near an inn, on which the Roman road appears very plain, and may be traced most part of the way on the present road. This led through Stamford bridge[k] to the north-east of Barnby moor and Pocklington through Millington[l] through Lonesborough park, Weighton, &c. to Brough[m]. I saw it on the left between York and Barnby moor, and travelled on it on this side the inn at the latter place, particularly visible at a mile from the inn by the side of inclosures having mooriſh ground to the left, and raised considerably as you go on, sometimes serving as the present road, and sometimes left on one side of it.

Wilburfoss.

In a gravel pit in Barnsby field, near Pocklington, were dug up 1763 four human skeletons: three were without coffins, the fourth was inclosed in a coffin, with an urn at the head, on the outside of which were engraven several antient characters[n].

Everingham near *Pocklington*, was formerly a seat of the Everinghams, then of the Pouchers, but for many years of the Constables, who have a good house here. In the church-yard is a very old font, ornamented with carving in the Saxon style, which till of late stood in the church.

Everingham.

Great Driffield is a long straggling market town, with a handsome church, on whose tower are carved several shields:

Great Driffield.

A bend charged with .....
Three cranes,
A chevron, with something like a bird in point,
On a bend cottized three martlets,
Barry of 6, a bend, Erm.

At the base of the east window of the north aile a fess and stars, and a chevron impaling a lion rampant. Within are monuments for Richard Spinke, probably minister here, who died 1634, and ——— Spinke, esq; of the same time.

In the church of *Little Driffield*, about a mile from the other, is painted against the south wall of the chancel.

Little Drffield.

Within this chancel
lies interred the body of
Alfred, king of
Northumberland, who
departed this life
Jan. 19, A.
D. 705. in the 20th year
of his reign.
Statutum est omnibus
semel mori.

The Saxon Chronicle sub anno says, "This year Eadferth, king of Northumberland, died 19 cal. Jan. at Driffield;" in which Florence of Worcester follows it[o]. This prince, after the death of his brother Egfrid, king of Bernicia, 685, became sovereign of both kingdoms (Bernicia and Deira), and reigned 20 years. He had in his father Oswi's life time, being illegitimate, though the eldest son, retired in disgust, or to avoid the resentment of the nobility, into Ireland, where he spent his time in study, and was called thence to the throne. His only fault, says Malmsbury[p], was his persecution of Wilfrid. Nor could he keep the same limits to his kingdom as his father and brother. The Picts, elated with their victory over the latter, which cost him his life, overrun the English borders from the north, taking advantage of the inactivity which a long peace had brought upon them. In the summer of 1785, the vicar, curate, and some other gentlemen, dug up the whole chancel of this church in expectation of discovering the royal body, but found only a mass or quarry of chalk like a wall, and under a flat stone a little raised in the north wall three sculls, one very large, with sound teeth. On this stone had been brass figures of a man and children, and an inscription. Two more plain stones lie in the chancel. But the present state of the church, and the apparent alterations it has undergone by stopping up arches, and removing ailes, make it more than probable that the present is not the original chancel where Alfred was deposited, but rather merely the nave, and that the site of the chancel, and the sepulchre of that prince, are now pasture ground.

About this town are several tumuli[q].

[5] G. [f] I. 49.
[g] Burton and Drake, Phil. Trans. 483. and Plan of the Works on the Wolds. [o] G. Dugd. I. 476.
[h] Lel. I 49. [i] Burton, 417. Tan. 665. [k] Derventio.
[l] Delgovitia. [m] Petuaria. Drake. [n] Gent. Mag. XXXVII. 522.
[o] p. 262. Other copies of the Chronicle call him *Aldfrid* and *Alfrith*, and Matthew of Westminster, p. 257, *Aelfrid*.
[p] de gest. reg. I. 10. b. [q] Drake, 30. Q. *Drwydfield*. MS. n. Gale.

" *Lekingfeld*

Lekingfeld. "*Lekingfeld* is a large houſe, and ſtondith within "a great mote yn one very ſpatius court. 3 partes of "the houſe, ſaving the mean gate that is made of "brike, is al of tymbre. The fourth parte is fair, "made of ſtone, and ſum brike. I ſaw in a litle "ſtudying chamber ther caullid *Paradice* the ge-"nealogie of the Percys. The park thereby is very "fair and large, and meately well woodid: ther is a "fair tour of brike for a logge yn the park[r]." It is now ſo entirely deſtroyed that the ſite only remains, a rich paſture encloſed by the antient mote. It contained nearly double the number of apartments in Wreſil caſtle, but, on a ſurvey taken 1574, it was reported as ſo much decayed that the ſurveyors conclude their report. "We cannot ſpeke of the par-"ticular harmes of the ſaid howſe the waſte is ſo "univerſal." It was probably ſoon after entirely taken down; for in an inventory ſent to the ſucceeding earl of Northumberland in James I's reign the timber, painted glaſs, and carved images in the ceilings were removed from hence to Wreſil[s].

Petuaria. *Petuaria* is in ſome copies *Betuaria*. Holinſhed places Waron here, as if from *Varia*. So Κερεαρια in Ptolomy[t].

Nun Burnholme. At *Nun Burnholme* the anceſtors of Roger de Merley, lord of Morpeth, who flouriſhed in the reign of Henry III. were accounted founders of a ſmall Benedictine nunnery, valued at £. 8. *per annum*[u].

Warter. At *Warter* was a priory of black canons, founded by Jeffrey Fitz Pain 1132, valued at £. 143. *per annum*[x]. It is now the ſeat of ſir Joſeph Pennington, bart. to whoſe anceſtor it came by marriage with the heirs of Stapylton.

South Dalton. At *South Dalton*, north-weſt of Beverley, is the ſeat of ſir Charles Hotham, bart.

Beverley. *Beverley* was antiently named *Beverlac*, from the Beavers wherewith Hull river abounded, ſays Leland[y], from the life of St. John of Beverley printed in Mon. Ang. I. 170, which adds that here was a church of St. John the Evangeliſt, which archbiſhop John converted into a monaſtery. "Beverle is a very "long town, but I could not perceive that ever it was "walled, though ther be certen gates of ſtone port-"coleſed for defence. In the town be three paroch "chirches, the mynſtre wher St. John, ſomtyme biſhop "of York lieth, and one chapel. Ther is alſo an "howſe of Grey freres[z], and another of Blak[a], and "an howſe as a commandery of St. John's[b], and five "hoſpitals[c]. Ther is a great gut cut from the town to "the ripe of Hulle river, wherby preaty veſſels cum "thither. To this town long many great and auncient "privileges as to a ſanctuary. The town hath yn "theyr common ſeal the figure of a bever. Bede "cawlleth the place wher Beverle is now *Sylva* "*Deirorum*, Anglice *Deirwauld*[d]. The collegiate "church of St. John is of a fair uniform making, "wherein, beſides the tombes of ſaints, be three "tombes moſt notable on the north ſide of the "choir: in one of them, with a chapel arched over "it, is buried Percy, earl of Northumberland, and "his ſon father to the laſt earl. In another Eleanor "[probably daughter of the earl of Weſtmoreland], "wife to one of the lord Percys, [Henry, ſlain and "buried at St. Alban's[e]], and in another of white "alabaſter Idonea, wife to one of the lord Percys. "Under Eleanor's tomb is buried one of the Percys, "a preſte [her ſon George, prebend here[f]]. The "prebendaries houſes ſtand round about St. John's "church yard. Ther were four hoſpitals in the town; "St. Giles, Trinity, St. Nicholas, and one without "the North Bargate. An houſe alſo of the Trinity "about the eaſt ſide of the town longing to the "knights of St. John's. The town is large and well "builded of wood: but the faireſt part of it is by "north, and there the market is kept. There was "good cloth making at Beverley, but that is nowe "much decayed. The town is not waulled, but has "many fair gates of brike[g]." John archbiſhop of York founded about 700 in the choir of the pariſh church of Beverley a convent of monks, dedicated to John the Baptiſt: in the nave a college of ſeven ſecular canons, and 7 clerks in honor of St. John the Evangeliſt, and in a chapel of St. Martin adjoining a ſociety of religious virgins. The Danes deſtroyed all theſe about 160 years after: but the ſurvivors under the patronage of king Athelſtan, rebuilt the whole. Thomas, archbiſhop of York, in the reign of Rufus, conſtituted here a provoſt who had a ſtall in the church, nor vote in the chapter. There was a ſucceſſion of 38 till the diſſolution, when the whole ſociety, conſiſting of a provoſt, eight prebendaries, a chancellor, precentor, ſeven rectors, and nine vicars choral, was ſuppreſſed, and Edward VI. granted away the prebendal houſes[h]. The minſter itſelf became ſo ruinous by length of time as to be ſcarce ſafe for uſe. In 1708 John Moyſer, eſq; member for the town, procured aſſiſtance by brief and ſubſcription. Sir Michael Wharton, who held the church lands, gave £. 400. and left 14,000 as a perpetual fund for repair, and the north tranſept, which overhung four feet from its baſe, was by a prodigious timber frame invented by William Thornton, joiner, of York, ſcrewed up to its perpendicular under the direction of Mr. Hawkſmore. The church is in length 111 yards, in breadth above 55: the ailes 21, height to the weſt towers 66. The ſtyle of the building is beautiful; the choir, furniſhed with 40 ſtalls of the richeſt Gothic work, ill matched with a heavy modern wainſcot altarpiece and Roche abbey ſtone ſcreen, is perhaps the only choir in the kingdom unuſed, all ſervice, except the communion, being performed in the nave, and the organ, erected about 16 years ago, accompanied only by ordinary parochial ſingers. The eaſt window contains the hiſtory of St. Martin in rondeaux. The fridſtol of one ſtone, ſaid to have been brought from Dunbar[i], is fixed in the ſouth wall of the ſouth chapel, formerly in the ſouth ſide of the choir, where is a well of water covered over. Behind the altar are the monuments of the Wharton family. On the north ſide of the high altar, and within the choir wall, under a moſt beautiful and elegant free-ſtone canopy is a grey marble altar tomb for lady Idonea, daughter of Robert lord Clifford. In the north chapel is another altar tomb of grey marble for Henry Percy, fourth earl of Northumberland, ſlain 1488 in an inſurrection at Thirſk, removed from the ſouth wall, and its ſtately canopy broken down for repair. Leland gives this to both this earl and his ſon Henry, who was alſo buried here[k]. His wife Maud

[r] Lel. I. 50.
[s] Tan. 683.
[t] Ebtuacenſe cœnobium. See Pref. ad Gunth Riterh.
[u] Tan. 688.
[x] Lel. VII. 54.
[y] Coll. III. 154.
[z] Tan. 635.
[a] Ib. 679.
[b] Dugd. Ib.
[c] Ib. 637. 687. 698.
[d] Lel. I. 50.
[e] Northumberland Houſhold Book.
[f] Ib. 654. Burt. I. 381.
[g] Ib. 689.
[h] Dugd. I. 283.
[i] Dugd. I. 281.
[k] Drake, 407.

was buried near him, and in 1678 her corpſe was found in a ſtone coffin, embalmed and wrapped in cloth of gold, with ſlippers embroidered with ſilver and gold, a wax lamp and a plated candleſtic, with a candle [7]. The pictures of the Percies were in the eaſt window of this chapel. In the north wall of the north aile of the choir is the ſhrine of St. John, compoſed of a number of elegant arches on ſlender pillars. In 1664 on opening a grave they found a vault of ſquare free ſtone, 15 feet long, and two broad at the head, but 1½ at feet: within it a ſheet of lead, four feet long, containing aſhes and ſix beads, whereof three crumbled to duſt on touching, and the remaining three were ſuppoſed cornelian, with three great braſs pins, and four large iron nails. On the ſheet a leaden plate, with this inſcription:

+ ANNO AB INCARNATIONE DOMINI 688 COMBVSTA FVIT HAEC ECCLESIA IN MENSE SEPTEMBRI IN SEQVENTI NOCTE POST FESTVM SANCTI MATHAEI APOSTOLI: ET IN AN. 1197. 6 IDVS MARTII FACTA FVIT INQVISITIO RELIQVIARVM BEATI JOHANNIS IN HOC LOCO ET INVENTA SVNT HAEC OSSA IN ORIENTALI PARTE SEPVLCHRI ET HIC RECONDITA ET PULVIS CEMENTO MIXTVS IBIDEM INVENTVS EST ET RECONDITVS.

Acroſs this lay a box of lead, about ſeven inches long, ſix broad, and five high, wherein were ſeveral pieces of bones mixed with a little duſt, and yielding a ſweet ſmell, as alſo a knife and ſome beads. All theſe were carefully reinterred in the middle aile of the nave, where they had been taken up, except a ſeal which came into the hands of Marmaduke Nelſon. Godwin and others ſay the archbiſhop was buried in the church porch, ſo that it is not eaſy to account for his removal hither on the firſt diſcovery of his body [8]. They probably mean that he was buried at the lower end of the nave near the weſt door. The place of his interment is ſhewn by an inſcription on the roof over it on labels held by birds.

Reliquias beati Johannis
beverlacenſis hic indicat.

A ſimilar inſcription on the roof nearer the weſt door points out the place where the font antiently ſtood:

Qui crederit & baptizatus
fuerit ſalvus erit.

The feaſt of his tranſlation, Oct. 25, was obſerved on account of the victory of Agincourt aſcribed to his merits:

By the ſouth door of the ſouth tranſept hangs an antient painting on wood of king Athelſtan preſenting to the archbiſhop a charter with theſe words:

Als fre
Make I the
As hert may thynke
Or egh may ſe.

Hence the inhabitants pay no toll or cuſtom in any town or port in England [9]. In the nave under a beautiful arch of free-ſtone is a tomb aſcribed to two maiden ſiſters, who gave the town a piece of ground, into which the freemen may put each three milch cows from Ladyday to Michaelmas. The preſent font is a large baſon of agate ſtone [10] on pilaſters.

The outſide of the minſter, particularly the weſt front, is in a very rich ſtyle: and on each ſide the eaſt window are the figures of king Athelſtan and St. John. In a north buttreſs is a ſtatue in armour bearing the arms of Percy, the only one left of the many that decorated this beautiful pile. The church is ſerved by a curate appointed by the corporation who preaches three ſermons a week, and does all the duty for £.100. a year. Near the minſter on the ſouth is a place named Hall garth, where they hold a court of record called Provoſt's court, wherein may be tried cauſes for any ſum ariſing within its extenſive liberties, which comprehended above 100 towns and hamlets in Holderneſs and other places of the Eaſt Riding. It is ſaid alſo to have a power in criminal matters, though not now uſed, but here is ſtill a gaol. The town is above a mile long, of late much improved in its buildings, the principal ſtreet ſpacious, well built, and extremely neat, and has pleaſant ſprings running through it, and a handſome modern market houſe in the centre. Here are two other churches in one, St. Mary's, a beautiful building, cathedral faſhion, with two large tranſepts and a lofty ſquare tower in the centre. The ſteeple fell down in ſervice time 1528. The roof of St. Catharine's chapel in the ſouth aile has her hiſtory painted in compartments, and the chancel roof 40 Britiſh kings. Here is alſo a freeſchool, with two fellowſhips, ſix ſcholarſhips, and three exhibitions to St. John's college, Cambridge, and ſix almſhouſes, the largeſt founded by Mr. Wharton beforementioned, who left £. 1000. for that purpoſe. The corporation admit none into them but ſuch as give bond to leave their effects to the poor [11]. Here was an hoſpital of St. Giles before the Conqueſt [l], of St. Nicholas before 1286 [m]. A preceptory of knights hoſpitalars in the reign of Stephen or Henry I. [n] The trade of this town now chiefly conſiſts in tanning. The poor ſubſiſted principally by making bone lace, which met with ſo much encouragement that children were taught it at ſchool [12], but this is at preſent diſuſed. The cut called Beverley beck runs from the river Hull up to the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the town, which being cleaned and repaired by act of parliament 13 George I. 1726, has proved of conſiderable benefit to its trade. There are ſeveral fairs, but one in particular, beginning about nine days before Aſcenſion day, kept in a ſtreet called Londoner ſtreet leading to the minſter, at which the country is furniſhed with London goods by wholeſale. About a mile eaſt of the town in a paſture belonging to it is a kind of ſpa, whether mineral or not cannot be aſcertained by taſting, but taken inwardly is a great drier, and being bathed in is a great antiſcorbutic and of uſe in ſcrophulous caſes [13]. On an eminence about a mile and half north of the town, near the road between it and Biſhop's Burton, ſtands the ſtump of one of the four croſſes erected by Athelſtan round the town as limits to the ſanctuary. It is about five feet high, placed on a little eminence, and let into a larger ſtone for its baſe. On it is the following inſcription. See Pl. IV. fig. 2.

John Alcock, biſhop of Worceſter and Ely, and founder of Jeſus college, Cambridge, was born at Beverley, and died 1500.

"From Beverle to Cotingham three miles, whereof "two well woddid, and at two miles end I left the "great park of Beverle at the left hand [o]." This foreſt was all felled in the civil war.

[7] G. [8] G. [9] G.
[10] G. [l] Tan. 637. [m] Ib. 687.
[n] Ib. 679. [11] G. [12] G. [13] G. [o] Lel. I. 52.

Cottingham. "Entering into the south part of the great uplan-
"dish town of *Cotingham*, I saw wher Stutevilles
"castle, dobil diked and motid stoode, of the which
"nothing now remaynith[p]." Thomas lord Wake 15 Edward II. began a foundation of Austin canons here from Brune in Lincolnshire, but because a perpetual title could not be made to this site it was removed 1324 to Newton or Haltemprice. It was valued at £.100. *per annum*[q]. The seal is engraved by the Society of Antiquaries. It has this remarkable inscription: *Ceo est le seil labbe e le covent de Cotingham que vous Thomas Wake singnour de Lidel aves founde en an de l'incarnation millcccxx secounde al 'onour de la verai croyz de nre dame ed seynt Pere ed seynt Poul.*

"The paroche of Cotingham is very large. The
"paroch church is auncient and metely large[r]."

Meaux. "Al the ground about Cotingham up to *Meause*
"abbey is low, very fruteful of medow and pasture[s]." Meaux abbey was founded by William le Gros 1150, for 50 Cistercian monks, and valued at £.299.[t]

Kingston on Hull. "The town of Kingeston was in the time of Ed-
"ward III. but a mean fischar town, and longid as
"a member to Hasill village, a two or three miles
"of up on Humber. The first great increasing of
"the town was by passing for fisch into Iseland, from
"whens they had the whole trade of stoke fish into
"England and partly other fisch. In Richard III's
"time the town waxed very rich, and Michael de
"la Pole, marchaunt, of Hulle, and prentyce as
"some say to one Rotenhering of the same town cam
"into so high favor for wit, activite, and riches that
"he was made counte of Suffolke, wherupon he got
"of king Richard II. many grauntes and privileges
"to the town, and yn his time it was wonderfully
"augmented in building, and was inclosid with
"diches, and the waul begun and in continuance
"ended and made al of brike as most parte of the
"houses of the town at that time was. In the walle
"be 4 principal gates of brike and 25 towers: from
"the mouth of Hulle river upper into the haven
"ther is no waulle. Michael de la Pole builded a
"goodly house of brick again the west end of St.
"Maries church like a palace with goodly orchard
"and garden at large enclosed with bricke. He
"builded also three houses in the town, whereof
"every one hath a toure of brike, two of them be
"in the hart of the town [one was the White
"Horse inn, since gone]; the third is upon Hull ripe
"in the haven side. There be two chirches in the
"town. Trinite most made of brike [now plaistered
"over], is the larger and fairer, with transepts,
"and six chapels and very slender pillars, and St.
"Maries and a free-school [a very old brick build-
"ing], erectid by bishop Alcocke; a fair rowe of
"logginges for priests of the town remain still
"called Priestow[u]," at the east or west end of Trinity church, with an hospital founded by John Grigg, mayor, rebuilt by the corporation 1724 for 12 poor widows, another for mariners, valued at the dissolution only at £.10. *per annum*, but now relieving near 100 poor mariners and their widows[x]. Gent mentions a fourth founded about 1400 by Simon Grimsby a rich merchant, and thrice mayor[y]; a college founded by Walter Skirlaw[z], and a third founded by Robert Selby t. Edward III.[a] The White Friars by Beverly gate was of the foundation of the Percys[b]. A street retains their name, as does another that of the Black friars. The Austin friars, at the east end of Trinity church, founded by Jeffrey de Hotham about 1317[c]. "The town hall is hard by, and a tour
"of brick for a prison. Most part of the brik that
"the waulles and houses wer buildid with was made
"in the south side of the town; the place is callid
"the Tylery[d]. At such time as al the trade of stok
"fisch for England cam from Isleland to Kingston
"the shipes were balissid with great coble stone
"brought out of Isleland, the which in continuance
"paved the town of Kingston throout. The town
"had first by graunt *custodem*, then bailives, then
"maire and bailives, and in king Henry VIth's tyme
"a maire, a sherive, and the town to be shire ground
"by itself [as it still continues]. The charter-
"house of the Delapoles foundation [valued at
"£.174.[e]] and an hospital of ther foundatio[n]
"without the north gate; the hospital standit
"built and enlarged in the last age]. Cer
"the Delapoles were buried in this house, m
"of which was buildid of brike, as the re
"the buildings of Hull for the most parts[f]."

Richard II. gave the town its present harbour. 33 Henry VIII. a special act passed concerning the privileges of the town, and 37 of the same reign it was erected into an honor by act of parliament, and 9 William III. enabled by the same authority to erect workhouses and houses of correction for the employment of the poor. It is very considerable for its merchandize, being the scale of trade to York, Leedes, Nottingham, Gainsborough, &c. and for its imports. The exchange was built 1623, beautified 1673, over which is the custom-house and wool-house, now used only for lead: most of them have been since rebuilt. In the market-place is an equestrian statue of William III. Beverley gate is that whence sir John Hotham refused entrance to Charles I.; but this, as well as all the towers mentioned by Leland, is or will be shortly pulled down. Part of the walls remain consisting of brick arches like those of York. Delapole's palace was used by Henry VIII. who repaired and beautified it, and soon after granted it away. It has been all pulled down; its last remains a brick tower and gate were rebuilt for a meeting house. On the east side of the river was a strong citadel, begun 1681, including a castle and block house, with convenient barracks and apartments, an engine for making salt water fresh, and well furnished with ordnance. A dock was begun, but after great expence left unfinished. A new cut has been lately made to Hull by Weighton. The country round the town is so level that it could have been easily flooded for five miles round. There is now only a small round fort with outworks coming into the entrance of the harbour, which was repaired in the late rebellion, but the works have been lately given by government to the dock company here. The Trinity-house raised by contribution for the relief of seamen and their wives, augmented by

[p] Lel. I. 52.
[q] Lel. Ib.
[r] Tan. 698.
[s] P. 72. Tan. 694.
[t] Tan. 693.
[u] Tan. 690.
[x] Tan. 661.
[y] Hist. of Kingston. p. 79.
[z] Tan. 687.
[a] Lel. I. 53—57.
[b] Lel. Ib.
[c] Ib. 690.
[d] Lel. I. 53—57.
[e] P. 78.
[f] now Taylor's closes.

patent

patent from the crown, maintains many ſeamen and their widows both at Hull and other places, members of this port. It is governed by 12 elder brethren and ſix aſſiſtants; out of the former are choſen annually two wardens, and out of the younger brethren two ſtewards; they determine matters between maſters and ſeamen, and other ſea matters. The houſe is well endowed, and maintains in it 30 poor women called ſiſters, and has been rebuilt. In the middle of one of the rooms hangs the effigies of a Greenlander, in his canoe, with all his dreſs and tackle, as taken in 1613, by Andrew Barker; the fiſherman refuſed food, and died in three days. The Greenland houſe, built by a ſociety of merchants 1674, but ſince the failure of their trade uſed only as a granary and warehouſe, is now entirely gone. Near this is God's-houſe or hoſpital, founded by Michael de la Pole [g], pulled down with its chapel in the civil war to prevent inconveniences when the place was beſieged; rebuilt and enlarged, and the founder's arms found in the ruins ſet over the door with this inſcription: *Deo & pauperibus D. Michael de le Pole* A. D. 1384. The chapel over againſt it rebuilt with this inſcription: *Hoc ſacellum Deo & pauperibus poſuit D. Michael de la Pole, An. D'ni* 1384, *quod ingruente bello civili dirutum* 1643, *tandem auctius inſtauratum fuit* 1673, *Ricardo Kitſon S. T. B. rectore domus Dei ſuper Hull.* Near it is a new hoſpital for the better reception of the poor belonging to this houſe, with this inſcription: *Deo & pauperibus poſuit D. Michael Delapole. Hæc omnes reparata domus perduret in annos. W. Ainſworth rector A. D.* 1663. Both theſe have been built in one houſe 1780, with the ſame inſcription on the portico. This houſe has apartments for 42 poor perſons, who are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* per week, though the preſent number is but 30. The income is near £.600. *per ann.* There is an old hoſpital with this inſcription in front:

⊄
⊄ EC hoſp[l]. 1668.

An handſome infirmary has juſt been erected without the town to the north.

Without the walls to the weſt ſtands the waterhouſe, which at firſt came from Julian well: but it appearing by Inq. 3 Henry IV. that a new ſewer from thence to the town through the meadows and paſtures of Anlabie would be no detriment to the king or others, in the end of that reign it was found that part of the ſpring deſcending from the priory of Haltempriſe the Pope's licence muſt be obtained, and it was accordingly granted to the town from Rome 1412, under the hands and ſeals of three cardinals. Afterwards the courſe of that ſpring changing into the grounds of ſir John Barrington, the town came to an agreement with him. The mayor has two ſwords, one given by king Richard II. the other by Henry VIII. but only one is born before him at a time: alſo a cap of maintenance and an oar of lignum vitæ as a badge of his admiralty juriſdiction within the limits of the Humber. This town gave title of earl to Robert Pierpoint of Holme Pierrepoint, viſcount Newark, created 4 Charles I. unfortunately ſlain in croſſing the Humber 1643, ſucceeded by his ſon Henry, created marqueſs of Dorcheſter 1645, only for life, who dying 1680, without iſſue male, was ſucceeded in the earldom by Robert, grandſon of his younger brother William Pierpoint, of Thoreſby, who dying unmarried 1682, left this honour to William his brother and heir, and he alſo dying without iſſue 1690, it deſcended to his brother Evelyn, who was further advanced to the honours of marquis of Dorcheſter 1706, duke of Kingſton 1715, and dying 1725, was ſucceeded by his grandſon Evelyn, laſt duke of Kingſton, who died 1773, and the title became extinct.

At or near *Mitton*, juſt out of the north gate, was an hoſpital 1407 [h]. Innumerable ſkeletons have been found in the ſite occupied by a gardener 1782, in 50 wooden coffins. Mitton.

"The next trajectus from Kingſton to the ſhore "of Humber in Lincolnſhire is about 3 miles to a "place called *Golfiete*. Yet the commoner traject is "from Kingſton to Berton upon Humber, and it is "7 miles off and is countid by reaſon of the violent "caſting of the ſtream as good a paſſage as to Gol-"fiete [i]."

At *N. Ferriby* on the Humber was a priory of Knights Templars, founded by Euſtace lord Veſey, afterwards converted into a priory of Auſtin canons, valued at £.60. *per ann.* [k] N. Ferriby.

Spurn head is derived from Spyrnan or Spyrnigean, *explorare*, as the latin *Ocellum*, implying that a watch-tower was here [l], as there was a light houſe built on Comny hill here 1677 by Mr. Juſtinian Angel of London, by patent from Charles II. and in 1684 a beacon with a barrel on it for a day mark [14]. *Ocellum prom.* is *Spurn head* rather than Flamborough head [m]. Spurn head.

"The countery of Holderneſs is thus included. Holderneſs.
"Firſt by the confines of the ſhore between Brideling-"ton and Skipſey. Then by the Earls dyke, made by "one of the Albemarles earls of Holdernes, 3 or 4 "miles from Bridlington, and going within a little of "Frodingham bridge, the only bridge on Hulle water. "From this bridge the river of Hulle kepith in the "marche of Holdernes to the very mouth of Hulle "haven, and thens the marche of Holdernes to Ra-"venſpur, the very mouth of the Humbre, and thens "the ocean ſea to the ſhore betwixt Skipſey and "Bridlington [n]." We have before [o] ſeen that antiently the tract between the Eaſt ſea, the Derwent, and the Humber was called Deira, now the Eaſt Riding. *Cava Deiria* in reſpect of *Deira wald*, the higher part of the ſame tract between the ſea and the Humber, and from its running out into the ſea like a *noſe*, the inhabitants added the termination *Neſſe*, and called it commonly *Hol-deir-neſs* [p]. Holderneſs is a rich flat country, but excellent for producing large cattle and a good breed of horſes, whoſe prices are nearly doubled ſince the French became ſo fond of the Engliſh kind. It gave title of earl to John Ramſey, viſcount Herdington, ſo created 18 James I. as alſo baron of Kingſton upon Thames [q], who dying without iſſue the title was conferred on prince Rupert 1643 [r]. It was conferred 34 Charles II. on Conyers, ſon of ſir Conyers Darcy, who was ſucceeded 1688, by his ſon and nameſake, and he 1702 by his grandſon Robert, and he 172$\frac{1}{6}$ by his ſon Robert 4th earl, who dying 1778 without iſſue male ſurviving the title is extinct. The lordſhip of Holderneſs belongs to William Conſtable, eſq. heir to

[g] Tan. 694. Gent. 72.
[h] Tan. 696.
[i] Lel. I. 57.
[k] Tan. 680.
[l] Drake, 30.
[m] Horſley, 373.
[n] Lel. I. 69.
[o] P. 67.
[14] G.
[p] Lel. Coll. ex vita S. Johan. Beverl. Drake, 71.
[q] Dugd. Bar. II. 442.
[r] Ib. 471.

the viſcounts Dunbar, and the town of Heddon finds him a priſon for perſons taken in the liberty of Holderneſs, till they can be ſent to York caſtle. The ſame town finds him a hall, wherein he holds a court called Wapentake court for trial of actions under 40*s*.[15]

Heddon. "*Heddon* hath been a fair haven town: it ſtandith "a mile and more withyn the creke that cometh out "of Humbre into it. The ſe crekes parting about "the ſaid town, did inſulate it, and ſhippis lay about "the town, but now men come to it by 3 bridges, "where it is evident to ſe that ſome places wher the "ſhippis lay be overgrown with flagges and reades, "and the haven is very ſorely decayid. There were "3 paroche chirchis in time of mind, but now there "is but one of S. Auguſtine, but that is very faire. "And not far from this chirche garth appere tokens "of a pile or caſtelle that was ſumtyme there for the "defence of the town. The town hath yet grete "privileges, with a mair and bailies, but wher it "had yn Edward III's days many good ſhipes "and rich merchants now there be but a few botes "and no marchants of any eſtimation. Swarving "and choking of the haven and fier defacing much "of the town hath been the decay of it. Sum "ſay that the ſtaple of wool of the north parts "was once there. Truth is that when Hull began "to flouriſh Heddon decayid. The earl of Al-"bemarle and Holderneſs was lord of Heddon: Newton. "and had a great manor place at *Newton*, a mile "nerer Humber[s]." In St. Auſtin's church is a painting of a king and biſhop as at Beverley, with the ſame inſcription. Here was an hoſpital of the Holy Sepulchre called alſo *Newton*, early in the reign of John, valued at £.11. *per ann.*[t]. A new cut has been made on the ſouth-eaſt which helps to ſcower the haven, but without hope of reſtoring it to its former utility. In 1656 great part of the town was burnt, and ſince that time ſeveral houſes in the market place. But theſe are ſince rebuilt, and the town improved: and the ſeveral fairs procured for it have encreaſed the wealth of the inhabitants. There is a tradition that it was deſtroyed by the Danes, and a cloſe belonging to it is called *Danesfield*[16].

Burſtall garth. At *Burſtall garth* was a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Martin de Alicio near Albemarle in Normandy, afterwards ſold to that of Kirkſtall[u].

Skipſey. "The Albemarles had alſo a caſtelle or great "manor place at *Skipſey* yn Holdernes not far from "the ſhore 6 or 7 miles from Burlington[x]."

Skipſey caſtle belonged to Drugo lord of Holderneſs. Near it is a conſiderable camp[y].

Nun Keeling. At *Nun Keeling* Agnes de Archir founded in the reign of Stephen, a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £.35. *per ann.*[z]

Burton Conſtable. Between Heddon and Horſey is *Burton Conſtable*, the ſeat of the antient family of Conſtable, lords Dunbar. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII.

The late Cuthbert Conſtable, eſq. ſpared no expence to procure whatever could illuſtrate any part of the Hiſtory of Yorkſhire, nor is the county leſs obliged to his two ſons, William, of this place, and Marmaduke Tunſtall of Wycliffe, who ſeem to inherit their father's taſte for preſerving its antiquities. Here are preſerved all the MS. collections of the late Dr. Burton of York, which would be of the greateſt uſe in compiling a *hiſtory of the county*.

Sutton. At *Sutton* in Holderneſs ſeems to have been an houſe of White friars in the reign of Edward I.[a]

Aldbrough. At *Aldbrough*, on the coaſt, is an antient Saxon inſcription round a ſtone 15 inches in diameter, commemorating the builder of the church, which, though ſince rebuilt, retains marks of Saxon architecture. It reads thus: See Pl. VI. fig. 1.

Ulf bet areran cyrice for Hanum and for Gunthard ſaula.

i. e. Ulf commanded this church to be erected for the ſouls of Hanum and Gunthard.

Mr. Brooke ſuppoſes Ulf here mentioned to be the ſame who gave his eſtate to the church of York, of which before. In this gift was included Aldburgh, where he had a caſtle now entirely levelled by incloſure, and its well in the high road. The Roman road from *Prætorium* to *Gabranticorum ſinus* run through Aldburgh, whoſe name proves its high antiquity. The deſcendants of Ulf's ſecond ſon William in the 13th century aſſumed the name of Greyſtock for the eſtate of that family in Cumberland, which deſcended to them from John lord Greyſtock[b].

Swine. At *Swine*, or *Swinhey*, was a Ciſtertian nunnery founded by Robert de Verli before the end of the the reign of Stephen, valued at £. 82. *per annum*[c]. The church here is a very beautiful Gothic chapel built by Skirlaw, biſhop of Durham, who was born here. In it are ſeveral monuments.

Sunk iſland. In the mouth of the Humber is a ſandbank called the *Sunk iſland*, which firſt became known in the year 1666, after which it was given by Charles II. to col. Anthony Gilby, deputy governor of Hull. It is about nine miles in circuit, and of an oblong figure, ſeparated from Holderneſs by a channel near two miles broad, and at low water almoſt dry. Since the iſland has been embanked and drained it produces all ſorts of grain, but eſpecially oats and barley, and alſo wood. There are near 2000 acres incloſed with high banks, beſides 6 or 700 of graſs land not incloſed, on which at low water feed horſes and ſheep bred in the iſland: the former of the large draught breed: the latter larger than in Holderneſs: it alſo produces black rabbits: but a decoy for wild fowl has not anſwered for want of trees. There are three houſes on the iſland, and a few inhabitants to take care of the banks. The revenue to the proprietor amounts to £. 800. *per annum*[d]. Mrs. Gilby eſtabliſhed at the ſummer aſſizes at York, 1785, her claim to a very conſiderable number of acres added to this iſland on the north ſide, where the channel between it and Yorkſhire is almoſt filled up.

About the ſame time with this alteration happened another by Humber deſerting ſome land which it formerly overflowed near *Bromfleet*, and thereby augmenting the common of *South Cave* with near 800 acres, near which is a ſmall iſland, which was ex-

[15] G. [s] Lel. I. 69. [t] Tan. 682. [16] G. [u] Tan. 647.
[x] Lel. I. 69. [y] Pennant ubi ſup. [z] Tan. 664.
[a] Tan. 688.
[b] Mr. Brooke in Archæol. VI. 39—52. Mr. Pennant has confounded Albrough in Richmondſhire with this. Tour in Scot. 1772, p. 343.
[c] Tan. 666. Burt. 252. [d] Brokeſby at the end of Lel. It. IV. 107. Chamberlayne in Phil. Tranſ. 361.

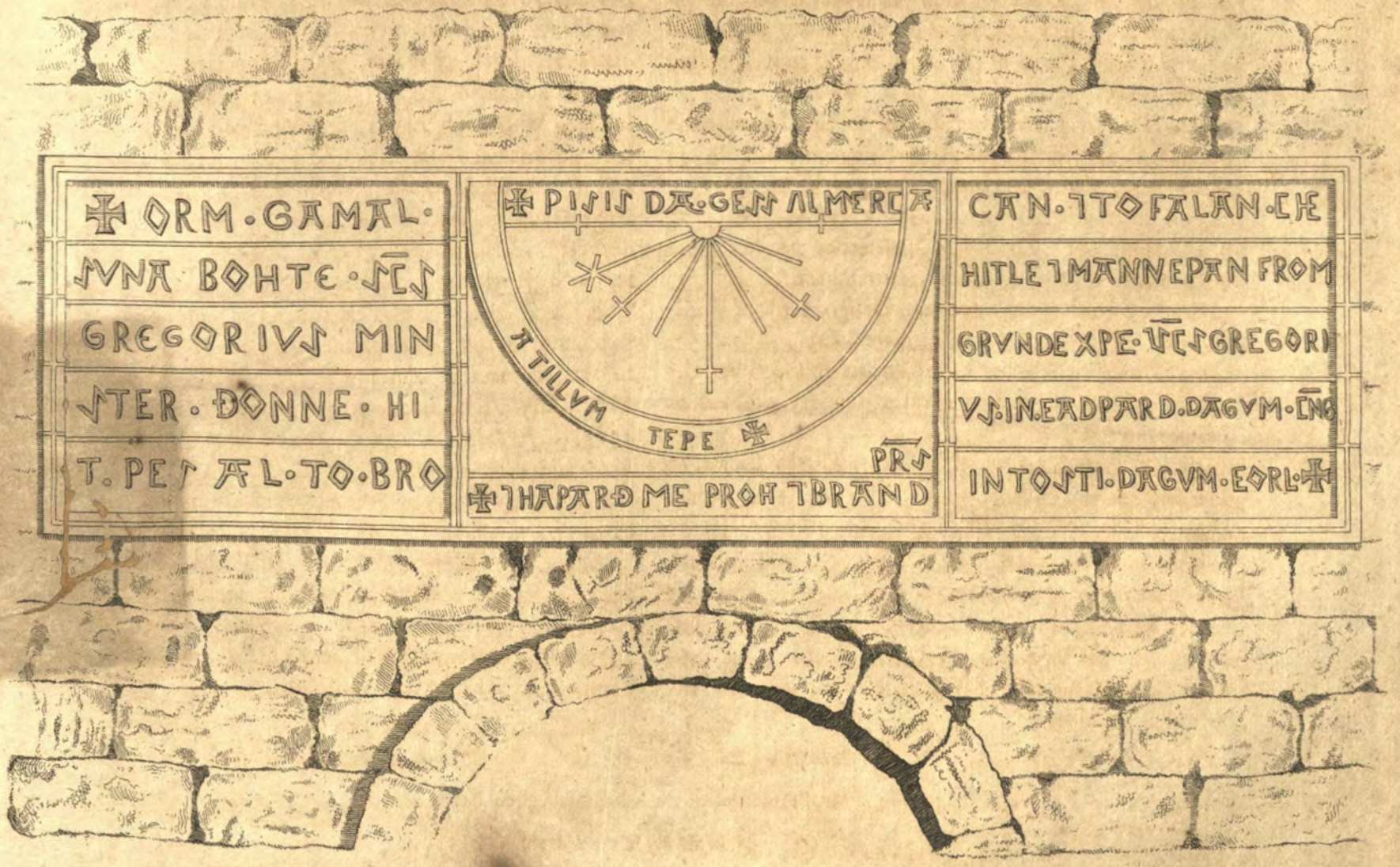
Fig. 1.

ALDBOROUGH

LIBRARY OF THE GRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY

KIRKDALE

Fig. 2. p. 86.



P. Cary sc.

pected to be ſoon joined to the continent[e].

Flamborough. *Flamborough* town is entirely inhabited by fiſhermen. The cliffs that form the head are of a tremendous height, ſome of them inſulated and covered with various fowl, and beneath are ſeveral vaſt caverns and arches, one of them called *Robin Leith's hole*, to which there is a narrow paſſage from the land ſide. In Flamborough church is the monument of ſir Marmaduke Conſtable one of Edward IV's and Henry VII's captains. It has a long epitaph in verſe and the figure of a ſkeleton[f].

At *Hunmanby* are ſome thriving plantations. *Filey brigg* is a ledge of dangerous rocks running far into the ſea.

PRÆTORIVM Burgh. Mr. Horſley inclines to place *Prætorium* at *Burgh* on the weſt ſide of the Humber, where the Roman road croſſed that river. The village ſtands high, and has conſiderable traces of a vallum[g]. Here was found a lead plate, ſeven inches by three and a half, with the word BREXARUM caſt on it from a mould, and given by Mr. Warburton to profeſſor Ward, who reads it *Bretonum exarchus*[h]. Mr. Drake[i], correcting the number of miles, fixes Prætorium at *Ravenſburgh*, and Pecuaria at *Pocklington*, *Driffield*, or *Beverley*. Mr. Baxter deriving the Pariſi from paſturage, and reading the town's name *Pecuaria* from *Pecus* deduces Pocklington from *πωκος* a *fleece*. A Roman pavement was found not many years ago in a field near Beverley.

Gabrantuicorum ſinus, Burlington bay. *Gabrantuicorum ſinus portuoſus* is *Burlington bay*[k]. In theſe parts of Holderneſs have been ſeveral towns ſwallowed up by the Humber and the ſea; particularly *Fiſmerk*, which on the grant of one-tenth and one fifteenth 8 Edward III. pleaded its ſuffering by the ſea and river for a deduction in the rating, and commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe certified that one-third of the lands was deſtroyed by the tides, and the king iſſued out his precept to the collectors and aſſeſſors to *ſuperſede*, &c. and they were aſſeſſed according to their moveables at £. 1. 6s. 8d. for the two years. He alſo ſent his mandate to the barons of the exchequer, commanding that neither then nor on ſuch occaſions in future they ſhould be rated higher. The like mandate was directed to the collectors of wool in the Eaſt Riding to make a proportionable abatement for the inhabitants of *Fiſhmerk*. 16 Edward III. among other towns in Holderneſs bordering on the ſea and Humber we find *Tharletborp*, *Redwayr*, and *Penyſthorp*, none of which are now to be heard of. About 30 Edward III. the tides in the Humber and Hull flowing four feet higher than uſual might then deſtroy them. About the ſame time alſo *Ravenſere*, which ſeems the ſame with *Ravenſpur* and *Ravenſburg*, might be damaged and not long after totally loſt. The people hereabouts talk of two other towns *ill* and *Potterfleet*, which are now gone. About Edward III. the lands and meadows between *Sudcote ſteel* and Hull were overflowed, when probably Ravenſere was greatly damaged, together with the town of *Dripool* and the adjoining lands, at which town the men of Ravenſere, it is ſaid, deſigned to ſettle, but were obliged to go to Hull. Likewiſe before 30 Edward III. the highway between *Anlaby* and Hull, with the grounds and paſtures between theſe places and Heſſel were all drained: but the king, by his letters patent, ordered that an old ditch thereabouts ſhould be new dreſt, and a new one made 24 feet broad, and the road raiſed which was accordingly done[17].

Bridlington. John de Bridlington, Auſtin canon of *Bridlington*, or *Burlington*, wrote in three parts Prophecies of the Calamities or Events of England during the 14th century, and died about 1200, and was ſainted[l]. Here was a priory of black canons, founded early in the reign of Henry I. valued at £. 347.[m] Their ſpacious church, whoſe ſteeple is deſtroyed, is now reduced to the nave, the choir and tranſepts being entirely gone, and the foundations thereof, as well as of the houſe which ſtood on the ſouth ſide, daily dug up to make lime. The entrance into the ſite is by a large gate and poſtern. Mr. William Huſtler, grandfather to ſir William, was a conſiderable benefactor to this town, and 16 Charles II. the ſecond Richard Boyle, baron Clifford, was created earl of Burlington, in which title he was ſucceeded 1698 by his grandſon Charles, and 1704 by his great grandſon Richard, who dying 1753 the title is extinct. Acts paſſed 8 William III. and 1 George I. for the repair of the piers of this harbour[18], which is now a good one, and much reſorted to for bathing.

Baxter agrees with Mr. Camden in his derivation of *Gabrantuicon* from goats, as *Gabrocentum*, Gateſhead; but ſays it is in ſome copies of Ptolomy Γαβραιτικον, and not the genitive plural as of a people. Pliny's *Aegas caput* in Iſtria is now called *Gafer*. See alſo *Gabroſentum*, *Gabromagus*[n].

Barmſton. Six miles ſouth of Bridlington is *Barmſton*, in whoſe church is an alabaſter monument and figure of ſir Martin De la ſee, and from the rev. Mr. Dade its rector may be expected a good account of Holderneſs.

Burton Agnes. Near this is *Burton Agnes*, the ſeat of the Boynton family. It is an elegant old houſe, but was never finiſhed in the inſide. It once belonged to the family of Morceaux, then to the De la Sees; from whom, by a female, it came to the Griffiths, and from them to the Boyntons. The late ſir Griffith Boynton, baronet, dying 1778, his ſon and nameſake is now a minor.

The Marr. Going ſouth from Bridlington we come to the *Marr*, a deep water always freſh, about a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad, well ſtored with good pike, perch, and eels, and ſeparated from the key by a very narrow bank[o]. Whether it were produced by an earthquake and flood conſequent thereon is uncertain: but trees are ſaid to have been ſeen floating on it, and decayed nuts found on ſhore, and both have been found in the cliffs overagainſt Hornſey. There is alſo, or lately was, a vein of wood looking black as if burnt, probably owing to the ſea water, which preſerves wood better than freſh, and, by its ſaltneſs and heat, turns it black. *Hornſey* on this coaſt has a high ſpire, formerly a ſea mark, but now much ruined through the inability of the inhabitants to repair it. An inſcription in the town ſays it was once 10 miles from the ſea; though at preſent only one. Not many years ago a ſmall ſtreet called Hornſey

Hornſey.

[e] Brokeſby Ib. 108. [f] Gent. Mag. 1753. 456. [g] P. 374. [h] Ib. 314. Ward MS. n.
[i] P. 30. [k] Horſl. 370.
[17] G. [l] Tan. 125. See much of him in Harpsfield's Eccl. Hiſt. p. 557. [m] Tan. 649.
[18] G. [n] MS. n. Gale. [o] Pennant, II. 15.

Hornſey bek adjoined to the ſea, now waſhed away except two or three houſes, and about Skipſie beforementioned, a few miles north of Hornſey, they have a tradition of a town called *Hide* being devoured by the ſea. Amber is found in large maſſes on this coaſt [p].

Rudſtone. More inland is *Rudſtone*, in the church-yard of which is a very high pyramidal ſtone [19], which probably gave name of the town, *Rod* in Saxon ſignifying a *croſs*. It is 24 feet high, and ſaid to be as deep in the ground, 5 feet 10 inches broad, and 2 feet 3 thick. Mr. Pegge ſuppoſes it a monument in memory of one *Rud*, a Dane of note [q]. But there ſeems no reaſon for ſuch a far-fetched etymology, when its name may be explained from the Saxon, viz. the *Croſs ſtone*, or the *ſtone croſs*.

Lowthorp. In *Lowthorp* church near Rudſton was a collegiate body or large chantry, conſiſting of a rector, ſix chaplains, and three clerks, founded by John Haſelarton, patron in the beginning of the reign of Edward III. [r]

Newton. At *Newton* near the ſea was an hoſpital founded by William Gros earl of Albern before 1199, valued at £.21. *per ann.* [s]

Vipſies. Whether Newbrigienſis, or his tranſcribers, wrote *Vipſies*, for *Gipſies*, or not, the latter is the name by which theſe ſort of ſprings are now called in this country. Dr. Wittie, in his Scarborough ſpa, writes that they break out in the wolds or downs after great rains, and ſpout up to a great height. Dr. Childrey, in his Britannia Baconica, deſcribes ſuch in other counties. Sometimes, ſays he, water breaks like a ſudden landflood out of high ſtones or rocks in the fields near the riſe of the river Kinet in Kent, of which the common people have the ſame notion as Neubrigenſis relates. But theſe riſe only after great and continued rains, and in wet years they have a natural and common ſignification, ſince cold ſprings and wet ſummers hurt the corn, and conſequently produce ſhort crops, which is not the effect of dry ſeaſons. In theſe wolds are certain ſubterraneous receptacles of water, from or near whoſe bottoms iſſue ſmall narrow veins or channels to the ſurface of the earth. The water in the receptacle lying much higher than the place of eruption by its weight forces it in the veins upward, and makes it ſpring up to a great height, as in the Zirknitzer ſea, where this happens every year after the autumnal rains. Theſe ſudden or intermitting eruptions of waters are called in Kent *Nailbournes* [t]. Q. if from the Saxon Nealice, almoſt, q. d. *almoſt brooks* from their quantity and rapidity.

Flixton. *Flixton* hoſpital, in the pariſh of *Folketone*, was founded in the reign of Athelſtan by one Acehorn, a knight, for an alderman, and 14 brethren and ſiſters, to preſerve travellers from wolves and other wild beaſts; and reſtored and confirmed 25 Henry VI. by the name of *Carmans* ſpittle, but gone before 26 Henry VIII. in whoſe valor it does not appear [u]. A farm houſe occupies its ſite [x]. Both wolves and wild boars are entirely deſtroyed in Scotland ſince Camden's time [y].

Grimſton Garth. At *Grimſton Garth* in Holderneſs was an ancient ſeat of the Grimſtons ever ſince the time of William the Conqueror. It was burnt down about a century ago, but the preſent Thomas Grimſton, eſq; of Kildwick near Beverley the owner hath begun to rebuild the houſe in a very handſome manner.

Between *Riplingham* and *Weadley* is a high bank extending ſouth to Humber [z].

Witherneſs. At *Witherneſs*, or *Withernſas* in Holderneſs, was a priory cell to the abbey of Albemarle in France [a].

Thicket. *Thicket*, a ſmall Benedictine nunnery, founded by Roger Fitz Roger in the reign of Richard I. valued at £.20. *per ann.* [b] It was for ſeveral generations the ſeat of the Robinſons. The laſt captain Robinſon left it to his natural daughter, who married Mr. Henry Waite.

Earls of Albemarle. After the death of Richard Beauchamp the title of Albemarle lay vacant till Charles II. 12 a. r. conferred it as a dukedom on General Monk who, dying 1669, was ſucceeded by his ſon Chriſtopher. But he deceaſing without iſſue, William III. beſtowed the title of earl of Albemarle on Arnold Jooſt van Keppel. He died 1718, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon William Anne, and he 1754 by his eldeſt ſon George, and he 1772, by his only ſon William Charles, now a minor.

[p] Pennant II. 15. [19] G. [q] Tan. 674. [r] Tan. 691. [s] Tan. 636. Dugd. Monaſt. II. 372. [t] Gibſon from Ray. [u] Brokeſby at end of Leland's It. VI. p. 107. [x] Pennant II. 18. [y] Sibbald Nun. Scoto-Brit. p. 2. 9. [z] Archæol. V. 95—97. [a] Tan. 682. [b] Ib. 677.

A MAP of the NORTH RIDING of YORKSHIRE from the best AUTHORITIES.

Engraved by J. Cary.

WAPONTAKES

1. Gilling
2. Gilling East
3. Allerton Shire
4. Langbargh
5. Hangwest
6. Hangeast
7. Halikeld
8. Birdforth
9. Rydale
10. Whitby Strand
11. Lyth
12. Bulmer

Scale of Miles Got to a Degree.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Deg. Longitude West from London

DURHAM

THE GERMAN OCEAN.

WESTMORELAND

WEST RIDING

EAST RIDING

TRES MOUTH

Redcarr Rocks

TRES River

LUNE FOREST

STAINMOOR FOREST

ARKENGARTH FOREST

RICHMOND

ASKRIG

HAWES

MIDDLEHAM

NOMANS MOOR

REDALE

STOCKTON

GISBOROUGH

STOKESLEY

YARUM

DARLINGTON

RIPON

KNARESBROUGH

BOROUGH BRIDGE

THIRSK

EASINGWOLD

COXWOLD

FOREST OF GALTRES

YORK CITY

KIRBY MOORSIDE

HELMSLEY BLACKMOOR

PICKERING

NEWTON MALTON

SCARBOROUGH

WHITBY

Robin Hoods Bay

Old Peak

Flamborough Head

Filey Bay

HUNMANBY

Black Hamble ton

Durham

WETHERBY

ALDBOROUGH

Scale of Miles Got to a Degree.

NORTH. RIDING.

Scarborough. "SCARDEBURG, wher it is not defended by "the warth and the ſe, is walled a litle with "ſtone, but moſt with ditches and walls of earth. "In the town to entre by land are but two gates. "It ſtandith wholly on a flaty cliff, and ſhewith very "fair to the ſe. Ther is but one pariſh church "joining almoſt to the caſtle, a great chapel by the "Newborough gate, and 3 howſis of friars, blak, "and white. At the eaſt end on one point of "the boſom of the ſe ſtandith an exceeding goodly "large and ſtronge caſtle, on a ſtepe rock, having "but one way by the ſtepe ſlaty cragge to come to "it. And or ever a man can enter *aream caſtelli* "ther be 2 towers, and between eche of them a "drawbridge having ſtepe rok on eche ſide of them. "In the firſt court is the *arx*, the eldeſt and ſtrongeſt "part, and 3 towers in a row, to which joins a wall "as an arm coming down from the firſt court to the "point of the ſe cliffe, containing in it 6 tours, wher- "of the 2d is ſquare and full of lodging, and called "the Queen's tower or lodging. At the ſouth-eaſt "point of the town by the ſhore is a bulwark, now "*in ruin, by the ſe rage, made by Richard III.* that "lay a while at Scardeburg caſtle, and beſide began "to wall a piece of the town *quadrato ſaxo*. I hard "that Henry I. gave great privilege to the town of "Scardeburge. The peer is now ſore decayid[a]." The town is large, built in form of a creſcent on the ſides of a ſteep hill: at one end is the caſtle, with barracks in the yard, and under it to the ſouth a large ſtone pier, and another now building. The caſtle was demoliſhed in the civil war. Here was a cell of Ciſtertians before the reign of John, given on the ſuppreſſion of alien priories to Bridlington[b]; a houſe of Franciſcans, or Grey friars, about 1240[c], another of Black friars before 13 Edward I.[d] and another of Carmelites, aſcribed to Edward II.[e] and two hoſpitals[f]. The eaſt end of the church is ruined. The town drives a good trade in fiſh, with which they ſupply York though 30 miles diſtant. Beſides herring they take ling, cod, haddock, hake, whiting, mackarel, &c. Here are above 300 ſhips let out for freight. The number of inhabitants is 10,000. The top of the rock contains now as in Leland's time 18 or 20 acres of meadow. This town gave title of earl 2 William and Mary 1690, to Richard viſcount Lumley, who dying 1721, was ſucceeded by his 2d ſon Richard, he 1739 by his brother Thomas, he 1752 by his ſon Richard, who dying 1782 was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon George Auguſtus, eighth and preſent earl. This and Hull being the only ſtate poſts on this coaſt ſhort of Yarmouth, the pier is maintained by a duty on coals from Newcaſtle and Sunderland, and the mariners hoſpital for ſeamen's widows by a rate on veſſels and deductions out of ſeamens wages[g].

The ſpa is about a quarter of a mile ſouth from the town at foot of an exceeding high cliff. It riſes out of the earth like a boiling pot near the level of the ſpring tides, which often overflow it. In an hour's time it throws out above 24 gallons, for the ſtones through which it flows contain above twelve, and being emptied every morning it will be full in half an hour. The waters are impregnated with a purgative ſalt, a ſmall quantity of common ſalt, and ſteel, and are very tranſparent, inclining to a ſky colour, have a pleaſant acid taſte and inky ſmell. There are two wells, the furtheſt from the town moſt purgative and more bitter, the other more chalybeat, briſk, and pungent. Dec. 29, 1737, the ends of ſeveral incloſures behind the cliff on the back of the Spa ſunk down, making a valley of a vaſt length and breadth, the weight of which ſhook and opened the hill behind the houſe, and forced up the ſands 100 yards in length on each ſide the ſpace, and 27 broad, to the height of 6 and even 10 yards. The pier intire as it was moved ſideways and roſe up about five yards, and the houſes fell and took fire. The flag houſe and rails about the mouth of the well were forced up 10 yards, and the ſpa loſt for a time, but ſoon after recovered as good as before, but Dicky's ſtaith and furniture were all loſt. The tide was out at the time this happened[g].

Our author's account of the herrings is very erroneous. It is evident they ſpawn on the Britiſh and Iriſh coaſts, and do not ſwarm only about Norway, but viſit Ireland in vaſt ſhoals in July and Auguſt, often earlier, and never ſtay away ſo long as till after Chriſtmas. A record t. Edward III. 1368, mentions a duty on them in Ireland, which proves they had a method of pickling and preſerving them 50 years ſooner than is generally thought. They are taken on the Iriſh coaſt full of roe and milt, and immediately after they have ſpawned, and alſo multitudes of young herrings. The herring is a fiſh of paſſage, which ſpawns in one place and fattens in another: it fattens and impregnates in the north ſeas, and comes ſouthward to ſpawn. They appear firſt on the coaſts of Great Britain and Ireland or the iſlands about the beginning of June, for the purpoſe of ſpawning: thence proceed from the north of Scotland ſouthward along the eaſt and weſt coaſts of Great Britain or by the Orknies and weſtern iſles, and ſo along the whole coaſt of Ireland[h]. They are found from the higheſt known north latitudes to the northern coaſts of France. Their great winter rendezvous is within the arctic circle, whence they iſſue in the ſpring to ſpawn and feed, and appear off the Shetland iſles in

[a] Lel. I. 66, 67. [b] Tan. 681.
[c] Ib. 687. [d] Ib. 690. [e] Ib. 684.
[f] Maurice Johnſon in Phil. Tranſ. 461. 804. [g] Ib. 675. [h] G. Smith's Down, p. 243.

April and May, followed in June by the grand ſhoal divided into diſtinct columns of four or five miles in length, and three or four miles in breadth, altering the very appearance of the ocean. At Shetland they divide and file off to the eaſt and weſt ſhores of Great Britain to Yarmouth, the ancient market of herrings, and thence paſſing through the Britiſh channel diſappear. The weſtern diviſion paſs by the Hebrides to the north of Ireland, when they divide again, one part taking to the weſtern ſide is ſoon loſt in the Atlantic ocean, the other paſſes into the Iriſh ſea, and ſupplies the inhabitants of moſt of the coaſts that border on it. The young herrings are called in Yorkſhire *the herring file*. The Swedes and Danes call the old herring *Sell*, but the people of Sleſwick, whence the Anglo Saxons came, call the fry *Sylen*. Some of the old herrings continue on our coaſts the whole year. The Scarborough fiſhermen never put down their nets but they catch a few, but the numbers that remain are not worth mentioning in compariſon of thoſe that return[i].

" At *Aiton* I ſaw a manor place ſometime longing " to a knight called Aiton, now to the beſt of the " Yevers. At this manor place is a tower or pile[k]." The ruins of the caſtle are ſtill to be ſeen.

Semer. Not far from Aton is *Semer*, once a caſtle of the Percies.

Harwood dale. At *Harwood dale* near Scarborough ſir Thomas Poſthumus Hobby lord of the manor, and Margaret his wife, built a handſome chapel, and endowed it with the great and ſmall tythes[z].

Robin Hood's bay. On the moor adjoining to *Robin Hood's bay*, are two little hills a quarter of a mile aſunder called his Butts. His well is on the road between Doncaſter and Wakefield, and his tomb ſhewn in the park at Kirklees nunnery in the Weſt Riding[l].

" A fiſchar tounlet of 20 boats called Robin " Huddes bay, a dok or boſom of a mile in length[l]."

DVNIVM. Dunſley. Horſley places DUNIUM at the mouth of Tees without taking notice of *Dunſley*, from which a Roman road runs for many miles over the moors and moraſſes to York, now called *Wade's cauſeway*, which it is extraordinary ſhould eſcape Mr. Camden when he viſited *Wade's grave*. Mr. Drake traced it 12 foot broad and 3 high with a defaced milliary on it and paved with flints. He ſuppoſes theſe ſtones to be like the Devil's arrows at Borough bridge[m].

Whitby. " *Whiteby* wher is an havenet holp with a peere " and a great fiſchar toune[n]."

In the Saxon Bede[o] it is written Streoneshalh, which Junius in his Gothic gloſſary v. *Alh*, derives from the Saxon Healh in Cædmon *alh*, which like our northern word *hall* ſignifies any eminent building; hence Woden's *Valhol* or *Valhaul*, ſo frequently in the Edda and other Cimbrian writers, and Crantzius gives *Upſal* the ſame derivation[p]. But our learned Saxon lexicographer admits no authority in the tranſlation of this name after Bede[p]. The omiſſion of the acts of this ſynod in Alfred's tranſlation of Bede and the Saxon chronicle has induced ſome writers to reject it, and Baronius and Binius refuſe it the name of a ſynod. But Spelman has given it a place in his Councils[q] by the name of Synodus *Pharenſis*. The limits of Whitby Strand are the ſame now as 700 years ago. Several of the boundaries are formed by *lowes* or *tumuli*, in which are found remains of bodies and their ornaments, probably Britiſh[r]. Hilda's well is a large ſpring riſing about 100 yards ſouth-eaſt of Swarthone croſs and forming Hilda's beck. The village of *Thordiſa*, now *Eaſt row*, had its name from a temple of Thor.

In this abbey flouriſhed the famous Saxon poet Cædmon, who took the religious habit in the cloſe of his life, and dying A. D. 670, was here buried. Here are large remains of a beautiful church in the Saxon ſtyle. It was 252 feet long, the nave 30 feet broad, and the ſide aiſles each 13 feet, the tower 104 feet broad, the walls 60[s]. In it are ſome monuments of abbots, &c. A number of others with figures or croſſes removed into the churchyard were deſtroyed about 1736[t]. The abbey was valued at £.437. *per ann.*[u] Its ſite and eſtate, a tract of 75 miles in length and ſeven miles broad, were purchaſed of Philip and Mary by ſir Richard Cholmeley, knt. He married to his firſt wife Margaret daughter of lord Conyers, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters, and to his ſecond lady Catherine Clifford, widow of lord Scrope, and one of the greateſt beauties of the age. He died 1578 and was buried in Thornton church, and ſhe 1598 in Whitby chancel. Sir Francis eldeſt ſon of ſir Richard rebuilt the abbot's houſe of timber for his own reſidence, and dying 1579 without iſſue the eſtate devolved to his youngeſt brother Henry, who died 1631. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Hugh, who rebuilt part of the manſion-houſe at Whitby, and gallantly defended Pontefract caſtle above a year againſt the parliament forces: for which he was ſent into exile, and his houſe here was converted into a garriſon. Having made his peace and returned to Whitby he became an eſpecial benefactor to it, firſt rendered it a maritime town. He died [illegible] and his ſon ſir William obtained of Charles II. a confirmation of all the privileges that had been granted to the abbots. He was governor of Tangier many years, and built the mole there and the north wing of his own houſe, and died 1688, leaving an only daughter married to her couſin Nathaniel Cholmeley of London, by whom ſhe had a ſon Hugh, ſurveyor-general of the crown lands, who died [illegible] and whoſe ſon Nathaniel is preſent poſſeſſor of this eſtate, but not of the title which expired 1688[x].

The church of St. Mary belongs to the archbiſhop of York, who pays a curate £.50. *per ann.*[y] In [illegible] two piers were erected by act of parliament, and batteries erected on them[z]. In 1734 there were 130 veſſels of 80 tons burden belonging to this port, and dry docks were made in the eaſt ſide of the river Eſke[a], and very good ſhips continue to be built here. The ſtaple trade is alum[b]. Two hoſpitals are mentioned here in records[c].

Sir Thomas Chaloner brought the method of making alum from Italy, and carried on ſo advantageous a trade that the Darcy family ſet up another alum work at Giſburgh about 1600, and another was erected near Sand's-end about three miles from Whitby: and the produce of theſe works was ſhortly after carried in veſſels of this place to London[d]. The Cholmley family augmented the works

[i] Pennant's Zoology, III. 294—298. [k] Lel. I. 70. [l] Lel. I. 57.
[m] Drake, 35. 36. [n] Lel. I. 57. [o] IV. 23. [p] G. [q] G.
[r] Lye in v. [s] P. 145. [t] Charlton's Hiſt. of Whitby, p. 64, 65. [u] See Groſe.
[x] Charlton, p. 296. [y] Tan. 632. [z] Charlton, 297. 310.
[a] Ib. 309. [b] Ib. 327. 331. [c] Ib. 336. [d] Ib. 358, 359.
[e] Tan. 668. 690. [f] Charlton, 307, 308.

and

and trade[e], but they were given up 1708[f], and lay neglected till 1755[g].

When the Danes under Inguar and Hubba landed A. D. 867, in Dunſby bay, two miles eaſt of this place and encamped on an eminence ſtill called from their ſtandard *Ravenſhill*, they deſtroyed this monaſtery, and Titus the abbot fled with the remains of the foundreſs to Glaſtenbury. The Conqueror granted the ſite to Hugh de Abrincis earl of Cheſter, and he to William de Percy. The latter refounded it for Benedictine monks under his brother Serlo the firſt prior, and in the reign of Henry I. it was made an abbey[h].

Snake Stones. The Ammonitæ or ſnake ſtones are found in the ſcair between high and low water-mark. This ſcair or rock is formed by a ſtratum of alum mine nearly on a level with the ſurface of the ocean. The ſnakes are of two ſorts, round-bodied, fluted or infulated, or flat-bodied, ridged on the backs and pitted on the ſides. The former are moſt numerous and beautiful, the latter largeſt: the ſpiral convolutions are from one to ſix or ſeven inches diameter. The bivalves, trochitæ, and petrefied wood are alſo found in great numbers. The wood before it acquires hardneſs by drying will burn freely with a bright flame. Dr. Woodward dug up a petrefied human arm. In the year 1743 a complete human ſkeleton was found; in 1758 that of a crocodile[i], in 1762 that of an horſe, and about the ſame time a live toad. About the year 1750 a complete oſſification of part of a human ſkeleton, conſiſting of three ribs with the fleſh between and within them, was taken up by a gentleman bathing in the ſea on the north ſide of the eaſt pier, and preſented to Dr. Dealtry of York[k].

The alum ſtone forms a great mountain, from which the alum is extracted by burning the ſtone ſix, ten, or fourteen months according to the ſize of the heaps into which it is thrown. It is then thrown into pits and ſteeped in water to extract all the ſaline matter, then run into other pits, where the vitriolic ſalts are precipitated by a ſolution of *ſal ſodæ*, prepared from kelp or the volatile alkali of ſtale urine. The ſuperfluous water being evaporated by boiling in large furnaces, the liquor is ſet to cool, and laſtly, poured into large caſks to cryſtallize. Sir Paul Pinder rented the Giſborough pits of the crown, at the annual rent of 12,500*l.* paying the earl of Mulgrave the further ſum of 1640*l.* ſir William Pennyman 600*l.* employed 800 workmen, and ſold his alum at 26*l.* per tun. But this monopoly was deſtroyed at the death of Charles I. and the right reſtored to the proprietors[l].

When all the ſeveral alum works eſtabliſhed in this neighbourhood were worked near 6000 tons of alum were made annually, which was found to be almoſt double the quantity that was uſed. At preſent not more than 3000 tons are made annually, which coſt the proprietors about *l.*14. a ton, and cannot be ſold with a living profit for leſs than 16 or 17*l.* a ton. The proceſs for making alum may be ſeen in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 842. p. 1052, and in Mr. Ray's collection of Engliſh words, p. 201[s]. Four or five hundred tons of alum is ſent yearly to foreign markets, the remainder coaſtways to London. The other exports are coals from Sunderland and Newcaſtle, canvas made at Whitby, Yorkſhire butter, tallow, hams, bacon, and fiſh. The imports are coals, lime, glaſs and bottles from the coaſt beſides various articles from the continent and fiſh from Greenland[m].

Hackneſs. On *Hackneſs* on Whitby Strand was a cell of this houſe, the monks of which had made it a retreat againſt pirates[n]. It is now the ſeat of ſir Poſthumus Hoby.

Eſkdale. *Eſkedale* chapel, dedicated to St. Edmund, ſituate in a deep dell about 80 yards ſouth of the river *Eſk* is 35 feet long by 17 and remarkably plain. It ſucceeded an hermitage, and is firſt mentioned in the Whitby chronicle A. D. 1224. The idle ſtory of the penance or tenure of keeping up the harbour fences by way of commutation for the murder of an hermit is nothing more than that impoſed on the holders of lands under Whitby abbey called Horngarth, which is ſtill kept up by one only of the many tenants annually on Holy Thurſday on the original ſpot[o]. A new chapel was erected and endowed 1762 by Robert Bower, eſq. The old one being ruinous was ordered by archbiſhop Drummond to be ſhut up[p].

Groſmont, or Eſkdale. *Eſkdale, Grandmont*, or *Groſmont*, was a cell to the abbey of Grandmont in Normandy, made denizon and valued at *l.*12. *per ann.*[q]

Handal. *Handal* abbey or priory near Whitby in Cleveland, was founded by William de Percy, and the advowſon was given to Richard Malebyſſe in the time of king John. After the Reformation the ſite was granted to Ambroſe Beckwith (a deſcendant from the ſaid Richard Malebyſſe), 35th of Henry VIII. and in his family it continued till about 24 years ago, when Roger Beckwith, eſq. (the laſt male deſcendant from Ambroſe), ſold the abbey and eſtate to Mr. Sanderſon[r].

Mongrave. "*Mongrave* caſtle ſtondith on a craggy hill, and "on eche ſide of it is a hille far higher than that "whereon the caſtell ſtondith. The north hill on "the top of it hath certain ſtones communely callid "*Waddes grave*, whom the people there ſay to have "been a giant and owner of Mongrave[s]." Mulgrave gave title to Edmund lord Sheffield of Butterwick lord preſident of the North and created earl of this place 1 Charles I. He was ſucceeded by Edmund ſon of his 2d ſon John, and he by his ſon John who was further honoured with the titles of marquis of Normanby and duke of Buckingham and Normanby, and died 1720, when the title deſcended to Edmund his only ſon, who, dying a minor unmarried 1735, the title became extinct[t]. It was revived 1767 in the perſon of Conſtantine Phipps, a captain in the royal navy, whoſe mother was only daughter of James earl of Angleſey, and married to her, 2d huſband William Sheffield duke of Buckingham.

Kelp. Kelp, which is uſed in making alum, is made all along this ſhore by burning the ſea wrack or weed in heaps when dry, ſtirring it with an iron rake till it condenſes and cakes together, for if not ſtirred it would burn to aſhes[u].

Cleveland. The ſoil of *Cleveland* is exceeding clayey, whence the proverb

[e] Charlton, Ib. 317.
[f] Ib. 327.
[g] Ib. 339.
[h] Tanner, 632. Groſe.
[i] See Phil. Tranſ. L. p. 11. art. 92. p. 688. 786. Gent. Mag. 1760. p. 452.
[k] Charlton, 353—357.
[l] Pennant II. 22. 24.
[m] G.
[n] Tan. 631.
[o] Charlton, 125. 132.
[p] Ib. 360, 361.
[q] Ib. 340.
[r] Ib. 679.
[s] Lel. I. 65.
[t] G.
[u] G.

Cleveland in the clay,
Bring in two foles and carry one away.

This tract gave title of earl to Thomas lord Wentworth 1 Charles I. who died without male iſſue. 22 Charles II. the title of ducheſs of Cleveland, was conferred on Barbara Villiers daughter of William lord Villiers, grandſon and miſtreſs to that monarch, whoſe ſon William ſucceeded her, and was ſucceeded 1730 by his ſon William who dying 1774, the title is now extinct.

The records of the Fairfax family make Conſtantia daughter of Peter the 7th and ſiſter and coheir of Peter the 8th and laſt baron Mauley of Mulgrave, to have been firſt married to William Fairfax, eſq. by whom ſhe had Thomas, anceſtor to the family of that name, and after his death to ſir John Bigod[s]. But Dugdale, I. 736, ſays ſhe had no iſſue by Fairfax. The fortune of the Mauley family was made by king John, who employed Peter to make away with prince Arthur, and rewarded him with the heireſs of the barony of Mulgrave[s].

The Bruces were earls of Carrick till 1371[t], of Ayleſbury till 1747, and the title of earl of Elgin and Kincarden in Scotland, is ſtill held by Thomas Bruce 10th earl[u].

Kirk Letham. Near the mouth of the Tees is *Kirk Letham*, where ſir Robert Turner, lord mayor of London 1669, was born, and built and endowed a handſome hoſpital for 40 poor aged perſons and children with a chaplain, maſter and miſtreſs, to which at his death he bequeathed £.5000. for founding a freeſchool with ſalaries of £.100 *per annum* to the maſter and £.50 to the uſher[v].

Lazenby. *Lazenby*, near Kirk Letham, had an hoſpital or college 18 Edward I. valued at £.9. *per ann.*[x]

Yarum. At *Yarum* on the ſouth ſide of the Teeſe, was an antient hoſpital, founded by ſome of the family of Brus before 1185, afterwards granted by Alan de Wilton to the canons of Helagh park. It continued to the time of Henry V. and was valued at £.5. *per ann.*[y] Here was alſo an houſe of black friars, ſaid to have been founded by Peter de Brus II. who died 1271[z].

Cleaſby. The river Tees paſſes by *Cleaſby*, the birth place of Dr. Robinſon, many years envoy to the court of Sweden, and afterwards biſhop of London, who rebuilt and endowed a chapel and parſonage houſe here[10].

Henry VIII. created ſir William Eure baron Eure, which title expired 1698 in lord Ralph[11].

Harlſey. *Harlſey* caſtle belongs to the Lawſons[12].

Giſburgh. *Giſburgh* abbey was founded by Robert Brus 1129 for Auſtin canons, valued at £.628.[a] Here are conſiderable and beautiful remains of the eaſt window of the church, and an old gate and ſome monuments therein are engraved in Dugdale's Monaſticon[b]. Biſhop Gibſon ſays the inhabitants have the character of being civil and neat.

Kildale. At *Kildale*, ſouth of Giſburgh, long an eſtate and ſeat of the Percies, the friars of the Holy Croſs endeavoured to ſettle in the park of ſir Arnald de Percy, but were interdicted by archbiſhop Grenfield till it could be made appear that this ſort of mendicants were allowed of by the pope[c].

Scarth. *Scarth*, half a mile ſouth-weſt from Wherlton, was a cell to Giſburgh, and ſtill ſhews a ſtone coffin and ſome earth banks, thrown up when the foundation ſtones were removed 1746[d]. There were at Giſburgh two alum works, one belonging to the Darceys, the other to the Chaloners, but both have been laid aſide ſome years. Whitby lying more conveniently and having mines of its own at hand may have drawn away their trade[13].

Stokeley. At *Baſedale* in *Stokeley* pariſh, *Hoton* and *Nun Thorpe* was ſucceſſively a ſmall Ciſtertian nunnery, valued at £.20. *per ann.*[e]

Danby. *Danby* gave title of earl 1625 to Henry lord Danvers of Dantſey, but he died without iſſue 1643. It was revived 1674 in Thomas Oſborne, an able ſtateſman, who was before created baron Kiveton and viſcount Latimer; afterwards viſcount Dumblane, in 1689 marqueſs of Caermarthen, and in 1694 duke of Leedes; he died 1712, and was ſucceeded by his younger ſon Peregrine, he 1729 by his youngeſt ſon and nameſake, and he 1731 by his only ſon Thomas 4th and preſent duke.

Pickering. "The town of *Pykering* is large, but not well compact together. The greateſt part of it with the paroch church and caſtle is on the ſouth-eaſt part of the broke running through the town, and ſtandith on a great ſlaty hille. The other part of the town is not ſo bigge as this. In the church I ſaw 2 or 3 tombs of the Bruſes, one with his wife in a chapel on the ſouth ſide of the choir, and he had a garland about his helmet: another in a chapel under an arch on the north ſide of the body of the choir, and there is a cantuarie bearing his name[f]. The caſtle ſtandeth on the brow of a hill in an end of the town, not far from the pariſh church. The caſtle hath of a good continuance with town and lordſhip longid to the Lancaſter b[14] Richard III. lay ſome time at this and ſome ti[me] Scardeburgh caſtle. In the other part of the [to]wn paſſing over a brook by a ſtone bridge of 5 ar[ches], I ſaw two things to be noted, the ruins of a m[anor] place called Bruſes hall, and the manor place of the Laſcelles at Keldhed [all gone]. The park by the caſtle is more than ſeven [three] miles, but it is not well wooded. The liberties of Pickering and limites toucheth to the very bridg of Phila[w] by the ſhores ſide 6 miles from Scardeburgh tow[ards] Bridlington, thens again by the ſhore to Sc[ar]burg caſtle, and ſo upwards towards Wh[itby]. Toward the Wald it goith to Normanby br[idge] and in another corner to the very browes of Bl[ack]more: ſo that I reckon it ſumway as good as [20] miles in length: and though in ſome pa[rt] it paſſeth near Darwent by Acton, yet in an[other] place towards Malton, Darwent excludes it." The Bruces had once great property about Pickering, and had a ſeat there, which by marriage came to the Marſhalls. Pickering caſtle was forfeited by Thomas, ſon of Edmund earl of Lancaſter, and after the reverſion of his attainder remained with the crown. It belongs to John Hill of Thornton, [e]t[c].

[s] G. [t] Dougl. 131. [u] Ib. 237. 239.
[v] G. [x] Tan. 688. [y] Ib. 675. [z] Ib. 686. [10] G.
[11] G. [12] G. [a] Tan. 650. Burt. 340. [b] See Groſe.
[c] Tan. 689. [d] Burt. 357. Tan. 656. [13] G. [e] Tan. 669.
[f] In this chapel is the monument of ſir William Bruce the founder in the 13th century.
[g] Lel. I. 70, 71.

Here

Here was an hoſpital of St. Nicholas[h], now gone, but the chapel cloſe remains.

On the moors near Pickering Mr. Drake found a Roman camp or rather four together, to which Wade's cauſeway leads; two contain each above ſix acres; the 3d above ſeven, and the 4th above five: foundations of buildings as of barracks within and the entrances defended by half moons, and the ditches in ſome places above three yards perpendicular. Many tumuli of different ſizes are ſcattered about, and urns found in them, and *Cropton* caſtle a large ſquare artificial mount within a quarter of a mile from it[i].

Wikeham. Yeadingham.

"Theſe houſes of religion were in Pikering Lith "on Darwent. *Wikeham*, a priory of nuns, and "*Yeallingham*, two miles lower on Darwent, a priory "alſo of nuns[k]." The former was of the Ciſtertian order, founded by Pain Fitz Oſborn or de Wickham about 1153, valued at £.25. *per ann.*[l] was the ſeat of a family of Hutchinſon, now of the Langleys. There are little or no remains of the priory. The latter at Little Marei or de Parva Mariſco near *Yeadingham*, of the Benedictine order, valued at £.21.[m]

Rievaulx.

Rieval or *Rievaulx* in *Rydale* was the firſt Ciſtertian abbey in Yorkſhire, and founded by Walter Eſpec 1131, valued at £.278. *per annum*[n]. The ſite belongs now to Charles Slingſby Duncombe, eſq. who has made one of the fineſt terraces in England on the brink of the hill overlooking the ruins which are very conſiderable[o]. "*Rie* coming out of Blak-"moor paſſeth by *Rivers* abbey[p]."

Helmſley.

Not far from hence is *Helmſley* caſtle, once the ſeat of the lords Roſs, called lord Roſs of Hamlake. This came by marriage to the Maners, and is now the property of the duke of Rutland.

Duncombe park, the ſeat of Thomas Duncombe, eſq. is a modern houſe.

At *Oſmotherley*, near North Allerton, was a collegiate church, or a rectory, divided into three portions. Near it Thomas Holland, duke of Surrey, earl of Kent, and lord Wake, founded a Carthuſian priory 20 Richard II. but dying ſhortly after in arms againſt Henry IV. the work ſtopt till Henry VI. confirmed his grants 1440. It was valued at £.323. *per annum*[q].

"The town of *Malton* hath a good market, and "two chapels as members to the pariſh church of "Malton yet ſtanding, wher the late priory in old "Malton was. The caſtel of Malton hath been "large, as it apperithe by the ruin. Theſe men "have the lordſhip of Malton in participation. The "lord Clifford, Yevers, and one of the Coniers. "But Yevers has beſide the hole lordſhip of Old "Malton. Lord William Veſcy and diverſe of the "Yevers were buried at Malton. The old inhe-"ritance of the Yevers is Wotton caſtle, in the "biſhopric. Lord Veſcy left a daughter married to "Aiton, and the daughter of Aiton, was married to "the lord Bromfield, and his three daughters to "Clifford, Yevers, and Coniers, of Sokburne[r]."

The old church at Malton has one ſermon every Sunday, the other, or chapel, only once in three weeks. Here is alſo a preſbyterian meeting houſe.

Malton ſtands in the fruitful vale of Rydale. In New Malton is the mount of the old caſtle. A Roman inſcription was dug up 1753 in the Pye pits overagainſt the lodge at Malton. The lodge belonged to the late marquis of Rockingham. Mr. Percy Carr, maſon, found the inſcription, and Mr. Horncaſtle, apothecary at Malton, got it for Dr. Swinny.

D. M.
AVR. MA
CRINVS EX
EQ SING AVG.

The *equites ſingulares* are here firſt mentioned in Britain. They were part of the emperor's body guard, probably of the emperor Severus, and this their appropriate burying place[s].

The Darwent was made navigable to *Malton*, which it divides into old and new towns joined by a ſtone bridge, and from thence to its junction with the Ouſe by act of parliament 1 Anne[14].

Euſtace Fitz John, about 1150, founded a Gilbertine priory in Old Malton, which is a quarter of a mile above the town, on the ſame ſide of the Darwent, valued at £.197.[t] He alſo founded at *Broughton* near Malton an hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen[u]. Broughton.

At the foot of the bridge between Malton and Norton was early in the reign of Henry II. an hoſpital of St. Nicholas, founded by Roger de Flamville, and put under the government of the canons of Malton[x]. The priory is now the pariſh church. The late marquis of Rockingham was lord of this place, and took from it the title of earl Malton.

Welborn.

Welborn hath been the ſeat of the Saviles, Gibſons, Strangeways, and Robinſons.

Alne.

In the church of *Alne*, in the wapentake of Bulmer, is an antient monument; the effigies of a lady, who, tradition ſays, was ſome of the royal family of England married into that neighbourhood.

Arden, a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Peter de Hoton about 1150, valued at £.20. *per annum*[y]. It has been for ſeveral generations a ſeat of the family of Tanckred, Charles Tanckred, eſq; the preſent owner.

Keldholme, a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry I. by Robert Stutevile, valued at £.29. *per ann.*[z]

Bagby had an antient hoſpital, dependant upon that of St. Peter or St. Leonard at York[a].

Scamſton.

Scamſton near Malton is the ſeat of ſir William St. Quintin, bart. the laſt of that antient family.

Kirkby over Carr.

At *Kirkby over Carr* or *Miſperton* between Pickering and Malton, in the north wall of the chancel lately rebuilt, are fixed fragments of what ſeems to have been an antient croſs in the churchyard, with an inſcription. See Pl. IV. fig. 3. Againſt the north wall within is a monument to Urſula, widow of the rev. William Blomberg, rector of Fulham, and mother of the late William Blomberg, eſq; of this place. She died 1783, and her ſon 1774. The eſtate ſtill belongs to this family.

Newburgh.

Newburgh abbey was founded by Roger Mowbray 1145 for Black canons, valued at £. 367.[b] William Petyt or of Bridlington was canon here, and wrote the Hiſtory of England, in five books, from 1066

[h] Tan. 691. [i] Drake, 36. [k] Lel. I, 72. [l] Tan. 666. [m] Ib. 670.
[n] Ib. 652. [o] Burton, 560. [p] Lel. I. 64.
[q] Tan. 695. Burt. I. 258. [r] Lel. I. 64. [s] Ward in Phil. Tranſ. XLIX. 69.
[14] G. [t] Tan. 662. Lel. I. 64. [u] Tan. 665. [x] Tan. 679.
[y] Ib. 663. [z] Ib. 674. [a] Ib. 678. [b] Ib. 658.

to 1097, printed at Antwerp 1567 and 1577. 8vo. Heidelb. 1577. enlarged, and with J. Picard's notes, Par. 1610. 8vo. and by Hearne, Ox. 1719. 3 V. 8vo.[c] Since the Reformation it has been the chief seat of the Belasyses, now Lord Falconberg.

Byland. *Byland* abbey was founded by the same Roger Mowbray, 1143 for Cistertians, removed from Hode to several other places, and at last fixed here, and valued at £. 238.[d] It now belongs to sir Roger Stapleton[e].

The family of Bellasise had the title of viscount Falconberg, the earldom having ended with earl Thomas, who died without issue[f].

Galtres *forest.* The forest of *Galtres* extended to the very walls of York, as appears by a perambulation 28 Edward I.[g] Leland describes it in the seven miles between Sheriffhutton and York, and eight from Tollerton lordship, in "the first part moorish and low ground and having "very little wood, in the other higher and reasonably "wooded. The fosse commith out of it as a drainer. "There was a place in York called *David Haul* as- "signed as a place of punishment for offenders in "Galtres[h]." This vast and spacious forest began almost at the foot of Creakhill[i].

Marton. Bertram de Bulmer founded at *Marton* in Galtres a monastery for men and women, the latter soon after removed to *Molesby*, the former valued at £. 151. *per annum*, the latter at £. 26.[k]

Molesby.

Creak. "The castel of *Crek*, given by king Ecbright to "St. Cuthbert. There remaineth at this time small "shew of any old castel that hath been there. "There is a hall with other offices and a great stable "vaulted with stone of a meatly antient building. "The great squar tower that is thereby, as in the "toppe of the hille and supplement of loggings, "is very fair, and was erectid totally by Neville, "bishop of Duresme. Ther is a park, and the cir- "cuit of the lordship is seven miles[l]." Here was a monastery founded by St. Cuthbert, but long since destroyed[m]. The ruins of the castle are still to be seen at a good distance, and near it is the seat of John Bowman, esq.

Newby. *Newby*, near Staunton and Yarm, the seat of the Blackets ever since sir Edward purchased it about the Restoration, and it is enjoyed at present by his grandson and namesake.

Lastingham. *Lastingham*, in the deanry of Ryedale and archdeaconry of Cleveland, was given by Ethelbald, king of part of the Northumbrians, to Cedd, bishop of the East Angles, to found a monastery after the rules of that at Lindisfarn A. D. 698. after the Conquest removed to St. Mary's at York[n].

Rosedale. *Rosedale*, a Benedictine or Cistertian nunnery, founded in the same reign by Robert Stutevil[o].

Mount St. John. At *Mount St. John* in Cleveland was a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded on lands given to the Hospitallers by William Percy in the reign of Henry I. valued at £. 10. *per annum*[p]. It is now the seat of —— Elsley, esq;

Felix Kirk. A little to the north is *Felix Kirk*, in which church are some old monuments of Knights Templars. Near

Kikby Knoll. this place, a little northward, is *Kirkby Knoll*, or *Kirkby under Knoll*. On the knoll stood once a noble house of Roger de Lascelles. This came by marriage to the Constables of Halsham in Holderness. It was the seat of judge Rokeby, who, finding the house much out of repair, took part of it down and rebuilt it in the modern taste, and called it *Newbiggin*, afterwards called *New Building*. It is pleasantly situated on the south side of an hill, and overlooks the county as far as York, which is 30 miles distant. It is now the seat of Francis Smyth, esq; F. A. S.

At the foot of Kirkby knoll are the ruins of *Upsal* castle, once the seat of lords Scroop, of Upsal: the outer walls and round towers, and part of a larger square tower. Upsal.

Middlesburgh, a Benedictine cell to Whitby, valued at £. 21. *per annum*[q]. Middlesburgh.

"The castel of *Shirhuten* was builded by Rafe "Neville, of Raby, the 1st earl of Westmoreland "of the Nevilles. There is a base court with houses "of office beside the entering. The castle itself in "front is not dichid, but it stondith *in loco utcunque* "*edito*. I markid in the fore front of the first area "of the castle three great and high towres, of the "which the gatehouse was the middle. In the second "area be five or six toures, and the statelie stair up "to the haul is very magnificent, and so is the haul "itself, and all the residue of the house, insomuch "that I saw no house in the north so like a princely "lodging. This castle is well maintained by reason "that the late duke of Norfolk lay there ten years "and sins the duke of Richmond. Ther is a park "by it[r]." Sheriff Hutton.

Sherif Hutton castle was first built by Bertram de Bulmer, who was high sheriffe of Yorkshire for many years. His daughter and heir Emma was married to Geofrey de Nevile. This castle continued in the Nevile family till Charles earl of Westmoreland was attainted 13 Elizabeth, and all his possessions confiscated. James I. granted it to sir Arthur Ingram, in whose family it still continues, and now belongs to Lady dowager Irwin. About half a mile from the castle to the south is Sheriff Hutton Lodge, once a seat of the Langleys, now of Leonard Thompson, esq.

"At *Hinderskill* is a fair quadrant of stone "having four toures builded castle like, but it is no "ample thing. The latter building of it seemeth to "have been made by the Greystok, whose lands the "lords Dacres now have. The park is four miles in "compass[s]." Its name may be rendered *hundred hills*, or the *hundred well*, where the hundred [illegible].

Hinderskelf castle was an ancient seat of the Greystocks. Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Ralph lord Greystock, was married to Thomas lord Dacres of Gilsland 22 Henry VII. in which family it continued till by marriage with the coheir of Dacres it passed to the Howards. The late earl of Carlisle and his father expended a great deal of money and made a fine house here, which is now called Castle Howard. In the park is a very elegant mausoleum, in which the family are buried.

Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle, built here a noble and beautiful seat called *Castle Howard*, in the room of the old castle burnt down. In this neighbourhood is *Stitenham*, the antient seat of a knightly family, of which was John Gower the poet, and of which is the present earl Gower, baron Stitenham[t].

Hovingham, in this neighhourhood, once belonged Hovingham.

[c] Tan. Bib. Brit. 595. [d] Tan. 656, 657. [e] Burt. 328—339. [f] G. [g] Lel. I. 74. [h] Lel. I. 74. [i] Tan. 634. [k] Ib. 632. [l] Drake, 37. [m] Ib. 678. [n] Ib. 645. [o] Ib. 656. [p] Lel. I. 73. [q] Lel. I. 73. [r] MS. n. G. [s] G.

to the great Roger de Mowbray. This is now the ſeat of the Worſley family. The late Thomas Worſley, eſq; ſurveyor of the King's board of works, laid out a good deal in building here. In his gardens was diſcovered 1745, a Roman hypocauſt and bath, and, in another place, a ſmall teſſelated Roman pavement. On the ſide of the hill there is to be ſeen a breaſt-work, ſuppoſed to have been ſome Roman fortification. In the houſe is a good collection of pictures, ſtatues, buſtos, books, and original drawings of moſt of the great maſters. The great remains of buildings which were dug up in making theſe gardens were ſo many proofs of a Roman villa. It is probable a vicinal way went from Malton (the *Camalodunum* of Ptolemy) through this village near Earsby moor through Eaſingwold, Alne, and over the river Ure at Aldwark ferry to Aldborough. There are two villages called *Barton on the ſtreet* and *Appleton on the ſtreet* in this road. Hovingham, though flat in its own ſituation, has a delightful hilly country round it, and a rivulet of excellent water runs through the village and gardens. The bath was 12 feet by 11, lined with a plaiſter compoſed of various hard ingredients. At one corner a leaden pipe carried off the water into a drain. The hypocauſt adjoined to the weſt ſide of it, whoſe pillars, one of which was 21 feet high, of bricks nine inches ſquare, the reſt of ſmaller dimenſions, ſupported a teſſelated floor, while hollow bricks placed round the outſide pillars conveyed the hot air into the ſweating rooms and circular *Vaporarium*. 221 feet weſt from the bath was a teſſelated pavement, ſix feet by eight, and near the bath were found coins from Antoninus Pius to Conſtantine[s].

ANTONINVS PIVS P. P. TR. P.
BRITTANIE COS III.

IMP. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG.
PROV. DEOR. TR. P. XV COS III.

DN CONSTANTINVS P. P. AVG.
TEMP. REPARATIO. S. C.

CONSTANS P. P. AVG.
FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO.

"Within the corne feild of *Eſt Neſſe* a lordſhip "of Mr. Crathorne's in the wapentake of Rhidale "in the county of York, ther was a coffin of free-"ſtone diged up with a plough about 3 years ſince "with a cover hereon very cloſely fitted 3 yards deep "within the ground, the endes thereof ſtanding N. "and S. contrary to the uſe of our tymes: within "were bones of men and on the outſide theſe words "following engraven, very fair taken out by me "Roger Dodſworth June 2, 1619. It was 2 yards "and an half by 3 feet 9 inches broad, and 3 feet 9 "inch. deep with the cover meaſured on the outſide."

Dr. Gale[t] gives this inſcription *ex ſchedis Camdenianis*, by which he ſeems to mean Mr. Camden's own papers not his continuator's, though biſhip Gibſon does not ſay whence he had it, nor was Mr. Horſley aware of this[u]. It is now in Mr. Camden's own copy in the Bodleian library.

TITIA[a] PINTIA[a] VIXIT[a] ANN[a] XXXVIII[a]
ET[a] VAL[a] ADIVTORI[a] VIXIT[a] ANN[a] XX[a]
ET[a] VARIALO[a] VIXIT[a] ANN[a] XV[a] VAL[a]
VINDICIANVS[a] CONIVGE[a] ET[a] FILIIS[a]
F. C. *

The form of the commas at the top of the words is ſingular. This inſcription was found in a ploughed field at *Eaſtneſs* near Hovingham, the ſeat of Henry Crathorne, of Crathorne, eſq; and now remains there. A drawing of it was taken by ſir William Dugdale at his viſitation of this county, 1665.

North Allerton.

"The town of *Northalverton* is in one fair long "ſtreet lying by ſouth and north. The paroch "chirche is large, but I ſaw no tumbes of noblemen "in it. Ther was an hows of freres in the eaſt "ſide of the town, and in the ſame coſte but a mile "or I cam into the town I ſaw the hoſpital of St. "[James] founded by the biſhop of Durham. At "the weſt ſide of Northalverton a litle from the "chirche is the biſhop of Durham's palace ſtrong of "building and well motid, and a two flite ſhottes "weſt north-weſt from it be diches and the dungeon "hill wher the caſtelle of Alverton ſumtime ſtode. "No part of the walles thereof now apperith. "Northalvertonſhire is wholely of the dition of the "biſhop of Durham, and ſuch gentlemen as have "landes there be of the holde of the biſhop. "Among the gentlemen of moſt name be Malory. "The ſhire of North Alverton ſtretchith one way "from within a litle of Ripon nere to Teſe bank, "and on the eſt is limitid with Blakemore hills, "and on the weſt with Richmontſhire[x]."

Northallerton occurs in Domeſday as royal demeſne under the name of *Alvertune*. It is highly probable that it roſe out of the ruins of a Roman ſtation, whoſe name we have loſt, there being in the pariſh a hamlet called *Romanby*, not a mile diſtance, through which runs an old Roman way from Thirſk to Cattaric, where it joins the Ermin ſtreet, and the great banks and intrenchments yet remaining between the two towns are thought to be Roman. William Rufus gave the manor of Alvertun to the church of Durham, and the biſhop holds it to this day with eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction over all the ſhire, and keeps a court leet and court baron there after Eaſter and Michaelmas. There belonged to this manor a large ſoc: for not only the whole diſtrict, now called *Allertonſhire*, which at preſent is bounded by the little river Wiſk on the weſt, appertained to it, but all the reſt of that country from that river to the Swale was included in it till the Conqueror added it to the earldom of Richmond, and it now makes part of Gilling Eaſt wapentake, and ſeveral other towns that are laid to it in Domeſday book lie at preſent in the wapentake of Burdforth. In the reign of Edward III. the town was governed by two *præpoſiti*, who ſat in court with the biſhop's ſteward. It was deſtroyed 12 Edward II. by the Scots. Biſhop Galfridus Rufus in the reign of Henry I. built the caſtle, and gave it to a nephew of his who had married a neice of the earl of Albemarle[y], or by William Cumin, chancellor of Scotland, who, on the death of the biſhop 1140, 5 Stephen, uſurped the biſhopric, and, after violently detaining it upwards of three years, gave it up to the new biſhop by compoſition. Biſhop Pudſey rebuilt or enlarged it before he was obliged to ſurrender it, with his other caſtles, to Henry II. who razed it completely. It does not appear to have been rebuilt after its demolition. A good piece of the gate was ſtanding ſome years ago. The ſtones were uſed to build a hall adjoining, now ruinous. Mr. Robinſon, the biſhop's

[s] See the plan of it drawn by C. Mitley of York, and engraved by G. Vertue, with an account by Mr. F. Drake, F. A. S. at the expence of the late earl of Burlington, 1747.
[t] Ant. p. 26 [u] P. 314. [x] Lel. I. 75, 76, 77.
[y] Godwin de Præſ.

ſteward, had the laſt materials for his new-built houſe.

North Alverton is a conſiderable market town having one well built ſtreet with an exceeding good inn or two, near a mile long. Here was a houſe of Carmelites or White friars, founded by Thomas Hatfield biſhop of Durham[z]. Here was alſo an Auſtin friary[a]; and in the middle of the town is a brick building called Maiſon Dieu, an hoſpital founded 1476 by Richard de Moore, draper of the town, for 13 poor perſons, now reduced to four[b]: an hoſpital of St. James, founded by biſhop Pudſey, valued at £.56. now belonging to Chriſt Church, Oxford[c]: a grammar and ſong ſchool, 1327, now a grammar ſchool, rebuilt 1776, the ſcholars of which have a right after thoſe of Durham college to biſhop Coſins' ſcholarſhips of 10£. each, at Peterhouſe Cambridge, and here were educated under Mr. Smelt, Dr. Hugh Palliſer, archbiſhop of Tuam, Dr. G. Hickes (both natives of Kirby Wiſk), Dr. Radcliffe, Mr. John Kettlewell, Mr. Rymer, editor of the Fœdera, and Dr. Burnet, maſter of the Charterhouſe[d].

Cowton moor.

"The place called *Cowton more*, where as ſum "ſay was the feld of the ſtandard betwixt the En-"gliſch men and the Scottiſch was I lerned a four "miles by north-weſt from Alverton[e]."

The battle of the ſtandard, particularly deſcribed by Richard, prior of Hexham, in an expreſs work printed inter X Scriptores. The field of battle is now called *Standard hill*, and they ſhew certain pits where the ſlain were buried, called the Scots pits. *Thornton on the ſtreet*, between this place and Thirſk, is ſuppoſed to ſtand on the Roman road faintly diſtinguiſhable between it and *Thirſk*, which is a neat market town, with a large and handſome church, with many coats of arms in its windows, and at the entrance of the town is a fine reſervoir well ſtocked with fiſh.

Thirſk.

Lazenby.

Lazenby hall near North Allerton is the ſeat of Henry Pierſe, eſq.

Scruton.

Scruton on the Swale near Northallerton was the ſeat of Picot de Laſcelles, in which family it long continued. It paſſed ſucceſſively to the Merkinfields, Bowes', and Danbies, till purchaſed by Dr. Thomas Gale, dean of York, who was born there 1636, and was father of thoſe two eminent antiquaries Roger and Samuel; the former of theſe died here June 25, 1744, and his deſcendants ſtill enjoy it[f]. Samuel died January 10, 1754, aged 72; their brother Charles was rector of Scruton, and dying 1738 was ſucceeded in his rectory by his eldeſt ſon Thomas, who died 1746. Their only ſiſter Elizabeth was married to Dr. Stukeley, and died before him.

Over the ſouth door of *Kirkdale* church in Rydale is a Saxon inſcription, on a ſtone ſeven feet by near two, commemorating the purchaſe and repairs of St. Gregory's church here in the Confeſſor's reign. See Pl. VI. fig. 2. Kirkdal

Orm, Gamul's ſuna, bohte Sanctus Gregorius minſter thoune hit was æl to brocan & to falan. Chehitle & man newan from grundes Chriſte & Sanctus Gregorius in Eadward dagum cũg in Toſti dagum eorl.

i. e. "Orm, Gamul's ſon, bought St. Gregory's church when it was all ruined and fallen down. Chehitle and others renewed it from the ground to Chriſt and St. Gregory in Edward's days the king and Toſti's days the earl."

Under the dial,

And Hawarð me wroht and Brand Prs.
This is dæges ſæl meria
To ſunna tillum wenteres.

i. e.
"And Hawarth me made and Brand the prieſt:
This is a draft exhibiting the time of day
While the ſun is paſſing to and from the winter ſolſtice."

The date of this inſcription muſt be before Toſti earl of Northumberland and 4th ſon of Godwin earl of Kent was ſlain at Stamford bridge near York 1066, and between 1056 and 1065. The architecture of the church is ante-Normannic. Orm had large poſſeſſions in Kirkby in the North Riding, Rydale wapentake[g], which entitled him to the rank of Thane, and he married Etheldrith one of the five daughters of Aldred earl of Northumberland, by whom he had ſeveral daughters if not a ſon. The Conqueror gave his eſtates to Hugh Fitz Baldric. They were afterwards poſſeſſed by Roger d'Eſtoteville and Nigil de Albini, the lords Wake and Latimer, and now jointly by Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Whitehead, and Mr. Gibſon.

Charles I. declared his ſecond ſon James (afterwards king James II.) duke of York, who received that title at his birth, but was not created till Jan. 27, 1643, being the 19th of his father's reign. George I. conferred the ſame title on his brother Erneſt Auguſtus, knight of the garter, duke of York and Albany, and earl of Ulſter, who died[17]. It was again revived in his preſent majeſty's brother Edward, who died 1767. Dukes of York.

[z] Tan. 693. [a] Ib. 692. [b] Ib. 697.
[c] Ib. 677. [d] Account of the town printed among R. Gale's letters. Bibl. Top. Brit. N° II. P. I. p. 204, 205.
[e] Lel. I. 77. [f] Deſcription of Scruton in Bibl. Top. Brit. N° II. part I. p. 215—219.
[g] Brooke in Archæol. V. 188. [17] G.

RICHMONDSHIRE.

RICHMONDSHIRE comprehends the five wapentakes, of Gilling Weſt and Eaſt, Hang Weſt and Hang Eaſt, Halchold and Claro, bounded on the north by the river Tees, on the eaſt by the river Wiſk, a branch of the Swale, on the weſt by Weſtmorland, and on the ſouth by the river Nide and the Weſt Riding.

" The whole country of Richmontſhire by eaſt " from the hills and dales is plentiful of whete, rye, " and metely good medows and woods. The beſt " woods lye by eaſt of Suale and Ure rivers. In the " dales they burne linge, petes and turfes: in " places where they cut down linge good graſs " ſpringith for the catle for a yere or two until " the *linge* overgrow *it*. There is plenty of good " ſtone to be ſquared in very many places of Rich- " montſhire. The ſhire hath plenty of tyllage. " Ther be no colepits in Richmont; yet the eaſterly " parts of Richmontſhire burne much ſe coles brought " out of Durham [a]." " There be ſome veins of cole " found in the upper part of the weſt mounts of " Richmont, but not uſed for incomodity of car- " riage to the lower part [b]."

" There is no collegiate church in Richmontſhire. " There be two deaneries Keterik and Richemont. " The archdeaconry of Richemont hath goodly re- " venues and a peculiar juriſdiction of Richmond- " ſhire as exempt from the biſhop [c]."

Biſhop Gibſon remarks of the foſſil cockle ſhells, ſaid to be found in this ſhire, that a diligent obſerver of theſe curioſities affirms that he could never hear of any that were met with lying ſingle and diſperſed, but that plenty of them are found here as in other parts of the north in firm rocks and beds of lime ſtone, ſometimes at 6 or 8 fathom under ground, whence the miners call them *Run Limeſtone*, ſuppoſing them produced by a more than ordinary heat and quicker fermentation than other parts of the quarry [d].

" *Ure* comith through Wenſedale longing to Riche- " montſhire. Thens to Midleham, ſo to Yorevalx " abbey two miles. To Tanfeld village, ſix miles of, " *in ulter. ripa*, wher is a caſtle of the lord Parrs, " ſo to Litle Tanfeld, a mile on the ſame ripe, wher " Werkecop the herald dwelleth. Hither as I here " both ſides of Ure be in Richemontſhire. From " Little Tanfeld to Ripon about three miles, ſo to " Borow bridge. There be ſume that ſay Ure riſith " at Moſſmore yn Richmontſhire [e]."

" Ure cometh through Wencedale: the hed of " Ure in a moſſe about a mile above Coteren hill is " about a 14 miles above Midleham much weſtward. " The upper part of Wencedale is foreſt of redde " deere longynge to the king. All the top of " Coterne hill and ſomewhat farthar is in Rich- " mondſhire, and at the utter part of the hille, or " thereabout, is a bek cawlled *Hell Gille*, becauſe it " runneth in ſuch a deadly place. The gill cometh " to Ure, and is divider of Richmont and Weſt- " merlandſhires. *Bainbridge* is above Wencelaw Bambridge. " bridge, Aiſkar bridge above it, where Ure river " falleth very depe betwixt two ſcarry rocks [f]."

The inſcriptions mentioned by Mr. Camden were not to be found by Mr. Horſley [g], who viewed the Roman ſtation with pleaſure, and who obſerves that one of them records the name of the ſtation no where elſe mentioned. The latter part of the firſt is to be read *Bracchio cæmenticium cohors ſexta Nerviorum ſub cura Lucii Annæi Seneciönis ampliſſimi operi Lucius Viſpius præfuit - - - legionis - - -* The third line of the other records the ſame *Senecio*, and the 4th probably *Viſpius*. The name of Senecio occurs on two inſcriptions found in Northumberland [h]. On the word *Bracchium* Mr. Gale [i] refers to Hirtius de bello Hiſp. c. 23. " Cæſar brachium ad flumen Salſum " ducere cæpit," and c. 24. " Noſtri brachia ducere " ceperunt," which he explains by " foſſa ducta a " caſtello ad flumen aquationis tutioris gratia." *Brah*, he ſays, in the old Frank language ſignifies *free*, ſynonymous to the Saxon Edel. Hence *Brah*, Latin, *Bracchium*, is in Saxon *Ethelburgh* [k]. A fortified hill there now called *Ethelburi* is in the Monaſticon called *Anchallum*; *Anchell*, under Jorvaulx abbey written *Anchelbury* or Othelburg. *Anchel*, *Angell* is Britiſh for *Bracchium* [l] an arm.

The Medcalfes originated from the county of Flint in Wales, where was long the genteel family of the Roidons [m].

" Sir James Metcalf hath a very goodly howſe Nappa. " caullid *Nappe* in *Wenſedale*. Wenſedale and the " ſoile about is very hilly, and berith litle corne; but " noriſith many beſtes. Wenſedale, as ſum ſay, taketh " name of Wenſele market. For Wenſele ſtandith " on the hither ſide of Ure, and ſtraite on the farther " ſide beginnith Wenſedale. Nappe is abowt a 7 " miles weſt from Venſela market, but commonly it is " called *No Caſtle*. *Biſhop's Dale* lying by Ure *in* " *ripa citer.* and containing a ſorte of greate felles " with dere lyith ſouth-weſt within a quarter of a " mile of Nappe, ſo that this dale lyith upward weſt " betwixt the upper parts of Uredale and Sualedale. " It longith to the king, and yn the hilles about it be " redde deer. It hath no corne. In theſe dales and " the great hilles about them is very litle or no " wood [n]."

" *Bolton*, a very faire caſtel in Suadale ſtanding on Bolton *caſtle*. " a baulk and underneth is a litle broke. It is within

[a] Lel. V. 116. [b] Ib. VIII. 66. [c] Ib. V. 115. [d] G.
[e] Lel. V. 115. [f] Lel. VIII. 65, 66. [g] Brit. Rom. p. 313.
[h] Ib. p. 354. [i] Ib. p. 225. and Northumb. IX. a. [k] MS. note.
[k] See Laz. Migrat. p. 42.
[l] Lluyd. Arch. 270. *Othelbrugh* Mon. Ang. I. 375. Gale Antoninus p. 14, & MS. n. there.
[m] MS. n. Gale. [n] Lel. V. 114. 116.

" a mile

" a mile of the farther ſide of Ure water, and (as I " lernid) a 3 miles from Suale. It is the chefeſt " howſe of the lorde Scrope. There is no town hard " by it. Wenſla litle market is a 2 miles of by " eſt [o]."

" Richard Lord Scrope was chauncellur of Eng- " land in Richard II's days. He made out of the " grownd the caſtle of Bolton of four greate ſtronge " toures, and of good lodgyngs. It was a makynge " xviii yeres, and the chargys of the building cam " by yere to 1000 marks [p]. The caſtelle ſtondith on " a rokke ſide, and all the lodgings in it be included " in 4 principall towres. One thing I much notid " in the halle how chimneys were conveyed by tun- " nels made in the ſides of the walls betwixt the " lights in the hall, and by this means and by no " covers is the ſmoke of the harthe in the halle " wonder ſtrangly conveyed. Moſt part of the " timbre that was occupied in building of this caſtle " was fett out of the foreſt of Engleby in Cumber- " land. There is a very fair clock at Bolton *cum* " *motu ſolis & lunæ*, and other concluſions. There " is a park walled with ſtone [q]." " The town is very " rude [r]." " It was finiſhed ere king Richard " dyed."

Bolton caſtle is of a quadrilateral figure, but no two of its ſides equal any more than the faces or flanks of its four towers or the large projecting buttreſſes or turrets in the north and ſouth ſides. The grand entrance was on the eaſt ſide near the ſouth tower; and there were three other doors. The walls are ſeven feet thick and 96 high. Mary queen of Scots was confined here 1568, and hence removed to Tutbury in Staffordſhire. This caſtle was long defended for the king by col. Scroope and a party of the Richmondſhire militia, and ſurrendered November 5, 1645, on honourable conditions. It belonged to Emanuel, lord Scroope earl of Sunderland, who died without male iſſue. Charles was the laſt of that antient family who inhabited it. The eaſt and north ſides are ruined, but the weſt part is in good repair, and occupied by two fairs. The north-weſt tower being ruined by the attack in the civil war, fell down 1761. The manſion of the noble family of the Powlets ſtands three miles eaſt of the caſtle, and was built 1678 by Charles marquis of Wincheſter, created duke of Bolton 1689, having married to his 2d wife Mary eldeſt daughter of Emanuel earl of Sunderland beforementioned, by whom he became poſſeſſed of this caſtle, whence he took his title which is enjoyed by his great grandſon Henry preſent and 6th duke of Bolton. The pariſh church of Bolton is only remarkable for its antiquity, ſmallneſs and ſimplicity, not having even a fence about it [s].

Henry Jenkins. In this pariſh lived that famous inſtance of longevity Henry Jenkyns, who died Dec. 8, 1670, at the age of 169 years. He remembered the diſſolution of monaſteries, and gave evidence in courts of juſtice for above 140 years. He uſed frequently to ſwim in rivers after he was paſt 100. He had been butler to lord Coniers, afterwards a fiſherman, and at laſt a beggar [t].

Midleham. " Midleham upon Ure river *ripa citeriori* is a " market town, and is kept on Tueſday. The toun " itſelf is ſmall, and hath but one paroche chirch. " It hath been, as ſum wene, a collegiate church. " The parſon is yet called *the deane of Midleham*. " Midleham longid to the erle of Warwicke. Richard " III. lay at it, and collegiated the chirch there. " But Henry VII. toke the new college away [u]." Richard duke of Glouceſter had licence of his brother Edward IV. to found a college here for a dean, ſix chaplains, four clerks, and ſix choriſters, and other clergymen, officiating in the pariſh church which he never finiſhed. The miniſter of the pariſh has yet the title of *dean*, and enjoys ſeveral privileges, but there probably never were any chaplains, clerks, or choriſters [x]. The field called Foundation field is ſuppoſed to have been the intended ſite [y].

" The town is ſet on a hille ſide. The great hill " above it, more than a mile of is called *Penhil* [z], " and is countid the higheſt hill of Richmondſhire. " The caſtle joineth hard to the town ſide, and is the " faireſt caſtle of Richemontſhire next Bolton, and " the caſtle hath a park by it called *Sonſkue*, and " another called *Weſtpark*, and the third called " *Gauneleſſe*, half a mile of. Weſtpark and Gaun- " leſſe be well wooded. Ther is at the eaſt end of " Middleham a little hoſpital with a chapel of Jeſus [a]."

" Midleham is a praty market town, and ſtandith " on a rokky hill, on the top whereof is the caſtle " meatly well diked [b]."

" Radulphus filius Ranulphi was lord of Midleham, " and lefte two daughters. Mari the elder was mar- " ried to Nevile, Joan to Tateſhall, and he dying " without iſſue, the whole came to Neville. The " inner part of the caſtle was builded or ever it came " to the Neviles hands [c]. All the utter part of the " caſtle was of the very new ſetting of the lord " Nevill called Darabi [q. De Raby]; the inner part " was of an antient building of the Fitzrandolph [d]."

" Myllam caſtle hath many great commodities of " red deer and fallow [e]."

This caſtle was the head of an honour of its own name, and continued in the family of Nevile till the reign of Henry VI. when the male line failing in Ralph de Neville, earl of Weſtmoreland, it devolved to his uncle ſir John. The caſtle was in the hands of the king, but ſir John having always ſided with the houſe of Lancaſter, was appointed conſtable of it. From hence the earl of Salisbury marched with 4000 men to Lancaſhire in his way to London to demand redreſs of the king for injury done to his ſon by the queen and her council. Hither the baſtard of Falconbridge was brought from Southampton and beheaded 1471. Edward IV. was here confined after being ſurprized and taken in his camp at Wolvey by Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, who committed him to the care of his brother the archbiſhop of York, but that prelate ſuffering him to hunt in the park, he made his eſcape, and ſhortly after defeated and ſlew the earl at Barnet. The eſtates of this earl being forfeited, and thoſe of his brother John, marquis of Montague, proprietor of this honor and caſtle, they were by act of parliament 11 Edward IV. ſettled on Richard duke of York, and his heirs law-

[o] Lel. V. 141. [p] Lel. VIII. 54. [q] Ib. 66. [r] Ib. I. 96.
[s] Grose and Maud under the former's two views of this caſtle. [t] G. See Brit. Top. II. 460, 461.
[u] Lel. V. 113. [x] Tanner, 697. Gale Reg. Hon. Richm. p. 264. [y] Groſe.
[z] "There ſtandeth the ruin of a caſtelet or piller on the top of an hill and is called *Penhill* two miles from Midleham." Lel. VIII. 56. a.
[a] Lel. V. 113. [b] Lel. I. 96. [c] Lel. VIII. 54. [d] Ib. I. 96.
[e] Lel. V. 116.

fully begotten, ſo long as any of the heirs male of the marriage of Montague ſhould remain. Edward, only ſon of Richard III. was born in this caſtle. The crown appoints a conſtable to this caſtle, who is the earl of Holderneſs, a diſtinction which has been long enjoyed by the Darcy family. The caſtle is a right-angled parallelogram of 210 feet by 175, with a tower at each angle, with a round one added at the ſouth-weſt. Great part of the eaſt ſide is down. The keep reſembles the outer court, but is higher, and beſides a tower at each of its angles, has two in its ſides. The lordſhip is now the property of Thomas Wood, eſq; of Littleton, c. Middleſex, to whoſe grandfather Charles I. ſold it. Few or no trees remain in the park [e].

Cover river and dale.

"*Cover* river riſith, as I here ſay, in Craven ſide "near Skale park, and ſo coming down 2 or 3 miles "kepith above a place called Cover dale and ſo "cometh by St. Si——— chapel to Coverham and "ſo into Ure [f]." "Coverdale is worſe than Sualedale or Ureſdale for corn, and hath no wood but "about Coverham abbey [g]."

Coverham.

"One of the Nevilles, lords of Midleham, was "founder of *Coverham*, a houſe of White Canons [or "Præmonſtratenſes], *in ripa ulteriori* upon Cover, "ſcant two miles weſt from Midleham [h]." It was valued at £.160. [i] and the ſite belongs to the duke of Northumberland. It was transferred hither from Swainby in Pickhall, where Helewiſe daughter of Chief Juſtice Glanville the founder's mother had founded it for the ſame order [k]. All that now remains of it is the gateway and four pointed arches on round cluſtered columns, once part of the church. Two beautiful ſtatues of the Nevilles, dug up in the ruins, are fixed againſt the piers of a garden gate, and are in excellent preſervation. Mr. Liſle's houſe adjoining is built up of fragments of the old building. Among theſe are *ihs* crowned, *ihu*, *maria*, initials T. A. M. a croſs florè, the figure of the holy lamb. Over the hall door *ihs* crowned ſided by a bird and A, and under it this inſcription:

mercy mercy
Abbas anno Dni mil°
quigeteſio VIII° iſtam
domum feliciter finivit

T

Probably the initials of Thomas Sidds, abbot here from 1511 to 1519. A bridge of one pointed arch leads over the river.

Thoreſby.

Near Midleham is *Thoreſby*, the ſeat of an antient family of that name, of which was John Thoreſby, archbiſhop of York, and chancellor of England; and of the elder branch, Mr. John Thoreſby, a wealthy clothier of Leedes, who, with lord Fairfax's library and coins, laid the foundation of that Muſeum which his ſon Ralph ſo much encreaſed, and which on the death of his grandſon, rector of Newington, were ſold by auction in London 1764.

Gervaulx.

"*Gervaulx*, *Yorevalx*, *(Uri vallis)* abbay of White "monkes *ripa citeriori Uri*, two miles benethe, "Midleham. Lord Marmion was the firſt founder, "whoſe landes cam to the Fitzhughes, and ſo the "Parres [l]." The Ciſtercians removed hither from Fors 1156. Their revenues were valued at £.234. *per annum*. The ſmall remains of this abbey, a gateway, and a few walls are the property of the earl of Aylesbury [m].

Scrope family.

The family of *Scrope*, originally from Worceſterſhire, where Osbern Fitz Richard le Scrope held lands in Domeſday, are firſt mentioned in this county in the reign of John. William Scrope obtained of Edward I. freewarren in all his demeſne lands of Eaſt and Little Bolton, &c. His ſon Henry was one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas. 8 Edward II. he had ſummons to parliament, and 10 Edward II. was chief juſtice of the King's Bench. 11 Edward II. he procured a weekly market for his manor of *Wendeſlagh* (Wenſley), the church of which his ſon Richard made collegiate, though Tanner thinks that did not take place. His grandſon Richard, chancellor to Richard II. collegiated the church of St. Agatha's abbey at Richmond, in which the chancellor and many of the family were buried, and moſt of late days at Bolton [n]. His ſon Henry, poſſeſſed of a certain meſſuage in London called Scrope's inn, married the daughter of John lord Scrope of Maſham, by whom he had one ſon John lord Scrope of Bolton, who died 1494, leaving iſſue Henry his ſon and heir, who married ſecondly Anne, ſole daughter and heir of Thomas lord Scrope of Upſall. His ſon John joined in the inſurrection called *the Pilgrimage of Grace* on the diſſolution of religious houſes. He married Catharine, eldeſt daughter of Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland, by whom he had a ſon Henry, knight of the garter, and warden of the weſt marches, who died 1592, leaving iſſue Thomas, who had iſſue Emanuel, preſident of the council in the north 16 James I. and earl of Sunderland 3 Charles I. who died without lawful iſſue. Of the Maſham family deſcended from Geffrey le Scrope 5 Edward II. Henry was in the battle of the Standard. His ſon Stephen had ſummons to parliament 16 Richard II. 2 Henry IV. Stephen's ſon Henry was beheaded for conſpiring againſt Henry V. and his eſtates forfeited, but they were reſtored to his brother John of Maſham and Upfall, who was appointed treaſurer of the Exchequer, and died 34 Henry VI. His four ſons ſucceeded him, and on the death of the laſt the eſtate came between the three ſiſters. William, a younger ſon of Henry lord Scrope of Maſham, was, 21 Richard II. created earl of Wiltſhire, but was beheaded 1 Henry IV. and the title expired with him [o].

Wenſley.

"*Venſele* is a little poor market *in ripa ſuperiori Uri*. "It ſtandeth not far from the Weſt parke end of "Midleham [p]." In the church-yard was dug up the monumental ſtone or croſs, engraved Pl. IV. f. 4.

Wenſley dale.

Wenſley dale is a beautiful, fertile, narrow vale, bounded by high hills incloſed and cultivated far up: the river Ure divides the whole. Wenſley church was intended to be made collegiate by Richard lord Scrope, of Bolton, chancellor of England t. Richard II but does not appear to have been ſo [q]. On the floor are probably ſome figures of that family [r]. Leland ſays, "The fayre bridge of three or four arches that "is on the Ure at Wencelaw, a mile or more above "Midleham, was made 200 years ago and more by "one called Alwine, parſon of Wencelaw [s]." In Bolton houſe, the ſeat of the duke of Bolton, are ſome portraits of the Scropes. Lord Henry, who ſigned the letter to the pope on the divorce of

[e] Groſe and Maud under the views of it.
[f] Lel. V. 114. [g] Ib. 116.
[h] Lel. I 94. V. 115. [i] Tan. 676. [k] Burton, Mon. Ebor. 418—423.
[l] Lel. V. 115. [m] Tan. 667. Burton, I. 366. Groſe and Maud.
[n] Lel. VIII. 54. [o] Dugd. Bar. I. 654. 662. See the pedigree Lel. It. VIII. 65. a. [p] Lel. V. 113.
[q] Tan. 695. [r] Groſe. Pennant, 384. [s] It. VIII. 56. a.

Henry VIII. and Catharine. Henry, warden of the weſt marches, who had ſometime the cuſtody of the earl of Scots, and his wife Margaret, daughter to Henry earl of Surrey. Another of the laſt mentioned Henry, one of the tilters before at her coronation 1558, his ſon and grandſon Emanuel, earl of Sunderland, laſt of the line[t].

Ayſgarth fols.

Ayſgarth foſs is remarkable for the fine arch built over the Ure 1536, a large fragment of a circle riſing near 32 feet and ſpanning 71. The ſcenery above and below is moſt uncommonly pictureſque. The banks on each ſide are lofty, rocky and darkened with trees. Above the bridge two regular precipices croſs the river, down which the water falls in two beautiful caſcades. A little lower down are other falls: but the fineſt is half a mile diſtance; where the river is croſſed by a great ſcar which opens in the middle and forms a mignificent flight of ſteps which widens at top and bottom[u]. Near this place at *Fors* was founded by Akarias Fitz Bardolf, a convent of Ciſtertians, or White monks, from Savigny 1145, ſubject to Byland, and afterwards removed by his ſon 1156 to Jervaulx beforementioned, a pleaſant valley on the river Jor, now Ure, where they had a fine church and houſe, valued at £.234.[x]

Maſham.

"*Maſſeham*, a pratye quick market town, and a "fair church[y]. Several of the Scropes of Maſham "were buried in York minſter[z]." It belongs now by marriage to the Danbies[a], who have an eſtate of £.5000. a year here, and a good houſe a mile off at *Swinton*, now the ſeat of William Danby, eſq; In the church is a monument for ſir Marmaduke Wyvill, and in the yard the lower half of a croſs adorned with compartments of reliefs of men and animals[a]. The rectory was appropriated to the diſſolved prebend of its name in York cathedral. "Wiville dwillith "a litle above Maſham on the further ripe of Ure[b]."

Clifton.

A little above Maſham, at *Clifton*, near the river, are the ruins of a large building of antient Gothic architecture, which was formerly the ſeat of the lords Scroop of Maſham. Part of it is inhabited by Mr. T. Beckwith, a gentleman farmer.

Well.

Not far from Maſham and Tanfield at *Well* ſir Ralph Neville lord of Middleham, founded 1342 an hoſpital for two prieſts and 24 poor brethren and ſiſters, whoſe revenues were valued at £.65. *per annum*[c].

Here was found a Roman pavement, and near it great quantities of dry oyſter ſhells, of which Mr. Lethieullier ſent a drawing and account to the Society of Antiquaries, 1763. Near this place and Tanfield the maps place three circular camps.

Snape.

"*Snape* [Snathe] a goodly caſtel, in a valley long-"ing to the lorde Latimer, and two or three parkes "well woddid about hit. It is his chefe howſe, "and ſtondith a two miles from Great Tanfeld[d]." It is now the property of ..... but ruinous; and uſed as a farm houſe.

Tanfeld.

"*Great Tanfeld* wher is a caſtel on a banke long-"ing to the lord Parrs and ſtondith on Ure. Tan-"felde caſtle longid to the lord Marmion and ſo "came to the Fitzhughs[e]." Here is now a ſeat of Lord Bruce.

"The tounlet of Weſt Tanfeld ſtandith on a "cliving ground hard by Ure, a river of a colowr "for the moſt part of foden water, by reaſon of the "colowr and the moriſh nature of the ſoile of Wence-"dale, from whens it cometh. In the church of "Weſt Tanfield be divers tombes in a chapelle on "the north ſide of the church of the Marmions, "whereof one is in an arch of the waulle, and that "ſemith moſt auntient. Then lyith there alone a "ladye with the apparel of a vowes, and another "lady with a crownet on her hedde. Then is ther "an high tomb of alabaſter in the midle of the "chapel, wher, as I hard ſay, lyith one lorde John "Marmion. And in the ſouth ſide of the chapel "is another tombe of the Marmions buried alone. "There is a maſter and two cantuarie preſtes at "Weſt Tanfelde of the fundation of one of the "Marmions, and there is another cantuarie beſides "theſe. The caſtelle of Tanfeld, or rather, as it "is now a mean manor place, ſtandith hard on the "ripe of Ure, wher I ſaw no notable building, but "a fair tourid gate houſe and a hall of ſquarid ſtone[f]." This gate ſtill remains at the weſt end of the churchyard. But whereas Leland, "or ever he cam to "Weſt Tanfeld paſſid by fery for lak of bridge," there is now a ſtone bridge over the river juſt at the entrance of the town.

Tombs and arms in this church on the north ſide. The two ladies mentioned by Leland, one of whom has the arms of *Fitz Hugh* on her mantle. A knight in armour croſs-legged, with his lady, probably John Marmion, who died 9 Edward III. great-grandſon of Robert, and Maud Furnival his wife. He is miſcalled here John Grey of Rotherfield, who married the heireſs of Marmion.

In the ſame aile a fine alabaſter tomb with a man in armour and woman by it with iron work round it, but no arms or inſcription, except on his breaſt Vaire, the arms of *Marmion*, whence I take it for the monument of Robert Marmion and his wife Anne daughter of Fitz Hugh t. Henry III. or Edward I.

In the ſouth window were the arms of *Marmion* and *St. Quintin*, the latter gone; as is from another window a man kneeling in a ſurcoat with Marmion's arms, and over his head *Prie p Johan Marmyon chivaler*.

In the eaſt window G. 3 lions paſſant, a label of 3. The eaſt window of this chapel is full of ſaints. In a chancel window *Fitzhugh*.

On a braſs in the chancel,

Dum vixit rector de Tanfeld nomine Thomas
Sutton en jacit hic medietatis ille, magiſter
Artibus, ac eciam canonicus hicque Weſtcheſter.
Sic Norton victor fundite vota pro me.

"Eaſt Tanfield lieth about a mile lower on Ure "river[g]."

Aldborough Grange.

Aldborough Grange near Maſham, for ſeveral ages a ſeat of the Beckwiths, and was the ſeat of the late ſir Roger Beckwith, baronet, ſold after his death to Mr. Hutton.

Ellerton.

"*Ellerton, ab alnis dictum*, a priory of White clothed "nunnes, ſtanding in a valle *in ripa citer*. a mile be-"neth Marik priory[h]," founded by Warner *dapifer* to the earl of Richmond t. Henry II. valued at £.15.[i]

Marik.

"*Marik*, five miles above Richmond, a priory of

[t] Pennant, Ib. 384, 349.
[y] Lel. I. 96.
[z] Ib. VIII. 56.
[a] Tan. 692.
[b] Lel. VIII. 69.
[c] Ib. 100.
[d] Lel. V. 114.
[e] Ib.
[f] Ib. I. 99, 100.
[g] Lel. V. 115.
[h] Groſe. Pennant, II. 350, 351.
[i] Tan. 674.
[u] G.
[x] Tan. 658.
[a] See the plate of croſſes in this volume.

"blak

"blak nunnes, of the foundation of the Aſkes, "ſtandith *ripa ulteriore* Swale[i]." It was founded for Benedictine nuns t. Henry II. by Roger de Aſc, valued at £.48. *per annum*[k]. "Sir Ralph Bowmer "had a place at Marik town ſtanding on a hille ſide "half a mile from the priory ſtanding in a botom[l]." Marik was a ſeat of the Conyers family, then of the Lowthers, now of the Huttons.

Richmond.

"Richemont town is waullid, and the caſtle on the "river ſide of Swale is as the knot of the cumpace "of the waulle. In the waull be three gates; "*French gate*, the moſt occupied, in the north part "of the town; *Finkel ſtreet gate*, *Bargate*; al 3 be "down: veſtiges yet remain. In the market place "is a large chapel of the Trinite. The cumpace "of the ruinous waulles is not half a mile about. "There are ſuburbes to all the gates, but French "gate ſuburb is almoſt as bigge as both the other "ſuburbs, and in it is the pariſh church of the whole "town. At the back of the French gate is the "Grey Freres a little without the walls, ſo that the "town walle compaſſith litle but the market place, "the howſes about it and the gardens between them. "The caſtle is nere hand, as much in cumpace as "the circuit of the town wall, but now it is in "mere ruine[m]. "There is a conduit of water elſe "there is none in Richmont."

"I cam thro a great long ſtrete in Richmont or I "cam to the top of the hill where the beſt of the "toun called the bailly and the caſtle: ſome think "that the place where the baily it was once *extima* "*area caſtelli*, and ſins buildid with houſes. Waul-"lid it was, but the waul is now decayid. The names "and places of 4 or 5 gates remain. There is a "chapel in Richmont town with ſtrange figures in "the walls of it. The people there dreme that it "was once a temple of idols[n]."

The town ſtands on the eaſt ſide of a ſteep hill ſloping to the river. The principal ſtreet, which has a number of good houſes built with ſtone, runs down the ſouth ſide of this hill with a ſteep deſcent to the market place and caſtle. In the former are ſome good houſes, Trinity church, whoſe ſouth aile is demoliſhed, and the north converted into houſes, and a conduit. The Gray Friars, founded 1258, by Ralph Fitz Randal, lord of Middleham[o], is reduced to its beautiful lofty ſquare tower. Here was alſo a nunnery[p], and here is ſtill an almſhouſe, or, as they call it, a *bede* houſe. The caſtle ſtands upon the ſouth part of the hill, overhanging the river with a large cataract juſt under it. A more inacceſſible ſituation can hardly be conceived. The ſite is circular. On the north it was defended by a deep ditch and drawbridge, whoſe arch, buried by time, was diſcovered 1732 by the induſtry of Mr. Wharton, agent to the duke of Richmond, to whom it belongs, and gives title, but it has been ſince buried, and a houſe built on or near it. The prodigious riſe of ground conceals the entrance of the caſtle, the ſpacious arch of which may be ſeen within, ſtopped up under or near a ſquare tower 99 feet high, of three ſtories, built by Conan, earl of Richmond, in the 12th century, with a large round column in the middle which once ſupported the flooring. From its top is a moſt extenſive proſpect over Swaledale, a deep valley with rich paſture between a chain of bleak dreary hills extending north to Stanemore, and weſt to Weſtmoreland. On the ſouth ſide of the area was the chapel and hall. In the eaſt wall, which is moſt entire, are two towers, called Robinhood's and the Golden tower. At the north end of the town, by the road ſide, was the hoſpital of St. Nicholas, valued at £.13. *per annum*[q], which ſunk at the diſſolution, and is now the property of archdeacon Blackburne. Its chapel, I was told, was ornamented with carvings, and may be that mentioned by Leland, with ſtrange figures on the walls of it. 600 coins of Gratian, Maximus, Conſtantius, Valentinius, Valens, Julian, Honorius, and a ſilver ladle, were found 1719 on the ſouth ſide of Richmond caſtle[r]. A houſe late belonging to Charles York, eſq. is now the property of ſir Laurence Dundas.

Very little remains of St. Martin's Benedictine abbey, founded without the town by Wymar, ſteward to the earl of Richmond A. D. 1100, cell to St. Mary's abbey at York, and valued at £.47. "St. "Martines priori a celle to St. Mari abbey of York "*in ripa citer*, a litle beneth Richemont[s]."

Eaſeby. A little below Richmond, at *Eaſeby*, was a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by Roald, conſtable of Richmond, 1152, and dedicated to St. Agatha, by which name it is now commonly known, and valued at £. 111. *per annum*[t]. "St. Agathes an abbey of "White chanons *ripa ulter.* a litle beneth St. Mar-"tines. The lord Scrope was founder[u]." It is delightfully ſituated on the river Swale, a branch of which runs under its weſt end. The inner gateway fell down 1770. Through the outward the road leads from Richmond. The eaſt window of the hall has its beautiful tracery and mullions entire. The ſite of the church is traceable, the choir was very narrow, and the walls now breaſt high, in which were two tombs. Many of the Scropes were buried here. But the ſite has been dug up and defaced by the late tenants, and the font is in the garden of Mr. George Allan of Darlington. The ſite belongs to the heirs of the late Thomas Smith, eſq. of Gray's-inn. The pariſh church has ſome good painting in the windows. A richly carved pew of Henry lord Scrope, formerly in this abbey church, is now in Wenſley church[x].

Aſk. *Aſk* hall near Richmond was the ſeat of the family of that name, ſince of the duke of Wharton, and now of ſir Laurence Dundas, bart.

Gilling. "*Gilling*, where ſome think the lord's manor was "afore the Conqueſt is a two miles from the town of "Richmont[y]." It was the manor of Alan Fergaunt, who built Richmond caſtle[z].

Gilling monaſtery, founded by Eanfleda, queen of Oſwin, and related to the murdered king, was ſo entirely deſtroyed by the Danes, that no traces of it remained[a]. A houſe here belonging to lord Holderneſs is now the property of ſir Laurence Dundas.

"Sir Henry Gaſcoigne dwellith at a prety place "caullid *Sedbyn*, having a prety parke and little lake "in it three miles north from Richmont[b]."

Ravenſworth. In *Kirby hill* or *Kirby Ravenſworth* pariſh four miles north of Richmond, is the ruined caſtle of

[i] Lel. V. 115. [k] Tan. 669.
[l] Lel. Ib. [m] Lel. I. 95. V. 113. [n] Ib. I. 95. [o] Tan. 681.
[p] Tan. 672. Of the White friars here ſee Ib. 691.
[q] Tan. 672. [r] A. S. min. [s] Tan. 644. Burton, 272. Lel. V. 115.
[t] Tan. 664. [u] Lel. V. 114. [x] Groſe. [y] Lel. I. 95.
[z] Ib. VIII. 67. a. [a] Tan. 633. Smith note on Bede. [b] Lel. V. 114.

Ravenſworth,

Ravenſworth, the ſeat of the lord Fitz-Hugh.

A gold ring was found here, inſcribed ie, me, tien.

" *Ravenſwath* caſtle in a mares ground, and a park " on a little hanging ground by it. The lord Parre " is owner thereof[c]. The caſtle excepting two or " three ſquare towers, and a faire ſtable, with a " conduit coming to the hall ſide, it has nothing " memorable. The park is 3 miles in compaſs[d]."

Dalton Traverſe.

In the townſhip of *Dalton Traverſe*, two or three miles north of Ravenſworth, is a place called *Caſtle Steeds*, where are remains of a caſtrum æſtivum on a ſlip of land above the confluence of two ſmall brooks in ſight of Watling ſtreet leading from Catarick by Gretabridge to Bowes[e].

Keterik.

" *Keterik* is now a very poore towne, half a quar- " ter of a mile from the river ſide, and has now no " market. Ther is a place oalled *Keterik Swart*, or " *Sandes*, hard by the church, and ther be *quædam* " *indicia* of olde buildings and diggings of ſquarid " ſtones[f]." This is a high hill or keep at the weſt end of the churchyard, from which runs north-weſt a high ſtrait bank, or ſlope, whether natural or artificial I do not determine, and then another perpendicular from the meads without next the road, but ſeems too extenſive to be artificial. Gale[g] calls it *Caſtle hills* by the town, a mile from the bridge, once having on it four towers; alſo *Pala hills*, q. d. *Mont Palatinus*[g]. Ward in Horſley, p. 401, ſeems to call this a large tumulus, and the other works the military way. The Roman town and ſtation has been undoubtedly in the fields of *Thornborough* houſe, about half a mile from the bridge, and on the ſouth ſide of the river, for the road points to it directly on both ſides. Here their coins called Thornborough pennies have been found. There ſeems to have been a vallum on the ſouth ſide of the river, but long tillage has defaced the ſite. The incloſure of a ſquare field proper in ſituation and ſize for a fort ſeemed greater than ordinary, and the earth work on which the hedge grew very much reſembled a rampart; ſtones and foundations have been diſcovered all over it. The part of the town at Thornburgh ſeems by the blackneſs of the ſoil to have been burnt[h]. No falls in the river are much nearer it than three miles at Richmond. Some barrows lie between it and Brunton village on the north ſide of the river, and ſome between Burgh, the ſeat of ſir John Lawſon, and the river on the ſouth ſide. A braſs pot full of coins was found many years ago[i], and they pretend here, as at Walbury in Eſſex and other ſtations, to have been ſtopped in their ſearches by a pair of iron gates, over which the earth fell while the workmen went to dinner. The level plot near the farm houſe may be about 20 acres: among the coins ploughed up in it was a gold Nero, Rev. Jupiter Cuſtos. Great quantities were given away by ſir John Lawſon's predeceſſors, and by himſelf to Charles I's cabinet. The braſs pot was redeemed by the ſequeſtrators of his eſtates in the civil war for £. 8. being an unuſual metal. It is fixed in a brewing furnace, and contains about 24 gallons of water. In the ſame incloſure have been found baſes of pillars, and a brick floor with a perpendicular pipe of lead. In digging for lime 1703 on the hither bank of the river ſcarce 100 paces below the bridge they found a vault with five urns with handles, the middlemoſt largeſt, all broken in pieces by the workmen in hopes of finding treaſure. One of the handles was in the hands of ſir Henry Lawſon, inſcribed, Pl. V. 5.

I. I. AVR HERACLE
PAT ET FIL F BAR.

which Mr. Gale[k] reads, *Figulinæ Britannicæ artifices*, or *Fabricenſes Barbarici*. Horſley[l] reads it, *Aurelia Heraclea patri & filio fecit benemerentibus*.

Dr. Gale mentions the following inſcription here, which he ſays we owe to Mr. Camden, who inſerted it in a looſe leaf here in his copy given to Hearne by Dr. Smyth, and now in the Bodleian library[m]. It was found 17 July, 1620.

DEO QVI VIAS
ET SEMITAS COM
MENTVS EST T. IR
DAS. S. C. F. V. L. L. M.
Q. VARIVS. VITA
LIS ET E COS ARAM
SACRAM RESTI
TVIT
APRONIANO ET BRA
DVA COS.[n]

Woodford gives the laſt line COSS. It belongs to A. V. 943. A. D. 191. Gale and Reineſius[o] conjecture the 6th line is to be read BF COS. *beneficiarius conſulis*, of whom ſee Vegetius II. 7. Horſley read the 4th *ſacra faciendo votum libentiſſime merito*. Woodford *ſacra fieri voluit*, &c.[p] Reineſius, p. 171, has *Sacro facto votum ſolvit lætus lubens merito*, and *ſolutum curavit fieri votum libens lubens merito*. Spon, Recherches, p. 101. who reads TIRIDAS, *Senatus conſulto fecit, voto lubenti libero munere:* others read *Sacrorum curator faciund.*

This is not now to be found. It proves, however, in Dr. Gale's opinion, that the road from London to Carliſle was the Herminſtreet, and had its name from Hermes, or Mercury, who taught men to open roads, and preſided over them[q].

Dr. Gale corrects Ptolemy's degrees 17 for 18, but Ward in Horſley[r] ſhews Ptolemy is right, though his latitudes in general are not to be depended on. On the ſouth end of the bridge ſtands a ſhell of a little chapel, where maſs was ſaid for the benefit of travellers who would ſtay and hear it. This is the fourth inſtitution of the kind; the others are at Wakefield, Rotheram, and Doncaſter[s].

According to the Itinerary the grand military way going north is divided into two branches here, as is evident by comparing together the I. II. and V. of the Itinerary, and we ſee the magnificent road from the ſouth divides juſt at Thornbury, both its branches

[c] Lel. V. 114. [d] Ib. I. 95. [e] Ant. Repert. III. 78.
[f] Lel. V. 113. [g] Ant. p. 12. MS. n. Ib.
[h] MS. n. G. Camd. [i] Ward in Horſley, 399.
[k] or *Figuli Barricæ* or *Barbaricæ*. See Pitiſc Lex. v. *Figulina*, & Falconerii epiſt. in Grævii Theſ. IV. 1490, & Sallengre Theſ. Ant. Rom. III. 788. MS. n. in Gale's Ant.
[l] P. 307. [m] Præf. ad Hemingford, xxi.
[n] See Everard Otto de diis vialibus. Journal des ſcavans; May, 1717. Memoires of Literature, vol. II. p. 501. MS. n. ad Galei Ant.
[o] I. 171. 151. 924. [p] Horſley, 307. & MS. n.
[q] Hence Ἑρμῆς Ὁδίος in Heſychius, *Teutates* of the Britans. *Dewy Taith*. Deus Viæ. Hercules had alſo charge of roads. MS. n. Gale in Ant. p. 14. [r] P. 400. [s] G.

being very conſpicuous not far from the place: one goes north by Piercebridge to Bincheſter, Ebcheſter, &c. through Northumberland into Scotland, the other by Gretabridge to Bowes and then through Weſtmorland and Cumberland to Carliſle[3]. See it traced in Horſley, p. 401. The Hermin ſtreet continues ſouthward by the Britiſh name of *Leming lane* all compoſed of ſtone and paved with coggles[s].

Killeſby. "The lorde Lovelle had a caſtle at *Killeſby* within "a quarter of a mile of the ripe *citerior* of Swale, "a mile beneth Keterike bridge. There appear "great ruins. Maſter Metcalfe hiereth the lordſhip "of the king, Some ſay that ther cam water by "conduits into the tops of ſome of the towers[t]. It "longed to the Conyeux [Coniers][u]."

Hornby *caſtle*. "Richard lord Scrope, that buildid Bolton caſtle, "bought the heir general of St. Quintin that was "owner of *Hornby* caſtle, and was content that one "Coniers, a ſervant of his, ſhould have the preferment of this warde, and ſo he had Horneby caſtle. "Gul. Coniers, the firſt lorde of that name, graunt-"father to him that is now, dyd great coſte on it. "It was before but a mean thing[x]." "The lord "Conier hath a caſtle in Richmonde called Horneby, "and the caſtle is his uſual dwellyng place[y]." Lord Holderneſs has taken down and rebuilt great part of it in the antient ſtyle.

Bedal. "*Bedal* is a fair market town, and next to Rich-"mond ſelf in the ſhire[z]." The handſome church containing monuments of Brian Fitz Alan, laſt heir male of that illuſtrious family, who died t. Edward I. and his lady, and of Thomas Fitz Brian rector here in the reign of Henry III. is at the upper or north end of the ſtreet, and not far from it a handſome manſion houſe of Henry Pierſe, eſq; M. P. for Northallerton.

Topeclif. "*Topeclif*, an uplandiſh town, whos praty manor "place ſtands on a hill about half a mile from the "town almoſt on the ripe of Swale[a]."

Miton. "*Miton* village, 10 miles by north-weſt from York "wherby the Scottes had victory of the Engliſch "hoſt in Edward II's tyme[b]." Here is the ſeat of the rev. Sir Martin Stapilſton, bart.

Aldburgh. "There appere great ruines in a valley of a houſe "or a litle caſtle at *Albruch* village, and thereby "runnith a beke. It ſtandith 2 miles ſouth from "Perſe bridge on Teſe. There appear ruines of like "buildings at *Cawdewelle* village a two miles weſt "from Alburge. And betwixt thes 2 villages ap-"pere divers hillettes caſt up by hand, and many diches, "whereof ſum be filled with water, and ſum of the "dikes appere abowte St. John's that is paroch chirch "to both the aforeſaid villages. The dikes and hilles "were a camp of men of war, except menne might "think they were ruines of ſum old town. The "more likelihood is that it was a camp of men of "warre. Cawdewel is ſo caulled of a litle font or "ſpring by the ruines of the old place, and ſo "runneth into a bekke half a mile of. This bekke "runneth thens to Aldburgh and four miles of to "Teſe *ripa citer*. This Teſe riſith in a marſhe about "two miles ſouth-weſt above Caldwell[c]." Againſt "the mouth of Bowrne, on the other ſide of Yore "river, lyith Aldeburg village[d]. Mr. Ketterick "dwelleth at *Stanewicke* having a preaty place. It "is half a mile eaſt from Cawdewelle village wher "is ſeen the camp of men of warre[e]."

Stanewick.

Bowes. "*Bowes* is a very exceeding poor thoroughfare[f]." This is agreed to be LAVATRÆ, the *Lavaris* (f. *Lavatris*) of Ravennas[g], which name remains in the adjoining river *Laver* and village of *Lartington*. The old caſtle formerly belonged to the earls of Richmond, now to Mr. Pullen, with the church ſtanding in the north part of the ſtation, whoſe bounds this way are thus harder to trace, but the ramparts on the other ſide may be reckoned in the ſecond degree, though the ditch is filled up. The ſouth rampart ſeemed about ſix or eight chains, and the entrance is ſtill to be diſcerned. The ſtation has been moſtly on the ground called Chapel hill, ſouth from the church and caſtle, and the town on the gentle deſcent from the ſtation to the river Greta. The mote of the latter ſeems to have coincided with the Roman ditch[h]. The inſcription on the communion table has been long loſt. Horſley[i] refers it to the 2d and 3d conſulſhip of Hadrian A. D. 119. The other is now at Appleby among thoſe preſerved by Mr. Bainbrigge with a modern inſcription, miſtaking Frontinus for the proprætor. Horſley reads it NOB CAES[k]. Virius Lupus was governor here under the ſingle reign of Caracalla, to which the 3d inſcription is to be referred. If Lupus was under Severus before Caracalla was joined with him, the latter would have probably been however mentioned as in that at Ilkley[l], and if afterwards, one would have expected AVGG.[m] *Balineum* is frequent with the beſt writers for *Balneum*, which ſeems only a contraction. The letters are better cut than uſual in that age. The Vettones were a people of Spain[n]. Horſley ſtrangely miſtook a funeral ſtone with a dog or *lamb* at the foot of a croſs (Pl. IV. fig. 6.) for a vexillum, with a dog or wolf at the end of a pole. The caſtle ſtands on the ſummit of a hill declining ſuddenly ſouthward, and at its foot the river Greta. It is a long ſquare of 75 feet by 60, and 53 high, of two ſtories, built within the Roman vallum out of the Roman materials, and originally faced with ſquared ſtones[o]; at the ſouth ſide within is a gallery, and at the ſouth-eaſt a round ſtair tower. One of the lower apartments was ſupported by a central pillar with groined arches. The whole is ſurrounded by a deep ditch, on the ſouth ſide of which is a ſmall eſplanade, on the eaſtern point of which are remains of a bath 30 feet by 20 inches, with its aqueduct, and a room 15 feet ſquare. On a late incloſure of ſome common lands belonging to Bowes was diſcovered an antient aqueduct which conveyed the water two miles from *Levar* or *Levy* pool. Some adjoining lands have the name of *Lavaſtree*, or *Laſtrie*[p]. Coins of Nero, Veſpaſian, Fauſtina, Severus, and the lower empire, and fragments of ornamented pottery have been found near the caſtle. A gold medal of Nero about 10 years ago, and two large braſs ones of Nerva and Antoninus Pius. The *thorough toll* is ſtill preſerved here.

Gretabridge. "*Gretey* is a village ſtanding on Watheling ſtreet, "and hath the name of Gretey river that rennith "through it and by Mr. Rokeſby's park gate into "Teſe.

[3] G. [s] Stuk. II. 72. [t] Lel. VIII, 691. [u] Ib. V. 114.
[x] Lel. VIII. 54. 56. V. 115. [y] V. 116. [z] Lel. V. 115. [a] Ib. I. 75.
[b] Ib. 74. [c] Ib. V. 114.
[d] Ib. VIII. 68. [e] Ib. V. 116.
[f] Ib. VIII. 69. [g] Gale's Antonin. 40. [h] Horſley, 410.
[i] P. 305. [k] P. 304.
[l] Horſl. p. 311. [m] Ward MS. n. on Horſl. 304. [n] Horſley, 304.
[o] Groſe. [p] Hutchinſon's Excurſion to the lakes, p. 5.

"Teſe. There is a park thereby waullid with ſtone "caullid *Bignelle* park. It longgith to the lord "Scrope. There apperith manifeſtly in divers "places by Gretey ...[q]." Leland probably here deſcribed the Roman ſtation. "By Gretey bridge is "a park of the lord Scropes called *Brignel* park, *La*"*tine brevis mons*[r]."

Not far from Bowes is *Gretabridge*, a ſmall village with two good inns, taking its name from a lofty bridge over the Greta, of one arch, ſuppoſed of Roman work or foundation[s], lately taken down and a new one 78 feet and an half wide and 58 high from the water, built by Mr. Morrit in a line with the road. Here Mr. Ward places the MAGLOVE of the Notitia. The George inn ſtands on one ſide of a ſmall ſquare camp, triple trenched, with the angles rounded incloſing about four or five acres; the four entrances very plain in a field called the *Holme* between the Greta and *Tutta*, a little brook: the military way has gone through it, and croſſed the Greta a little below the preſent bridge nearer to Morton, falling in again with the high road at a houſe a little from Gretabridge, and leaving the fort a furlong or two to the ſouth-weſt. The Roman town ſeems to have reached to Rookby and Morton. On the banks of the Greta, which is highly romantic hereabouts, was found 1702 an altar with this inſcription:

MAGLOVE.

DEAE NYMPELA
NEINEBRICA × ET
IANVARIA : FIL
LIBENTES EXV°
TO SOLVERVNT.

Deæ Nymphæ Elanne
Inebrica & Januaria filia
libentes ex voto ſolverunt.

For ſo we are to read it as one of the two given by biſhop Gibſon. This is referred to the nymph *Elauna* as preſiding over the neighbouring foreſt and river of Lune, which laſt may have had this name down to the confluence of the Teeſe and Greta. But this new deity may have originated purely from not attending to the laſt letter of the ſecond word, which is more probably NYNPE for AE, and the third word *Neinbrica*.

A letter received by Mr. Roger Gale by the hand ſuppoſed Mr. Eli Jackſon's 1726 gives the inſcription thus:

DEAENYMPEIN
NEIAFBRICA + FI
IANAIRIA : FI· L
TIBENS IXVo
TOSOLVERVN

and thus comments on it:

"In the account of Richmondſhire in the laſt edition of Camden I was ſurpriſed to ſee the inſcription on the altar found about 20 years ago at Gretabridge ſo very lame and unintelligible. Whoever ſent up the account of it ſeems to have been little converſant in matters of that nation, or has offended with his eyes open and put a groſs abuſe on all mankind, and moſt impertinently injured the editor of that noble work. I never ſaw characters remaining more perfect and legible. The ſtone is of a roughiſh grit hard and durable, often met with in that county. It has the patera and urceolus at the ſides, but no focus on the top. The characters are tall and ſtrait, not ſo much as one diſjoining through the whole inſcription, which is obſervable for the O in VOTO ſtill ſubſiſting, and is the laſt office of two daughters in memory of their dead mother. It is now neglected among weeds and rubbiſh in Mr. Robinſon's garden at Rookby, reduced by a ſtrange reverſe of things to the vile function of a whetſtone for iron tools. There I ſaw it two years ſince unworthy the ſtation where it lies as it were buried and forgotten."

At the confluence of the two rivers was found this altar:

ONI
RS
SEI
ELLINVS
BFCOSPRO
VINCI E
SVPERIOR
VSLL M
.....

Ellinus beneficiarus conſulis
Provinciæ ſuperioris votum ſolvit
libentiſſime merito.

which has been ſo effaced and expoſed to the weather that the firſt part is illegible. *Provincia ſuperior* ſeems to anſwer to Dio's η ἄνω[t] ſpeaking of Germany, and here to the *Britannia ſecunda* of others. Here was alſo found by the ſide of the road about 50 years ago a milliary, now at Rookby, thus inſcribed:

IMPP DD
AVG. GALLO
ET VOLV
SIANO
AVGG

To the emperors Gallus and Voluſianus [his ſon] conſuls together A. D. 252, which probably was the firſt year of their reign, which ended A. D. 253. The title of *Domini noſtri* attributed to them, and the cut of the letters deſerve notice[u]. Another inſcription to theſe emperors was ſince found at Carliſle[x].

Another ſtone found here (Pl. IV. f. 7.) has

AVRELIA FROM.....
SABIN FILIE * PATRI PI
ENTISSIMO *FRARISSI
MO FACVNDVM CVR SRMR
CAS..... MGRFMPM.

* f. TE for *Et*
* for Fratri kariſſimo.

Another found 1763 at Green's inn: Pl. IV. f. 8. under a buſt:

D. M.
AVREL.....
IS EMERIT.....
.....

Another found in *Brignall* park: Pl. IV. f. 9.

*IEOMλ
RTEA
ORTII
PRILE
LDλC. γ
CIITI.

* q. *Deo Marti*

Horſley mentions this as at Naworth[y], and reads it

Deo Marti
emeritus cohortis primæ Æliæ
Dacorum cui
præeſt tribunus.

[q] Lel. I. 95. [r] Ib. V. 115. [s] Hutchinſon, 373.
[t] LV. 564. [u] Horſl. 305. [x] Add. to Horſley. [y] Cumb. XIII. p. 255.

In

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

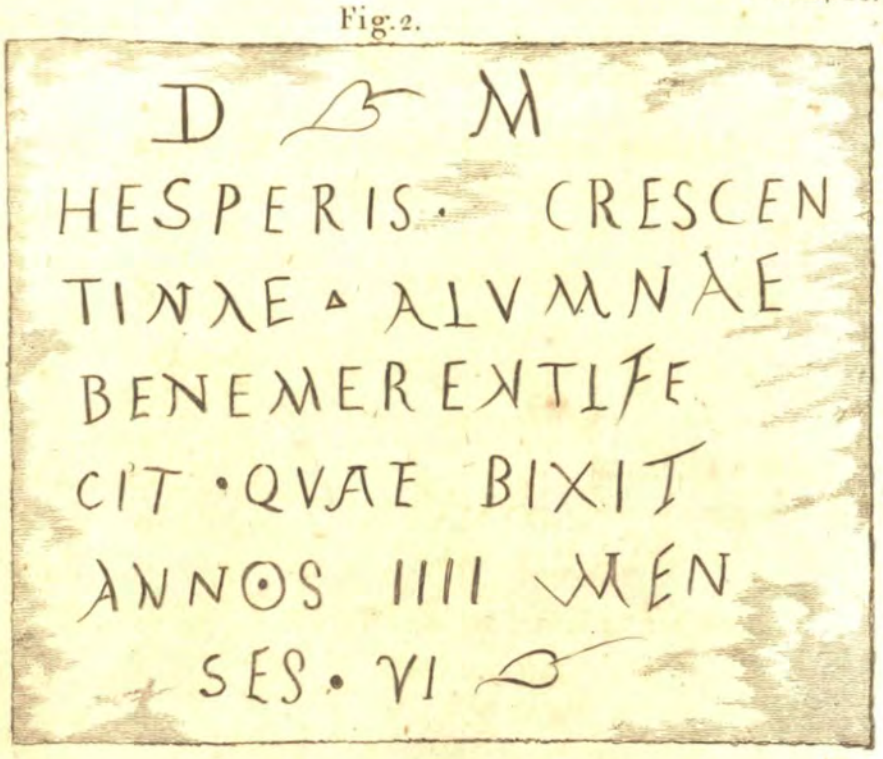


Fig. 3.

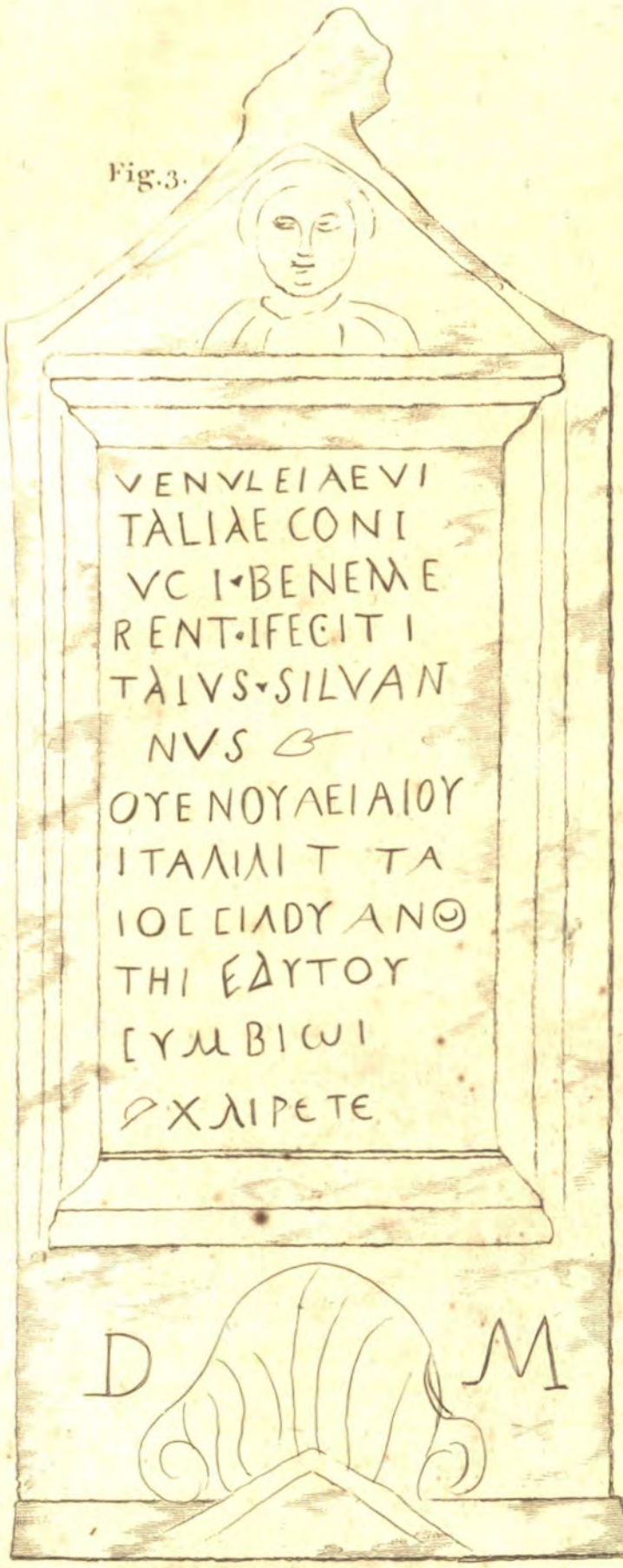


Fig. 4.

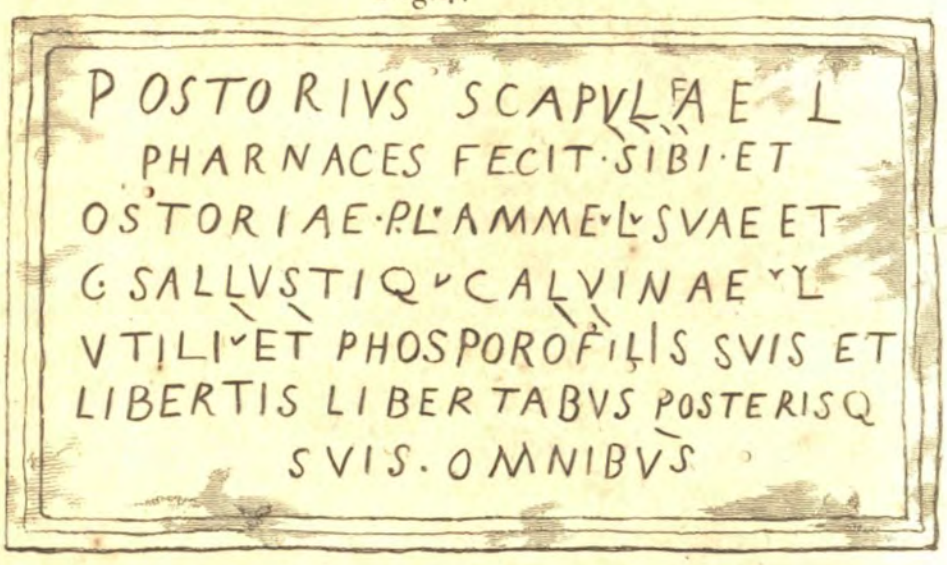


Fig. 5.

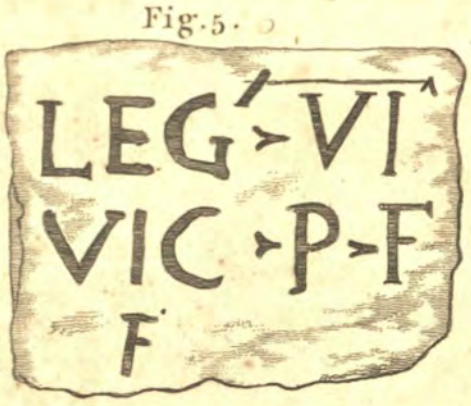


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

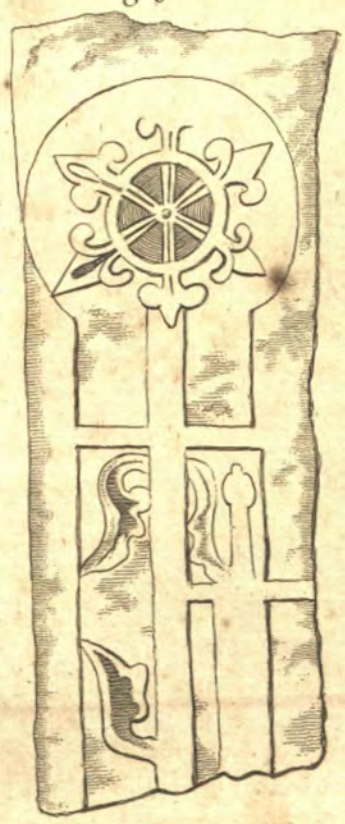


Fig. 10.

In the ſame muſeum I ſaw 1763 the following inſcription brought from Naworth caſtle, on an altar 19 inches high by 8 broad:

DEO MAX
....V...O
.....:.VI.
MA.....

On a ſmaller altar:

DEO MA
RTI I¹AVI.

On another 14 inches by 10: Pl. IV. f. 10.

DEO
MART.

On a larger altar:

DEO MART
ıNEMA'
GEMV A
PAMPO
VIX VOL
VM. FLꝶ
SOL's M
ITP
ROSV.

On an altar:

I.O.M.
COH.I.AEL.
DAC. C.P.
STATILoN
GINVS RB.[z]

On a ſtone:

I. O. M
COH. I. AEL
DAC. GORD
.....

Horſley adds, ANA. C. PEST.[a]

On an altar:

I. O. M
...H. AEL. DAC.
..C. PRAEST
..RELIVS FA
..S TRIB
..PETVO
COS.[b]

A ſmall portable altar 10 inches and an half by 4 and an half with a focus uninſcribed.

Another inſcribed:

D. M.
SALVIA DOMA
IA VIXSIT A MVIII.

Another[c]:

LEG VI
VIC. P. F
F.

A milliary like the trunk of a term, which Horſley ſaw in the garden at Naworth, and gives Cumb. LVIII. referring it to A. V. 247.

IMP CAES
..IVL..
PHILLIPO
PIO FELI
CI
AVG
..M. INL PHI
LLIPO.....
.....

Here are other inſcriptions Greek and Latin from abroad, which ſee Pl. IV. fig. 11. V. fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

A fine ſtatue of a Gladiator from Italy, on the baſe BARIO. SARTI. DECA. broken by the careleſſneſs of a workman, who let a board fall againſt it: many Egyptian idols, and other antique ſtatues; with a number of antiquities, as urns, pateræ, bricks, &c. found here, ſome of which are engraved in Mr. Hutchinſon's Excurſion to the lakes, p. 378, but all neglected by the preſent proprietor.

Marmaduke Tunſtall, eſq. communicated to the Society of Antiquaries the altar Pl. V. fig. 7. which he found 1778 on the ſide of the road lying among other ſtones half way between Gretabridge and his ſeat at Wyecliffe. Fig. 8. found in taking down a thick wall between the ſame places, and fig. 9. in the ruins of an old chapel near his houſe.

Rookby. *Rookby* manor belonged to a family of that name from the Conqueſt, and came from the Dacres to the Howards[d]. The houſe was rebuilt by the late ſir Thomas Robinſon, member for Morpeth about 1730, who married Elizabeth 3d daughter of the late Charles Howard earl of Carliſle, and widow of Nicholas lord Lechmere, and it was by him ſold to Sawry Morrit, eſq. of York, who now poſſeſſes it. The Greta runs through the park with great rapidity over a number of rocky ſhelves into the Tees. Juſt at the conflux ſtood the pariſh church, which being ruinous ſir Thomas built a new chapel with a columbarium for the lords of the manor, juſt in the centre of the eſtate.

By Rookby church door is or was the half-figure of Pallas, Pl. V. fig. 10.

Baningham. "Gretey cometh by a village called *Bannigham in citer. ripa*, where dwellith a mean gentleman called Baningham. Thens to Gretey bridge 2 miles where be *aliquot diverſoria*. Thens to *Mortham* Moreton. Mr. Rokeſby's place *in ripa citer* ſcant a quarter of a mile from Gretey bridge and not a quarter of a mile beneth into Teſe[e]."

"Maſter Rokeby hath a place called Mortham a litle beneth Grentey bridge almoſt in the mouth of Grentey[f]."

Moreton tower. On a lofty hill on the north ſide of the Greta in the midſt of a wood ſtands the old manor houſe called *Moreton* tower, from a lofty ſquare embattled tower at one end of it; a fine ſtructure of hewn ſtone with towers at the corners. The reſt of the manſion is converted into a farm houſe. Over the door of the hall is cut this inſcription; *Deo honor & gloria ſoli*; in the centre ihs[g]. In this neighbourhood Dr. Salmon places *Cataractonium*, which he ſuppoſes to have taken its name from the *Cataract* in the Tees, 10 miles nearer its ſpring where it falls down a rock as it is computed 20 yards. It muſt be owned he is more happy in fixing the

[z] Hutchinſon, p. 378. Horſl. Cumb. X.
[a] Horſl. Cumb. VIII.
[b] Hutchinſon. Horſl. Cumb. IX.
[c] Horſl. Cumb. XXIV. p. 256.
[d] Hutchinſon, 381.
[e] Lel. V. 115.
[f] Lel. Ib.
[g] Gent. Mag. XXIV. 494. Hutchinſon, 380.

ſituation here than in forcing ISURIUM from *Aldborough* to *Ripon*.

Skargill. *Skargill* caſtle, in the wapentake of Gilling Weſt, and not far from Bernard Caſtle, was the ſeat of the Skargils. Sir Marmaduke Tunſtall of Thurland caſtle, and Brantingham co. Durham, bought it, ſince which it hath been the property of the Tunſtals.

Wycliffe. *Wycliffe*, in the ſame neighbourhood, an antient ſeat of the Wycliffs, but came by marriage to the Tunſtals, who now enjoy it.

Woburn. *Woburn* hall, in the wapentake of Hang Weſt, was a ſeat of the family of Sedgwicks: it afterwards belonged to the late ſir Roger Beckwith, bart.

Hawkſwell. *Hawkſwell*, the ſeat of the Daltons.

Conſtable Burton. *Conſtable Burton*, the ſeat of the Wyvils, baronets.

Croft bridge. *Croft bridge* is a ſtately ſtone bridge over the Tees. This place was the ſeat of an antient family called Clarevaulx, now of the Chaytors. This is in Gilling Eaſt wapentake.

Egleſton *abbey*. "The priory of *Egleſton* joineth hard to Thureſ-
" gylle bek, and hangeth over the high banke of
" Teſe. I ſaw in the body of the chirch two very fair
" tumbes of grey marble. In the greater was bu-
" ried as I lernid one ſir Ralph Bowes, and yn the
" leſſer one of the Rokeſbys. Hard under the
" cliffe by Egleton is found on eche ſide of Teſe very
" fair marble wont to be taken up both by marbe-
" lers of Barnardes caſtle and of Egleſton, and partly
" wrought by them and partly ſold onwrought by
" others[h]." "Ægleſton *citer ripa* Teſe a priory of
" White chanons a mile beneth Barnardes caſtle
" that is on the farther ripe. About a quarter of a
" mile beneth Egleſton is a fair quarre of blak
" marble ſpottid with white in the very ripe of
" Teſe[i]."

Not far from Rokeby about a mile ſouth from Bernard caſtle, on the Yorkſhire ſide of the Tees, is Egleſton abbey (miſplaced by Camden, Dugdale, &c. in Durham), where Ralph de Multon founded a Premonſtratenſian abbey in the cloſe of the reign of Henry II. valued at £.36. *per annum*[k]. It ſtands in a delightfully romantic ſituation among rocks of grey marble, which is dug and worked into chimney-pieces. The ſhell of it remains with a very ſimple eaſt window, and thoſe of the nave treble lancets; and a noble tomb, under which probably lay ſir Ralph Bowes in the chancel, is now at Rookby houſe. Over a door, in the adjoining farm-houſe, are two ſhields, Lozenge a chief.

Stratforth. On the ſide of the Tees oppoſite to Barnard caſtle is the village of *Stratforth*, ſo called from its ſituation on a Roman road or ſtreet. The chapel ſtands on a cliff overhanging the river: at the eaſt end without lies a freeſtone figure of a prieſt praying. On the octagon font are theſe initials R B &. Q. if *Ralph Bowes* or any of his family.

Stanemore. The ſtate of *Stanemore* is moſt perfectly expreſſed by its name, which Dr. Gale as happily renders *Saxetum*. The ſurface is indeed covered with moſs and ling and ſedgy or dry graſs, but the ſoil is rock, large fragments of which ſtart up thick on every ſide, and to the north a ridge of very high hills barren and bleak preſent themſelves. The air over this tract is proportonably cold, and the piercing winds howl over it. The cattle that feed on it are ſmall, and ſeem to feel the ſeverity of the air and ſoil. Beyond Bowes not an inn or place of entertainment, and ſcarce a houſe preſents itſelf till Brough at 13 miles diſtance, and to the weſt *Spital on Stanemore*, a ſingle houſe for a like diſtance, in one continued extent of moor or mountainous country, bounded to the north by the rapid Tees, which as well as the Greta after rain in Stanemore comes rolling with a horrible noiſe over pieces of rocks that fall from theſe banks. Among theſe the firſt of theſe rivers tumbles down a precipice 60 feet perpendicular, in a dreary waſte, where black mountains horrid with ſtones riſe on the back of each other, without any trees except a ſmall thicket of beech, filberd, and hawthorn, that grow on the Durham ſide of the fall; the oppoſite ſide being a wall of perpendicular rocks. The fall is parted into two ſtreams, of which the ſouthern is conſtantly tumbling in three caſcades, and a ſmall ſtream iſſues out of the north ſide into it. The other falls only after violent rains.

Spital on Stanemore.

Maiden way. The Roman road leading from Whelp caſtle to Caer Vorran is called *Maiden way*, q. d. *Mai-dun*, the great ridge; and *Caer Vorwyn* may be tranſlated the *maiden fort*[l].

"Ther is a place an viii mile plaine weſt from
" Bowis a thoroughfare in Richmontſhire, cawlled
" *Maiden caſtle*, where is a great round kepe, a 60
" foot in cumpace, of rude ſtones, ſum ſmawl, ſum
" big, and be ſet *in formam pyramidis*, and in the
" top of them all is ſet one ſtone in conum, being
" a yard and half in length, ſo that the hole may be
" countid an 18 foot high, and is ſet on a hill in the
" very edge of Stanemore, and this is a limes between
" Richmondſhire and Weſtmoreland[m]." "Maiden
" caſtle, where now is nothing but a hille dyked, is
" hard by the eaſt ſide of Wathelyng ſtreet, five
" miles a this ſide Brough[n]."

The ſpital upon Stanemore or Rerecroſs hoſpital was given to the nunnery of Maryke before 1171[o]. At the turnpike-houſe on Stanemore ſtands a cylindrical ſtone, which appears to have been a Roman milliary: all that remains of the inſcription is COH. V. *Roycroſs* ſtands within the remains of a large oblong irregular entrenchment with two openings on each of the four ſides, exactly oppoſite to each other, ten paces wide, defended by a rampart of earth and a hill within like a prætorium. The turnpike road paſſes through one end of it. About 1067 William the Conqueror and Malcolm king of Scotland concluded a peace at Newcaſtle, on theſe conditions, that Malcolm ſhould enjoy that part of Northumberland that lies between Tweed, Cumberland, and Stanemore, and do homage to the king of England for the ſame. In the midſt of Stanemore was to be ſet up a croſs with the king of England's image on one ſide and the king of Scotland on the other, to ſignify that one is marche to England and the other to Scotland. This croſs was called the *Recroſſe*, that is to ſay, the croſs of the kings[p]. The modern annaliſt of Scotland has not noticed this circumſtance which if it happened at all muſt have happened five or ſix years later when he dates the homage of Malcolm 1072[q].

Maiden caſtle. *Maiden* caſtle is ſquare with inner ramparts of

[h] Lel. I. 94. [i] Ib. V. 115.
[l] We have another Caer Vorwyn among the Ordevices.
[m] Lel. V. 116. [n] Ib. VIII. 70.
[o] Tann. 677. Burt. 135.
[p] Hector Boetius B. XII. p. 267. Holinſh. Chron. of Scot. 255.
[q] Dalrymple, Ann. of Scot. I. p. 13.
• Tan. 673.

ſtone and outer ones of earth, each ſide 40 paces in length. The aſcent on the ſide oppoſite to Brough very ſteep for above a mile: on the ſouth it is inacceſſible by a precipice, and on the north the ground is everywhere rugged and mountainous[r].

Earls and Dukes of Richmond.

James I. created Henry Lodowic duke of Lenox earl of Richmond October 6, 1613, and afterwards, in 1623 earl of Newcaſtle on Tine and duke of Richmond. He died the ſame year. After him his nephew James Stewart, duke of Lenox and earl of March, was by Charles I. created duke of Richmond Auguſt 8, 1641, and ſucceeded 1655 by his ſon Eſme, who dying young 1660, was ſucceeded by Charles earl of Lichfield his couſin german. He died without iſſue 1672[s]. Charles Lenox, natural ſon of Charles II. by Louiſa Querouaille, afterwards ducheſs of Portſmouth, was Auguſt 9, 1675 created baron of Setrington, earl of March, duke of Richmond, duke of Lenox, earl of Darnley and baron Methuen of Torbolton in Scotland, and 168$\frac{3}{4}$ duke of Aubigne in France. He died 1723, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon and nameſake, who died 1749-50 at Godelming, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon and nameſake 3d and preſent duke.

[r] Hutchinſon, p. 19.

[s] Dugd. Bar. II. 426.

Rare Plants found in Yorkſhire.

Acer *Pſeudoplatanus*. The Greater Maple, or Sycamore tree; in hedges: not uncommon.

Acroſtichum *ſeptentrionale*. Forked or Horned Fern; on *Ingleborough* mountain.

Actæa *ſpicata*. Herb Chriſtopher, or Baneberries; in a glen called *Whitfell* Gill, or *Arthur foſs*, near *Aſkrig*, and elſewhere.

Agaricus *piperatus*. Pepper Agaric; in *Marton* wood near *Craven*.

Aira *aquatica*, β diſtans. A variety of Water Hair-Graſs; in ſandy places.

—— *montana*. Mountain Hair Graſs; on ſandy heaths.

Alchemilla *vulgaris*. Common Ladies Mantle; in paſtures not uncommon.

Aliſma *ranunculoides*. Leſſer Water Plantain; in *Giggleſwick Tarn*, plentifully.

Allium *arenarium*. Broad leaved Mountain Garlic; in a paſture at the back of the *Dun horſe* at *Ingleton*.

—— *carinatum*. Mountain Garlic; among rocks at *Girling Trough*, near *Coniſtone*, *Kilnſay*, and elſewhere.

Anchuſa *ſempervirens*. Evergreen Alkanet; in the lanes about *Giggleſwick*, and in the road between *Settle* and *Ingleborough*.

Andromeda *polifolia*. Marſh Ciſtus, or Wild Roſemary; on turfy bogs: near *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.

Anemone *Pulſatilla*. Paſque Flower; in mountainous paſtures: near *Pontefract*, and elſewhere.

Anthoceros *punctatus*. Spotted Anthoceros; in ſhady places in a lane a mile from *Heptonſtal*.

Aquilegia *alpina*. Mountain Columbine; on *Ingleborough*.

—— *vulgaris*. Columbines; near *Whitwell*.

Arenaria *verna*. Mountain Chickweed; on the mountains about *Settle*, and elſewhere.

Aſplenium *Ruta muraria*. Wall Rue, or White Maiden hair; on the rocks about *Settle*, and elſewhere.

—— *Scolopendrium*. Harts tongue; on mountains.

—— *Trichomanes*. Common Maidenhair; on ſtone walls and rocks common.

—— *viride*. Green Maidenhair, on wet rocks.

Aſtragalus *arenarius*. Purple Mountain Milkwort; in ſandy paſtures and meadows about *Doncaſter*, and elſewhere.

Athamanta *Meum*. Common Spingle Meum Bald or Bawd Money; on the banks of a moiſt meadow at *Scamonden*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade; in *Haſlewood*, and at *Knareſborough*, plentifully.

Bromus *giganteus*. Tall Brome Graſs; under the ſtone walls in the road from *Settle* to *Giggleſwick*, and elſewhere.

Bromus *nemoralis*. Hairy-ſtalked Brome Graſs; in woods and hedges.

Bryum *æſtivum*. Spring Bryum; on *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.

Bryum *extinctorium*. Extinguiſher Bryum;
—— *paludoſum*. Dwarf Bryum; on ſandy and turfy bogs;
—— *rigidum*. Rigid Bryum;
—— *ſericeum*. Silky Bryum;
} on *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.

Byſſus *ſaxatilis*. Rock Byſſus; on chalky rocks and ſtones.

Campanula *hederacea*. Ivy leaved Bell flower; near *Halifax*, and about *Sheffield*.

—— *hybrida*. Leſſer Venus Looking-glaſs, or Codded Corn Violet; in corn fields.

—— *latifolia*. Giant Throatwort, or Canterbury bells; near *Settle*, and elſewhere.

Cardamine *impatiens*. Impatient Ladies Smock; on *Giggleſwick Scar*, and elſewhere.

Carduus *helenoides*. Melancholy Thiſtle; in fields near *Giggleſwick*, in *Skirrith* wood, and elſewhere.

Carex *diſtans*. Looſe Carex; on boggy grounds not uncommon.

—— *limoſa*. Brown Carex; on turfy bogs.

—— *pulicaris*. Flea Carex; on *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.

—— *inflata*. Bottle Carex; on bogs.

—— *veſicaria*. Bladder Carex; on the ſides of ditches, not uncommon.

Carum *Carvi*. Carraways; in meadows and paſtures: about *Hull*, plentifully.

Chara *flexilis*. Smooth Chara; in a bog at *Knaresborough*.

—— *hiſpida*. Prickly Chara; in ditches and lakes.

Chryſoſplenium *alternifolium*. Alternate leaved Golden Saxifrage; on bogs: near *Bingley*, and elſewhere.

—— *oppoſitifolium*. Round-leaved Golden Saxifrage; on banks of rivulets: on the north ſide of *Ingleborough*.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long-leaved Water Hemlock; in watry places; at *Newſham Car*, near *Thirſk*.

Cineraria *paluſtris*. Jagged leaved Fleabane; near the eaſt end of *Shirty* Pool near *Ruſhy* moor.

Cochlearia *officinalis* β Grœnlandica. A variety of Common Scurvy Graſs; by the river *Ribble*, near *Settle*, and elſewhere.

Colchicum *autumnale*. Meadow Saffron; in a paſture cloſe by *Milſeur Luſh* near *Kilnſay*, and elſewhere.

Comarum *paluſtre*. Marſh Cinquefoil; in *Giggleſwick Tarn*, near *Settle*, and elſewhere.

Conferva *ægagropila*. Globe Conferva, or Moor Balls; in *Walling fen* moor, 12 miles weſt of Hull, a lake of 1 or 200 acres, on a large common, ſubject to be overflowed by ſalt water from the Humber. This lake has been drained ſince theſe vegetable balls were deſcribed in Phil. Tranſ. XLVII. p. 498.

Conferva

Conferva *nigra*. Black Conferva; on the ſea ſhore.
——— *multiflora*. Solomon's ſeal; in Lord *Fauconberg's* woods at *Newby*.
——— *fulva*. Short Conferva; } on the ſhore.
——— *paraſitica*. Winged Conferva; }
Convallaria *maialis*. Lilly Convally, or May Lilly; on *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.
——— *multiflora*. Solomon's Seal; in Lord *Fauconberg's* woods at *Newbray*.
——— *polygonatum*. Sweet Solomon's Seal; in the rocky part of *Sykes* wood near *Ingleton*, and elſewhere.
Cornus *herbacea*. Dwarf Honey Suckle; on *Pickering* moor, and near *Doncaſter*.
Cotyledon *lutea*. Yellow Navel-wort; on walls and wet rocks in the eaſt part of *Yorkſhire*.
Cratægus *Aria*. White Beamtree; in woods.
Cynoſurus *cæruleus*. Blue Dog's-tail Graſs; on the rocks near *Settle*, and elſewhere.
Cypripedium *Calceolus*. Ladies Slipper; in *Helks* wood near *Ingleton*, and in the neighbourhood of *Kilnſay*.
Draba *muralis*. Speedwell leaved Whitlow Graſs; on *Arnber Scar* near *Arncliff* in *Littendale*; and in *Malham* Cove.
——— *incana*. Wreathed-podded Whitlow Graſs; on rocks about *Settle*, and elſewhere.
Dryas *octopetala*. Mountain Dryas; on *Arn Cliff Cloud*, a mountain near *Arn Cliff* in *Littendale* near *Kilnſay*.
Empetrum *nigrum*. Crow or Crakeberries; on mountains: on the ſides of *Ingleborough*, plentifully.
Epilobium *anguſtifolium*. Roſe-bay Willowherb; in *Graſswood* near *Kilnſay*; among the rocks and meadows near *Sheffield*, and elſewhere.
Eriophorum *vaginatum*. Single headed Cotton Graſs; on peat bogs frequent; in the aſcent to *Ingleborough*.
Eryngium *campeſtre*. Common Eryngo; in ſea meadows, at *Millington*.
Feſtuca *elatior*. Tall Feſcue Graſs; on the ſides of the river *Ribble*, near *Settle*, plentifully.
——— *ovina* β vivipara. Viviparous Sheeps Feſcue Graſs; on the bogs near the ſummits of *Ingleborough*.
Fucus *confervoides*. Rough Fucus; } on ſubmarine
——— *dentatus*. Dentated Fucus; } rocks and ſtones
——— *fibroſus*. Fibrous Fucus; } at *Scarborough*.
——— *filum*. Thread Fucus; on the ſhore at *Whitby*.
——— *muſcoides*. Thorny Fucus; }
——— *ovalis*. Ovate Fucus; } in the ſea at
——— *pinnatus*. Pinnated Fucus; } *Scarborough*.
——— *tamariſcifolius*. Tamariſk Fucus; }
——— *tomentoſus*. Woolly Fucus; }
Galeopſis *Tetrahit* δ. Nettle Hemp with a party-coloured flower; in corn fields near *Settle*.
——— *villoſa*. Hairy Dead Nettle; in ſandy corn fields.
Galium *boreale*. Croſs-leaved Ladies Bedſtraw; on the hills between *Kilnſay* and *Graſswood*, and elſewhere.
Galium *montanum*. Mountain Ladies Bedſtraw; on the rocks common.
Gentiana *Amarella*. Autumnal Gentian; on limeſtone hills and paſtures
Gentiana *pneumonanthe*. Calathian Violet; in *Tatterſhall* park, *Stockton moor*, &c.
Geranium *Columbinum*. Long-ſtalked Dovesfoot Cranesbill; in corn fields and mountainous meadows.
——— *lucidum*. Shining Dovesfoot Cranesbill; on ſtone fences about *Settle*, and elſewhere.
——— *moſchatum*. Muſk Cranesbill, or Muſcovy; about *Craven*.
Geranium *phæum*. Spotted Cranesbill; in mountainous paſtures: at *Clapham*; in the weſt riding.
——— *pyrenaicum*. Mountain Cranesbill; in meadows and paſtures: between *Bingley* and *Kighley*.
——— *ſanguineum*. Bloody Cranesbill; on rocks and mountains: about *Settle* and *Malham*.
——— *ſylvaticum*. Wood Cranesbill; in paſtures and woods about *Settle*, and elſewhere.
Geum *rivale*. Water Avens; in paſtures and woods not uncommon.
Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed, or Catsfoot; upon *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.
Helleborus *viridis*. Wild Black Hellebore; in *Keddal* lane near *Leeds*.
Hieracium *murorum*. Wall Hawkweed, or Golden Lungwort; on the rocks near the Water fall at *Ayſgarth* force.
——— *paludoſum*. Succory-leaved Hawkweed; in wet meadows: about *Craven* plentifully, and elſewhere.
——— *ſubaudum*. Shrubby Hawkweed; a variety with leaves ſpotted with red; on the rocks in *Graſs* wood, and at *Gordal*.
Hippocrepis *comoſa*. Tufted Horſeſhoe Vetch; on limeſtone rocks.
Hippophae *Rhamnoides*. Sea Buckthorn; on the ſea bank between *Whitby* and *Lyth*.
Hypericum *montanum*. Mountain St. John's Wort; in *Sykes* wood near *Ingleton*, and elſewhere.
Jaſione *montana*. Sheeps Scabious; in meadows and on heaths: near *Ingleton*.
Juncus *ſylvaticus*. Great hairy Wood Ruſh; in *Whitfell Gill*, near *Aſkrig*, and elſewhere.
Jungermannia *ciliaris*. Fern Jungermannia; in wet woods, heaths, and banks of rivers.
——— *puſilla*. Dwarf Jungermannia; in *Graywood* near *Caſtle Howard*.
——— *quinquedentata*. Toothed Lichenaſtrum; in wet woods and ſhady places.
——— *trichophylla*. Hairy Jungermannia; on turfy heaths near *North Bingley*.
Lathyrus *paluſtris*. Marſh Chickling Vetch; in wet meadows and paſtures.
Lathræa *ſquamaria*. Toothwort; in ſhady places and mountains; at *Newborough* and *Wetherley Grange* woods.
Leonurus *Cardiaca*. Motherwort; on rubbiſh and hedges between *Tickhill* and *Workſop*.
Lepidium *latifolium*, Dittander, or Pepperwort; in the corn between *Beningborough* and *Millington*.
Lichen *apthtoſus*. Thruſh Liverwort; on *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.
——— *atrovirens*. Greeniſh Liverwort; on rocks.
——— *cæruleſcens*. Bluiſh Liverwort; on trees near *Bradford*.
——— *craſſus*. Thick Liverwort; on rocks and heaths near *Malham*.
——— *fluviatilis*. River Liverwort; in the river near *Malham* cove.

Lichen

Lichen *gelidus*. Broad Lichen; on rocks and ſtones near *Malham* and *Ingleton*.

——— *herbaceus*. Green Liverwort; on ſtony rocks and trunks of trees.

——— *miniatus*. Cloudy Liverwort: on rocks and ſtones; at *Malham Cove* and *Knareſborough* rocks.

Liguſtrum *vulgare*. Privet; in *Graſſwood* near *Graſsington*, and elſewhere.

Lycoperdon *fornicatum*. Turret Puff-ball; on banks under hedges; near *Doncaſter*.

Lycopodium *alpinum*. Mountain Club-moſs; ——— *clavatum*. Common Club-moſs; ——— *ſelago*. Fir Club-moſs; } on the ſummits of *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.

Lyſimachia *tenella*. Purple Money Wort; on bogs.

——— *thyrſiflora*. Yellow Looſe-ſtrife with a globular ſpike; in the *Eaſt Riding* in wet places.

Melampyrum *pratenſe*. Meadow Cow-wheat; in a wood at *North Bierly*.

Melica *montana*. Mountain Melic Graſs; in *Skirrith* wood near *Ingleton*, and elſewhere.

Mentha *piperata*. Peppermint; on the right hand of the road leading from *Leeds* to *Holbeck*.

Myrica *Gale*. Gale or Sweet Willow; plentifully at *Arkham* bog.

Narciſſus *poeticus*. Common pale Daffodil or Primroſe Peerleſs; in meadows and paſtures, near *Halifax*.

Narthecium *Oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel; on bogs.

Nymphæa *alba*. White Water Lilly; in rivers and ponds; at *Sandhutton Car*, and near *Yearſley* bridge.

Ophioglоſſum *vulgatum*. Adder's Tongue; in meadows and ſides of fields, not uncommon.

Ophrys *Apifera*. Bee Orchis; in chalk meadows and paſtures.

——— *cordata*. Leaſt Twayblade; on heaths and moors as on *Blackey* moor.

——— *muſcifera*. Fly Orchis; on the hilly limeſtone paſtures at *Stackhouſe* near *Settle* and in *Skirrith* wood and near *Ingleton*.

——— *Nidus avis*. Birds Neſt: in *Thorp-arch* woods.

——— *ovata*. Twayblade; in woods and ſhady damp places: at *Kilnſay*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſpiralis*. Triple Ladies Traces; in a field by *Ledſtone* hall, *Leeds*, and at *Sprotborough* and *Malton*.

Orchis *bifolia*. Butterfly Orchis; ——— *conopſea*. Sweet Orchis; } in hilly limeſtone paſtures as on *Mill Iſland* near *Settle*.

Ornithogalum *luteum*. Yellow Star of Bethlehem; about *Doncaſter*, and elſewhere.

——— *umbellatum*. Common Star of Bethlehem; by *Ledſtone* hall, *Leeds*.

Oſmunda *criſpa*. Stone Fern; among ſtones.

——— *Lunaria*. Moonwort; on *Mear* bank by *Sykes* wood, and elſewhere.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus; on bogs, not uncommon.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True Love, or One Berry; in *Kelkoe* road near *Settle*, near *Stockeld* and *Buſby*, and elſewhere.

Phallus *impudicus*. Stinking Morel, or Stinkhorns; in woods at *Rotheram*.

Phaſcum *repens*. Creeping Phaſcum; on trees.

Pimpinella *major*. Great Burnet Saxifrage; in woods.

——— *ſaxifraga*. Small Burnet Saxifrage; in the fiſſures of the limeſtone rocks about *Settle*.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Common Butterwort; on bogs, common.

Plantago *maritima*. Sea Plantain; in the road leading from *Kilnſay* to *Arncliff*, and elſewhere on the ſides of mountains near *Settle*.

Polemonium *cæruleum*. Jacob's Ladder; at *Malham* or *Maum cove*; by the ſide of the rivulet and in *Coniſtone Dib*, in a low wood, alſo at *Arnber Scar*.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. Snake weed; in wet meadows.

——— *hydropiper* β minus. Small Creeping Arſmart; near the *Foſs*, *York*.

Polypodium *Dryopteris*. Branched Polypody; about *Kilnſay*, among limeſtones on the right hand ſide of the *Girling Trough* near *Coniſton*.

——— *fragile*. Brittle Polypody; common on rocks, caſtles, and walls.

——— *Phægopteris*. Wood Polypody; in wet ſhady fiſſures of rocks.

Potentilla *fruticoſa*. Shrub Cinquefoil; on the banks of the *Tees* near *Thorp* and *Eggleſton* abbey.

Potentilla *opaca*. Small rough Cinquefoil; in paſtures near *Kippax*.

——— *verna*. Spring Cinquefoil; on a ſtone wall at *Carlow nick* adjoining the weſt end of the *Cray* paſtures near *Carr-end*.

Primula *farinoſa*. Bird's Eye; on bogs, common.

Prunus *padus*. Bird Cherry; in woods.

Pyrola *minor*. Leſſer Winter Green; in woods near *Clapham*.

——— *rotundifolia*. Common Winter Green; in *Hackfall* wood near *Grewelthorpe*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſecunda*. Dented-leaved Winter Green; in *Haſlewood* near *Sir Walter Vavaſor's* park.

Ranunculus *lingua*. Great Spearwort; in marſhes and ditches near *Beverley*.

Rhamnus *frangula*. Black Berry bearing Alder; in *Thorp-arch* woods.

Rhodiola *roſea*. Roſewort; on mountains.

Ribes *alpinum*. Mountain Currants; in woods and hedges.

——— *rubrum*. Red Currants; on the edges of the wet ditches.

Roſa *villoſa*. Apple Roſe; in *Graſſwood* near *Kilnſay*, and elſewhere.

Rubus *Chamæmorus*. Cloudberry; on the higheſt mountains about *Settle* and *Ingleton*.

——— *Idæus*. Raſpberry; in *Graſſwood* near *Kilnſay*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſaxatilis*. Stone Bramble; in mountainous woods about *Settle*, and elſewhere.

Salix *arenaria*. Sand Willow; in ſandy paſtures between *Kilnſay* and *Arncliff*.

——— *Helix*. Spurge-leaved Willow; in watery places, common.

——— *herbacea*. Herbaceous Willow; in damp ſituations on mountains.

——— *pentandra*. Sweet Willow; on mountains; about *Kilnſay*, and elſewhere.

——— *reticulata*. Round leaved Dwarf Willow; on the top of *Ingleborough*, and on a hill called *Whernſide* near *Ingleborough*.

Samolus *valerandi*. Water Pimpernel; on bogs.

Sanguiſorba

Sanguiſorba *officinalis*. Great or Meadow Burnet; common in paſtures.

Saponaria *officinalis*. Soap Wort; at *Merton* bridge, on the *Swale*.

Satyrium *viride*. Frog Orchis; on the moiſt hilly paſtures about *Settle*.

——— *albidum*. White Satyrium; in wet meadows; about *Malham*.

Saxifraga *autumnalis*. Autumnal Saxifrage; on the moiſt rocks of *Ingleborough*, and elſewhere.

——— *hypnoides*. Ladies Cuſhion; on mountains.

——— *oppoſitifolia*. Purple Saxifrage; on *Ingleborough* and *Pennigent*.

Scabioſa *Columbaria*. Mountain Scabious; on limeſtone rocks.

Scandix *odorata*. Sweet Cicely; under the ſtone walls about *Settle*, at the entrance into *Kilnſay* and in *Whitfell Gill* near *Aſkrig*.

Schœnus *compreſſus*. Flat-headed Bog-ruſh; in wet boggy places about *Ingleton*.

——— *nigricans*. Black Bog-ruſh; on a bog in *Skirrith* wood near *Ingleton*.

Scirpus *acicularis*. Leaſt upright Club Ruſh; on the edge of a rivulet near *Giggleſwick Tarn* which runs from the ebbing and flowing well.

——— *cæſpitoſus*. Heath Club Ruſh; on moors.

Scrophularia *vernalis*. Yellow Figwort; in hedges, near *Newborough*.

Senecio *ſarracenicus*. Broad-leaved Ragwort; in wet meadows and paſtures: about *Clapham*.

Sedum *anglicum*. Mountain Stonecrop; on rocks, *Ingleborough*, and *Clapham*.

——— *villoſum*. Marſh Stonecrop; on the ſides of *Ingleborough*.

Selinum *paluſtre*. Marſh Selinum; in marſhes near *Doncaſter*.

Serapius *latifolia* β. A variety of common Helleborine; in *Sykes* wood, and elſewhere.

——— ——— γ *paluſtris*. Marſh Helleborine; in the boggy part of *Sykes* wood alſo near *Kilnſay*, and elſewhere.

——— *longifolia*. White-flowered Baſtard Hellebore; under *Brakenſtrow* near *Ingleton*.

——— *longifolia* β. A variety of White-flowered Baſtard Hellebore; ——— ——— γ. Another variety } in woods and buſhy places about *Clapham* and *Ingleton*.

Silene *noctiflora*. Nottingham Catchfly; in corn fields near *Wetherby*.

Siſon *inundatum*. Leaſt Water Parſnep; near the *Foſs* at *York*.

Solidago *Cambrica*. Welch Golden Rod; on mountains.

Spergula *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurry; on bogs about *Settle*, and elſewhere.

Splachnum *vaſculoſum*. Orange Splachnum; on wet mountains and heaths.

Staphylæa *pinnata*. Bladder Nut Tree; in hedges near *Pontefract*.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift Sea Gilly Flower; in *Bleaberry-gill* at the head of *Stockdale field* near *Settle*.

Stellaria *nemorum*. Broad-leaved Stitchwort; in wet woods and hedges.

Stratiotes *Aloides*. Freſh Water Soldier; in ſlow rivers and ponds; at *Stork*, near *Beverly*.

Taxus *baccata*. Eugh; on rocks at *Giggleſwick Scar*.

Thalictrum *minus*. Leſſer Meadow Rue; in *Skirrith* wood near *Ingleton*, and elſewhere.

Thlaſpi *montanum*. Mountain Mithridate Muſtard; in the mountainous paſtures in the road from *Settle* to *Malham*, and in the paſtures about the ebbing and flowing well a mile from *Settle* towards *Ingleborough*.

Trichomanes *tunbrigenſe*. Tunbridge Trichomanes; in fiſſures of wet rocks.

Trientalis *Europæa*. Chickweed Winter-Green; in woods and on heaths: near *Bingley*, and elſewhere.

——— *Europæa* β. A variety of Winter-Green; near *Giſburgh* in *Cleveland*.

Trifolium *alpeſtre*. Long-leaved Clover; in *Skirrith* and other woods.

——— *ornithopoides*. Bird's-foot Trefoil; among the corn near *Tadcaſter*.

Triglochin *paluſtre*. Arrow-headed Graſs; common in marſhy places.

Triticum *caninum*. Bearded Wheat Graſs; on banks and highways, common.

——— *junceum*. Sea Wheat Graſs; on the ſea coaſt near *Hornſea*.

Trollius *Europæus*. Globe Flower or Locker Gowlons; in *Skirrith* wood, and elſewhere.

Turritis *hirſuta*. Hairy Tower Muſtard; on old walls and rocks.

Ulmus *campeſtris* γ. Wych Elm; in hedges and woods.

Ulva *pruniformis*. Plum Laver; in *Malham Tarn*.

Vaccinium *Myrtillus*. Bleaberry; on heaths, common.

——— *Oxycoccos*. Cranberry; on boggy places about *Settle*, and elſewhere.

——— *Vitis idæa*. Red Bilberry; on heaths.

Veronica *montana*. Mountain Speedwell; in *Stockeld* woods and *Eſcricke*.

——— *triphyllos*. Trifid-leaved Speedwell; in corn fields near *Roſſington*.

Vicia *bithynaca*. Rough Vetch; in hedges near *Doncaſter*.

—— *ſylvatica*. Wood Vetch; in *Skirrith* wood near *Ingleton*.

Viola *grandiflora*. Yellow Violet; in mountainous places frequent; about *Attarnire Cliff* near *Settle*.

—— *paluſtris*. Marſh Violet; in *Giggleſwick Tarn*, and elſewhere.

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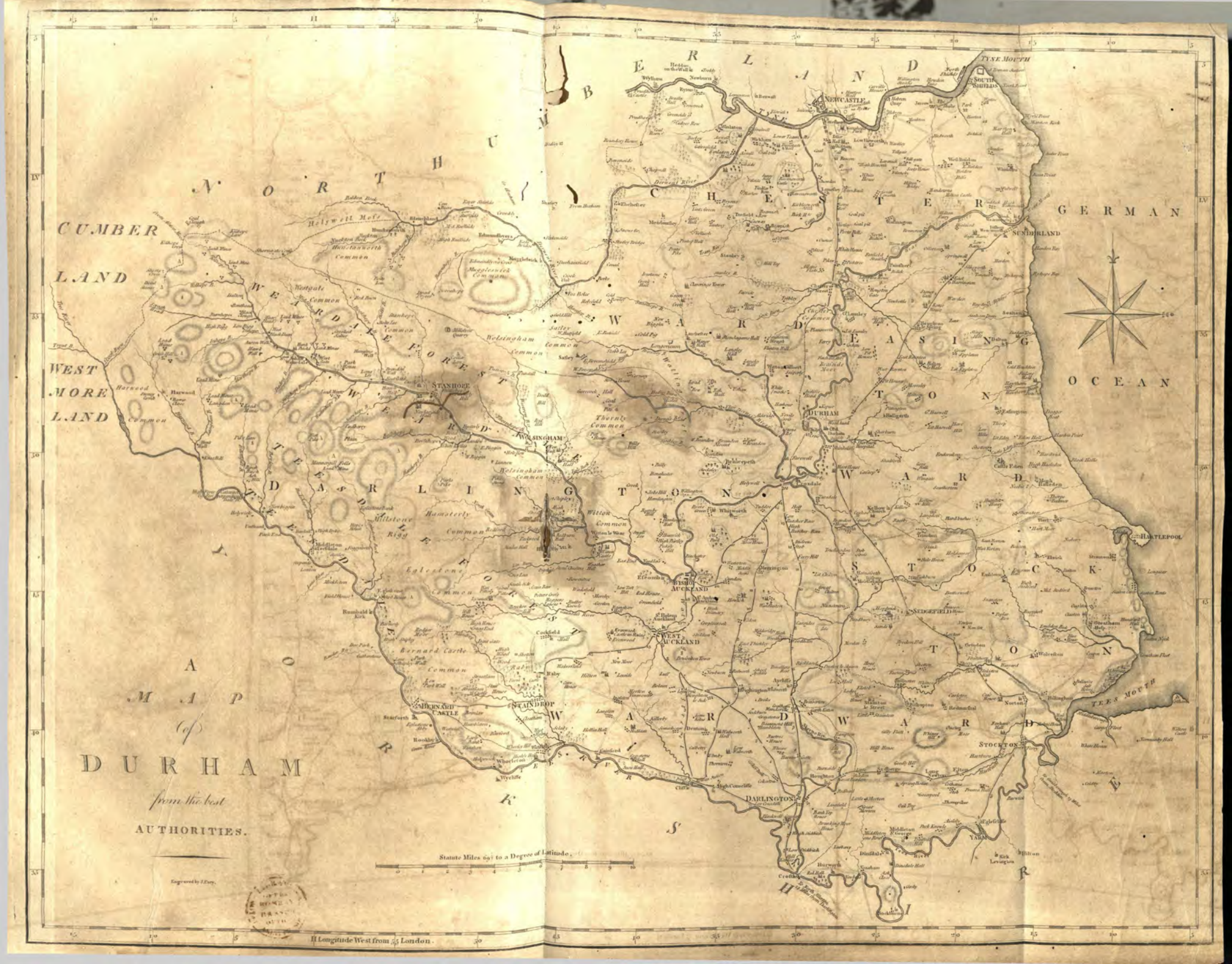

A MAP of DURHAM from the best AUTHORITIES.
Engraved by J. Ewry.
Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Longitude West from London
NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
WESTMORELAND
GERMAN OCEAN
CHESTER WARD
EASINGTON WARD
DARLINGTON WARD
STANDROP WARD
TEESDALE WARD
WEARDALE FOREST
WOLSINGHAM
DURHAM
SUNDERLAND
NEWCASTLE
TYNEMOUTH
SOUTH SHIELDS
STANHOPE
BISHOP AUCKLAND
WEST AUCKLAND
DARLINGTON
STOCKTON
HARTLEPOOL
SEDGEFIELD
BARNARD CASTLE
STAINDROP
TEES MOUTH
Hetwell Moss
Hamsterley Common
Witton Common
Thornly Common
Wolsingham Common
Westgate Common
Eglestone Common
Bernard Castle Common
Hamsterley Rigg
Tyne R.
Derwent R.
Wear R.
Tees R.

BISHOPRICK OF DURHAM.

THE biſhoprick of *Durham*, or *Dureſme*, bordering on Yorkſhire to the north, is of a triangular ſhape, the point being towards the weſt at the concurrence of the northern boundary and the ſources of the *Tees*. Towards the ſouth it is bounded throughout by the Tees; on the north firſt by a ſhort line from the point to the river Derwent, then by that river till it receives the little river *Chopwell*, and laſtly by the *Tine*. The baſe of the triangle towards the eaſt is formed by the ſea coaſt, which the German ocean laſhes furiouſly with a great noiſe.

Towards the point are open fields, thin woods, ſleek hills, with ſome veins of iron, and graſſy dales. The hills which I have called the Engliſh Apennines run acroſs this angle. Towards the eaſt or baſe of the triangle, as also on the ſides, the ſoil is very fit for cultivation, and repays the huſbandman's toil, being interſperſed with meadows, paſtures, cornfields, thickſet with towns, and rich in pit coal, which we uſe for firing in many places. Some will have this coal to be black earthy bitumen, others jet, others the Thracian ſtone, which are all proved to be the ſame by that great foſſiliſt George Agricola. Certain it is that this our coal is nothing but bitumen hardened and baked by heat under ground, for it has the ſmell of bitumen, and, if ſprinkled with water, burns fiercer and clearer: but whether it can be quenched with oil I have not tried. If the *lapis obſidianus* be found among us, I ſhould ſuppoſe that to be the ſame that is found in other parts of England, and is commonly called *Canole Coal*, being hard, ſhining, light, flaking off, and ſoon kindled to a flame. But theſe points I ſubmit to thoſe who are better acquainted with the ſecrets of Nature.

Sea Coal.

Lapis Obſidianus.

Canole Coal.

St. Cuthbert's Patrimony.

This whole tract, with others adjoining, is called by the Monks in their writings *St. Cuthbert's Land*, or *Patrimony*. They gave this name to all that belonged to the church of Durham, of which Cuthbert was accounted patron, who, being biſhop of Lindisfarn in the infancy of the Saxon church, led a life of ſuch ſanctity and purity as to be ranked among the ſaints. Our princes and nobility eſteeming him a tutelar ſaint againſt the Scots, not only paid frequent viſits of devotion to his body, which writers would perſuade us was preſerved whole and uncorrupt, but likewiſe gave him large eſtates, and granted many privileges. King Egfrid gave great revenues in York, with *Creke* beforementioned, and the city *Luguballia*, to Cuthbert himſelf in his life time, according to the hiſtory of Durham [a]. King Alfred and Guthrun the Dane [b], whom he made governor of Northumberland [c], afterwards, to uſe the words of an old book, "gave all the country be-"tween the rivers *Were* and *Tine* to Cuthbert, and "to the miniſters of his church for ever, for their "maintenance, that they might never want. They "alſo ordained that his church ſhould be a ſafe re-"fuge to all that fled to it, that whoſoever, for what-"ſoever cauſe, fled to his body, ſhould have peace "for 37 days without any pretence to the contrary." Kings Edward and Athelſtan, and Cnute or Canute the Dane, which laſt came barefoot to St. Cuthbert's ſhrine [d], not only confirmed but augmented theſe laws and privileges: nor was leſs favour ſhewn by William the Norman, from whoſe time it was declared a county palatine, and ſome of the biſhops like counts palatine engraved on their ſeal a knight armed at all points ſitting on a horſe with trappings, brandiſhing in one hand a ſword, and holding forth in the other the arms of the ſee. The biſhops had alſo their regalities, inſomuch that the effects of outlaws devolved to them and not to the king, and the common people, inſiſting on their privileges, refuſed to ſerve the king in Scotland, alleging, as the regiſter of Durham is my authority, "that they were Haliwerke folkes, "i. e. perſons inliſted in ſacred ſervices, and held "their lands to defend St. Cuthbert, and that they "were not obliged to go out of the biſhopric be-"yond Tine or Tees for king or biſhop." But Edward I. firſt broke through theſe privileges. For, acting himſelf as honorary arbitrator between biſhop Anthony Bec and the Prior, who warmly diſputed about their lands, and they not acquieſcing in his determination [e], "he ſeized, ſays my author, the "biſhop's liberties into his own hands, and made "ſtrict enquiry, and offered great violence to pri-"vilege." The church, however, afterwards recovered her rights, and held them inviolate [f] to the time of Edward VI. to whom, on the diſſolution of the ſee, all its revenues and privileges were granted by parliament. Queen Mary ſoon after re eſtabliſhed it with the ſame authority, and reinſtated the church in all the rights it now enjoys. For lately James Pilkington ſued queen Elizabeth for all the lands and chattels of Charles Nevill, earl of Weſtmoreland, and other outlaws in this county, who had waged war againſt their country, and would have proſecuted his claim, had not parliament interpoſed, and for that time, as it is expreſſed, awarded it to the queen, becauſe ſhe had at her own great expence delivered both the biſhop and the ſee from the rebels.

[a] Biſhop Gibſon obſerves, his charter, whether genuine or ſpurious, mentions no ſuch thing. Simeon Dunelm. indeed, or rather abbot Turgot, ſay, that "Creke was given him by this king, that in his way he might have a manſion to reſt at," probably in his attendance on the court at York. G. But the charter mentions both Creke and Luguballia. Smith's Bede, Appp. p. 782. and Sim. Dunelm. ed. Bedford, p. 47.

[b] Malmeſb. II. 23.

[c] Alfred and Guthrun, whom our hiſtorians call alſo Guthred, Cuthred, Goring, Gurmund, ſeem to have divided between them the whole kingdom, and to have enacted laws jointly to be obſerved by the Engliſh and Danes. G.

[d] from a place called *Garmondway*, five miles from Durham. G.

[e] or, as others ſay, provoked at the biſhop's joining the earls Mareſchal and Hereford. G.

[f] except certain liberties taken away by ſtatute, and annexed to the crown. G.

But it is time to wave theſe matters, and return to the deſcription of places.

Tees r. Teiſis, Tueſis.

The river which defends the ſouth ſide of this county is called in Latin *Teiſis* and *Teiſa*, in common language *Tees*, by Polydore Vergil, an Italian, who had his own *Atheſis* or *Adige* in mind, without any reaſon *Atheſis*; and in Ptolemy it ſeems to have the name of ΤΟΥΑΣΙΣ and TVESIS, though by the fault of the tranſcribers its name is miſplaced. For that Geographer having placed the TVESIS and TINA in the remote part of Britain, now inhabited by the Scots, and this county being incloſed between the *Tees* and *Tine*, if I might preſume to correct the old Geographer, I ſhould reſtore theſe to their proper places, and that too I hope, with the leave of the Scots, who have no rivers for whom they can juſtly claim theſe names. The *Tees* riſes in the waſte of Stanemore, and hurrying with it many brooks from all parts ruſhing over rocks, among which at *Egleſton* (where Conan, earl of Britanny and Richmond, founded a monaſtery [g]), they cut marble, firſt arrives at *Bernard Caſtle*, built and named from *Bernard Balliol*, great-grandfather of John Balliol, king of Scotland. But this John Balliol, whom Edward I. had declared king of Scotland, loſt this caſtle with his other eſtates in England for having broken his allegiance to Edward. At the ſame time the king being diſpleaſed with Anthony biſhop of Durham "took from him this caſtle, with its appurtenances (as the regiſter of Durham has it), "and beſtowed it on the earl of Warwick, *Herks* "and *Hertnes* on Robert Clifford, *Kewerſton* on "Jeffrey de Hartlepool, which the biſhop had held "after the forfeiture of J. de Balliol, R. de Brus, "and Chriſtopher de Seton." But a few years after biſhop Lewis de Bellomont of the blood royal of France, who is repreſented as totally void of learning, commenced a ſuit for this caſtle and the other eſtates, and obtained his cauſe, ſentence being given in theſe words: "The biſhop of Durham ought to "have the forfeitures of war within the liberties of "his biſhoprick, as the king has them without." Near it is *Stretlham*, where long lived the famous and knightly family of *Bowes*, which often on emergent occaſions did ſingular ſervice to their king and country. They derive their deſcent from William *de Arcubus*, to whom, as I have read, Alan the Black, earl of Britanny and Richmond, granted for arms "the ſhield of Britanny charged with three bows."

Egleſton.

Bernard c.

Stretlham.

Standrope.

Not five miles hence, a little further from Tees is *Standrope*, called alſo *Stainthorp*, or *the ſtoney town*, a little market town, where was a collegiate church, the work and burial place of the *Nevilles*. Near this is *Rabye*, which Cnute, or Canute, king of Denmark, gave to the church of Durham [h], together with the country round it, "and Stanthorpe to hold "freely for ever. From which time (as my author "ſays), the family of Neville, or de Nova Villa, "held Raby of the church, paying £. 4. and a "ſtag yearly." They derive their deſcent from Waltheof, earl of Northumberland, of whoſe poſterity Robert, ſon of *Maldred*, and lord of Raby, marrying the daughter of Jeffrey *Neville*, a Norman (whoſe grandfather Gilbert Neville is reported to have been admiral to king William I.) his iſſue took the name of Nevill, and grew up to a moſt numerous and potent family, who built here a very ſpacious caſtle, which was their firſt and principal ſeat. Theſe two places, Stainthorp and Raby, are ſeparated only by a ſmall ſtream, which, after a courſe of a few miles, falls into the Tees near *Selaby*, where is now the ſeat of the *Brackenbury* family, conſiderable both for their antiquity and intermarriages with the heireſſes of *Denton* and *Wicliff*.

Raby caſtle.

Family of *Neville*.

Selaby.

Tees proceeding hence by *Sockburne*, the habitation of the antient and noble family of *Cogniers*, of which were the barons *Cogniers* of *Hornby* (whoſe eſtate greatly increaſed by marriage with the heireſſes of *Darcy* of *Menill*, and William *Nevill*, earl of Kent, and lord *Fauconberg*, came in the laſt age to the *Atherſtons* and *Darcies*), paſſes near *Derlington* [i], a conſiderable market town, which *Seir* [k] *ſon of Ulphus*, a Saxon, with leave of king Etheldred, gave to the church of Durham, and Hugh *Pudſey* beautified with a church and buildings. In the country hereabouts [l] are three pits of a ſurprizing depth, commonly called *Hell Kettles*, from the water heated in them by the compreſſion [m] of the air. More ſenſible perſons, with great probability, ſuppoſe them to have ſunk in ſome earthquake. For we read in the Chronicle of Tinmouth that "A. D. 1179, on "Chriſtmas day, at Oxenhall, in the territory of "Darlington, and biſhopric of Durham, the earth "lifted itſelf up like an high tower, and continued ſo "that day as it were immoveable till the evening, "when it fell down with a horrible noiſe, to the "terror of the whole neighbourhood, and the earth "ſwallowed it up, and formed there a deep pit, "which remains to this day in proof thereof." Biſhop Cuthbert Tunſtall firſt diſcovered that theſe pits had ſubterraneous paſſages and diſcharges, having found in the Teeſe a gooſe which he had marked and put into one of them for an experiment. After Derlington the Tees has no towns of more note on its banks †, but waſhes the edges of green fields and country villages with its winding ſtream, and at length throws itſelf at a wide mouth into the ſea, where it begins the baſe of the triangle on the coaſt.

Sockburne.

Barons *Cogniers.*

Derlington.

Hell Kettles Deep pits.

Hence the ſhore runs northward, interſected by ſeveral little rivers near *Gretham*, where Robert biſhop of Durham founded a handſome hoſpital, having obtained the manor of Peter lord de *Montfort*. Near this is *Claxton*, which gave name to a famous family in theſe parts, which I the more willingly mention becauſe of it was T. Claxton, a great admirer of venerable antiquity. After this the ſhore projects with one ſmall cape, ſcarce ſeven miles above the mouth of Tees, on which is *Hartlepole*, a noted market town and ſecure harbour conveniently ſituated. Bede [n] ſeems to call it Heopτu (which Huntingdon [o] tranſlates *Hart iſland*), where he ſays Heiu [p], a religious woman, formerly founded a monaſtery; if *Heorteu* be not rather the name of that ſmall tract as the regiſter of Durham ſeems to inſinuate, and elſewhere calls *Heort-neſſe*, becauſe it runs a good way into the ſea. From this for 15 miles the ſhore, ſtrait and beſprinkled with towns, affords an agreeable

Gretham.

Claxton.

Hartlepool.

A Promontory in our language is called *Neſſe.*

† The barons (*nobiles*, gentlemen. G.) named *Sur Teis* flouriſhed formerly on its banks at Dinſdale, a mile or two below Sockburn.

[g] Egleſton abbey belongs to Richmondſhire, where ſee it. p. 96.

[h] Sim. Dun. p. 164.

[i] Mr. Camden here runs up the Tees. Darlington is a mile from the Tees at Blackwall, and that four miles above Sockburn.

[k] *Styr.* Sim. Dun. p. 29. G. Cod. Dun. ap Lel. I. 52.

[l] *In hujus agro*, in a *field* belonging to this place. G.

[m] *Antiperiſtaſis.* Reverberation. G.

[n] III. 24, IV. 23.

[o] *Hertei*: i. e. *inſula cervi*, III. f. 191.

[p] or, as ſome copies, *St. Bega.*

proſpect

Vedra r.

Were r.

Witton.

Gaunleſſe r.

Aukland.

Vinovium.

Binovium.

Bincheſter.

Concerning the Deæ Matres ſee in Lancaſhire A.D. 236.

Votum ſolvit lubens merita.

Branſpeth c.

proſpect from ſea, till it opens for the river VEDRA, as Ptolomy calls what Bede [q] calls *Wire*, the Saxons Peorɣ[r], and we *Were*. This riſes in the very point of the triangle or weſtern extremity of the county from two little rivers *Kell hop* and *Burn hop*, which uniting in one aſſume this name, and haſten eaſtward through vaſt heaths, large parks belonging to the biſhop, and by *Witton*, a caſtle of the lords *Evers*, an antient and noble family in this county, being deſcended from the lords of *Clavering* and *Warkworth*, and by daughters from the barons *Veſcy* and *Atton*, and illuſtrious for their military atchievments, as Scotland can teſtify. For the little town of *Kettnes* in the further part of Scotland was given them for their ſervices by Edward I. and Henry VIII. in the laſt age conferred on them the title of baron. After this the Were, after a courſe of a few miles, receives the little river *Gaunleſſe* from the ſouth, where, at their confluence on higher ground, ſtands *Aukland*, ſo-called from *Oaks* (as *Sarron* in Greece) where it beholds the towered epiſcopal palace magnificently repaired by Anthony Bec, and the moſt beautiful bridge built about 1400 by biſhop Walter Skirlaw, who alſo enlarged this pariſh, and built a bridge over the Tees at *Yarum*. From hence the Were turns northward that it may the longer water this county, and preſently on the brow of a hill beholds the remains of an antient city, not decaying, but actually long in decay, which Antoninus call VINOVIVM, Ptolemy BINOVIVM: but in this laſt author it is ſo much miſplaced, and put as it were under another climate, that it would never have been diſcovered had not Antoninus pointed it out. We call it at preſent *Bincheſter*, and it conſiſts of not more than two houſes, but is remarkable for the ruins and traces of walls in its neighbourhood, and for the Roman coins frequently dug up called *Bincheſter pennies*, and for Roman inſcriptions, of which I lately lighted on the following on an altar:

DEAB.
MATRIB. Q. LO..
..CL. QVIN
TIANVS....COS
V. S. L. M.

Another ſtone lately dug up here, much defaced, exhibits this inſcription on cloſe inſpection:

.....
.....
TRIB. COHOR. I.
CARTOV[s].....
MARTI VICTORI
GENIO LOCI
ET BONO
EVENTVI.

I find no more about this place than that an antient book ſays that the earls of Northumberland took this with other towns from the church, when that curſed thirſt for gold ſwallowed up even the ſacred poſſeſſions of the church.

Among riſing hills on the other ſide of the Were appears *Branſpeth* caſtle, built by the *Bulmers*, and by a daughter of Bernard[t] Bulmer, who married Geffrey[u] Nevill, conveyed with other conſiderable eſtates to the latter family. The Were afterwards

Salt ſtones.

Dvnelmvm. Durham.

ruſhes over numbers of large ſtones, which unleſs it is ſwoln by rain, are never covered with water, and upon which, if water be poured and ſtirred about, it imbibes a brackiſh taſte, which is not obſervable any where elſe. At the little village of *Butterby* alſo, when the river ſinks in ſummer time, a reddiſh ſalt water ſprings out of theſe ſtones, which, by the heat of the ſun, ſo whitens and concretes, that the people hereabouts make their ſalt of it.

The river now, as if intending to form an iſland, ſurrounds almoſt on every ſide the chief city of the county, ſituate on a hill, whence the Saxons gave it the name of Dunholme. For they called a hill *Dun*, and a river iſland Holme, as we learn from Bede[x]. Of this Latin writers have made Dvnelmvm, but the common people moſt corruptly call it *Durham*[y], or *Dureſme*. Its natural ſituation is high and ſtrong, of no great extent, and of an oval form, environed by the river on all ſides, except the north, and walled round. On the ſouth part, almoſt where the river contracts itſelf, the cathedral riſes with lofty ſpires and towers. In the centre is the caſtle, ſituate as it were between two ſtone bridges over the river on the eaſt and weſt. North of the caſtle is the market place and St. Nicholas' church, whence extends to the north a long ſuburb running round within the river, as alſo others on both ſides beyond the river leading to the bridges, and having each their reſpective churches. This city is of no great antiquity. For when the monks of Lindisfarn were harraſt by the Daniſh wars, and wandered about with the reliques of St. Cuthbert not knowing where to ſettle, they at laſt, by divine admonition, if we may believe their ſtory, fixed here A. D. 995. But take the ſtory from my author of Durham[z]. "The croud of people that accom-
"panied the moſt holy father Cuthbert's body came
"to Durham, a place of natural ſtrength, and not
"very fit for habitation, entirely ſurrounded on every
"ſide with thick woods, except a ſmall plain in the
"centre, which uſed to be ploughed and ſown,
"where biſhop Aldwin afterwards erected a large
"church of ſtone. The aforeſaid prelate, aſſiſted by
"all the people and by Uthred earl of Northum-
"berland, felled and cleared away all the wood, and
"ſoon rendered the place habitable. In ſhort all the
"people from the river Coquet to the Teiſe chear-
"fully lent their aſſiſtance both to this work, and
"afterwards to build the church, never ceaſing their
"attendance till it was finiſhed. In this manner
"was the wood grubbed up, and dwellings allotted
"to every one. The aforeſaid prelate, from a fer-
"vent love to Chriſt and St. Cuthbert, began a
"comely church of no ſmall dimenſions, and bent his
"whole mind to finiſh it." Thus he.

Not many years after, thoſe Engliſh who could not ſubmit to the Norman government truſting to the natural ſituation of the place, made it the ſeat of war, and gave William the Norman no little trouble. Gulielmus Gemiticenſis[a] writes, that "they retired
"to a part of the county inacceſſible by wood and
"water, and throwing up a ſtrong rampart, ſecured
"the caſtle, which they called Dunholm, from
"whence they made frequent ſallies and maintained
"their ground there for ſome time waiting the ar-
"rival of Swene king of Denmark." But the event not anſwering their expectation, they ſecured them-

[q] Wire.
[r] Vire. Vira.
[s] perhaps *Cornov.* Cornoviorum ala was at Pons Aelii. Horſley, p. 296.
[t] Bertram. G.
[u] Robert. G.
[x]
[y] from the Norman *Dureſme*. G.
[z] Simeon Dunelm. inter X Script. p. 28.
[a] VII. c. 40.

ſelves by flight, and king William coming to Durham granted many privileges for the eſtabliſhment of the church's liberties, built the caſtle beforementioned on the top of the hill, which afterwards became the reſidence of the biſhops, and the keys of it on a vacancy in the ſee were by an antient cuſtom hung up on the ſhrine of St. Cuthbert.

When this caſtle was finiſhed William of Malmſbury, who lived about that time, gives this deſcription of the city [b]. "Durham is a hill riſing from "a level vale gradually and with a gentle aſcent to "a point, and, though its rugged and ſteep rocky "ſituation forbids all approaches of an enemy, yet "the moderns have erected a caſtle on the hill. At "the foot of the hill runs a river well ſtocked with "fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon." Nearly at the ſame time, as the antient book relates, biſhop William de Carilepho, who placed the monks here after the univerſal deſtruction of their houſes by the Danes, pulled down the church which Aldwin had built, and began another in a better ſtyle, which his ſucceſſor Ralph finiſhed, and biſhop Nicolas Fernham, and prior Thomas Melſcomb [c] added a new fabric A. D. 1242. A long time after biſhop W. Skirlaw added to the weſt end of the church a beautiful piece of building called the *Gallilee*, and removed into it venerable Bede's marble tomb. Hugh Pudſey had formerly begun a building here, into which, according to the old book, "women were allowed to enter, "who, being debarred perſonal acceſs to the more "retired receptacles of the bodies of the ſaints, "might receive comfort from the ſight of ſaints." This biſhop Ralph, as our hiſtorian relates, "levelled and opened an area between the church and "caſtle, which was covered with houſes, that "no pollution might accrue to the church or "danger from fire. Though the city was ſtrong "by nature, he made it ſtronger and more mag-"nificent by a wall which he drew from the "choir of the church to the keep of the caſtle "lengthwiſe." This wall is now decaying by age, and without having ever felt the violence of enemies, as far as I can learn. For when David Brus, king of Scotland, ravaged the country with fire and ſword to 1346. *Beaupark*, or *Bereparke*, a park in the ſuburbs, while Edward III. was engaged at the ſiege of Calais, Henry Piercy and William Zouch, archbiſhop of York, with troops raiſed in haſte, met the Scots, and charged them ſo vigorouſly, that they almoſt totally cut off the two foremoſt ranks, made the king priſoner, and caſt ſuch an alarm on the third rank, that they fled without even ſtopping in the moſt inacceſſible places till they reached home. In this famous battle, and moſt memorable ſlaughter of the Battle at *Neville's croſs.* Scots, which our hiſtorians call the battle at *Neville's croſs*, the flower of their nobility was ſlain, their king taken, and they were forced to give up a conſiderable territory, and many caſtles on the borders. So much for Durham, of which I ſhall take my leave with this diſtich of Necham, and hexaſtich of Johnſton:

Arte ſituque loci munita, Dunelmia, ſalve,
Qua floret ſanctæ religionis apex.

Hail, Durham, both by art and nature ſtrong,
To whom the glories of our faith belong.

Vedra ruens rapidis modo curſibus, agmine leni,
Seque minor celebres ſuſpicit urbe viros,
Quos dedit ipſa olim, quorum & tegit oſſa ſepulta,
Magnus ubi ſacro marmore BEDA *cubat.*
Se jactant aliæ vel religione vel armis,
Hæc armis cluit, hæc religione potens.

Here rapid Were retains its furious ſtream,
And ſhrunk below its wonted ſize beholds
A city that may glorious children claim,
Whoſe aſhes it with due reſpect infolds,
And farfam'd BEDE in ſacred marble holds.
Others may ſeek renown in arms or faith,
The double praiſe this famous city hath.

I need not enlarge on the diſplacing of the monks, and ſettling in their ſtead 12 prebendaries and two archdeacons, and the changing the name of prior into the ſtyle of dean, theſe things being univerſally known [d]. This city is in 22° of longitude, and in latitude 54° 57′.

Gallilee.

Below Durham to the eaſt I muſt not forget to mention a handſome hoſpital founded by that wealthy prelate and momentary earl of Northumberland Hugh *Pudſey* "for lepers, as Neubrigenſis [e] remarks, with "a profuſe but not altogether reputable liberality: "by his power perverting the property of other "men to this religious work, while he grudged ſo "much of his own as would have been ſufficient for "it." He appointed, however, a revenue for 65 lepers beſides prieſts.

The Were proceeding now with a ſtraiter courſe northward, paſſes by *Finchale*, where t. Henry II. Godric [f], a man of primitive and Chriſtian ſimplicity, totally devoted to God, led a ſolitary life to his death, and was buried on the ſpot, "where, as "William of Newburgh before cited has it [g], he "uſed to fall down on his knees at his devotion, or "lie down in his ſickneſs." By this holy ſimplicity he acquired ſuch veneration for his character that R. brother of that wealthy biſhop Hugh Pudſey honoured his memory with a ſmall church. Hence the Were flows by *Lumley* caſtle in the middle of a park, the antient ſeat of the *Lumleys*, who are deſcended from Liulphus, a conſiderable nobleman in theſe parts in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, who married Aldgitha, daughter of Aldred, earl of Northumberland. Of theſe Marmaduke bore the arms of his mother (in right of whom he came to the fine eſtate of the *Thwengs*) Arg. a feſs G. between three Parrots Vert; the Lumleys having before borne ſix Parrots Arg. in a field G. For ſhe was eldeſt daughter of Marmaduke *Thweng*, lord of *Kilton*, and one of the heireſſes of Thomas Thweng her brother. Ralph, ſon of this Marmaduke, was created firſt baron Lumley by Richard II. which title is now enjoyed by John the 9th from him, a moſt reſpectable old man, of conſummate worth and unſpotted character, and adorned with all the characteriſtics of true nobility.

Finchale.

Lumley c. Barons *Lumley.*

Oppoſite to it, on the other ſide of the river, ſtands *Cheſter upon the ſtreet*, called by the Saxons *Cheſter on the Street.*

[b] De geſt. Pontif. III. p. 157. b. [c] Melſamby. G.

[d] And unwilling I am to remember how this biſhopric was diſſolved by a private ſtatute, and all the poſſeſſions thereof given to Edward VI. when private greedineſs edged by churchmen did grinde the church and withdrew much from God, wherewith Chriſtian piety had formerly honoured God. But queen Mary repealed that ſtatute, and reſtored the ſaid biſhopric with all the poſſeſſions and franchiſes thereof, that God might enjoy his own. Holland.

[e] V. c. 10. [f] M. Par. p. 107—121. [g] II. 20.

Concearten,

CONDERCVM Conceaster, whence I ſhould ſuppoſe it CONDERCVM, where the Notitia informs us the firſt wing of the Aſtures were ſtationed in the Roman times *ad lineam valli*, as it is expreſſed, it being but a few miles from the wall to be hereaftermentioned. The biſhops of Lindisfarn ſheltered themſelves here with the body of Cuthbert during the Daniſh violences; in memory of which when Egelric, biſhop of Durham, laid the foundations of a new church there, he found ſuch a quantity of money buried [h] as enabled him to reſign his biſhoprick, and, returning to Peterborough, of which he was before abbot, he made roads through the fens, and executed other works at a greater expence. And, long after this, Anthony Bec, biſhop of Durham [i], founded here a collegiate church for a dean and ſeven prebendaries, in which the aforementioned lord Lumley placed in proper order the monuments of his anceſtors in a regular ſucceſſion from Liulphus to our time, which he had collected out of the ruined monaſteries, or cauſed to be made anew. Further inland, almoſt in the middle of the triangle, is another ſmall village, lately remarkable for a college for a dean and prebendaries, founded by the ſame biſhop, and called *Lanchester*, which I once thought LONGOVICVS.

Lanchester. LONGOVICVS.

Hilton caſtle.

Monks Weremouth.

But to return to the Were, which now turns eaſtward, and paſſing by *Hilton*, a caſtle of the Hiltons, diſcharges itſelf into the ſea at *Wiran-muth*, as Bede calls it, now *Monks Weremouth*. Of this mouth William of Malmeſbury [k] writes thus. "Here "the Were falling into the ſea receives in the calm "boſom of its mouth the ſhips that come into it "with a gentle gale. Both ſides of it are decorated "with churches by Benedictus Biſcop, who built "there two monaſteries, one dedicated to St. Peter, "the other to St. Paul. The reader of his life will "admire his induſtry in bringing over numbers of "books, and firſt introducing into England builders "in ſtone and glaſs windows."

Benedict Biſcop.

Glaziers firſt in England.

Five miles higher opens the mouth of the *Tine*, which I obſerved formed with the Derwent the north ſide of our triangle. On the Derwent, which riſes near the point of the triangle, nothing occurs remarkable but a village now called *Ebchester*, from Ebba a virgin of the blood royal of Northumberland [l], who had ſuch a character for ſanctity about the year 630, that ſhe was canonized, and has ſeveral other churches in this iſland dedicated to her, and commonly called *St. Tabbs*, for *St. Ebba's*.

Ebchester.

St. Tabbs.

Gateſhead.

On the Tine we muſt take notice of *Gateſhead*, Saxon Gaetȝ Þeueð, and in our hiſtorians *Goats head*, which means the ſame, a kind of ſuburb to New Caſtle, which ſtands on the other ſide of the Tine, to which it was annexed by Edward VI. on the diſſolution of the biſhopric, but preſently after reſtored to the ſee by queen Mary. The common people believe this to be much older than New Caſtle. As this place and New Caſtle ſeem formerly to have made one town divided only by the river, if I ſhould ſuppoſe it that ſtation on the borders called under the lower emperors GABROSENTVM, and defended by the 2d cohort of Thracians, and that it retained its antient name and meaning when New Caſtle ſeveral times aſſumed a new name, I hope the conjecture will not be deemed improbable: for the Britans uſe *Gaffr* for a goat, and *Hen* in compoſition for *Pen*, a head: and in almoſt the ſame ſenſe it is called by our old hiſtorians in Latin *Capræ Caput*, as *Brunduſium* in the language of the Meſſapians took its name from the head of a ſtag. I ſhould imagine this place had its name from ſome ſign of a goat's head, as in Antoninus, *Gallus Gallinaceus* in Africa, *Tres Sorores* in Spain, *Pirum* in Italy, which as ſome learned men think had their names from ſuch ſigns. Our hiſtorians almoſt unanimouſly call this *Capræ Caput*, when they relate that Walcher biſhop of Durham, whom William I. inveſted with the authority of earl of Northumberland, was ſlain here by the furious mob for his maladminiſtration. 1080.

Stat. 7 E. VI. c. 10.

GABROSENTUM.

Below this village, almoſt at the mouth of the Tine, one ſees *Girwy*, now *Jarrow*, the birth-place of venerable Bede, where was alſo antiently a ſmall monaſtery. Its founders and time of foundation we learn from this inſcription ſtill legible on the wall of the church: *Jarrow.*

DEDICATIO BASILICAE
S. PAVLI VIII KL. MAII
ANNO XVI ECFRIDI REG.
CEOLFRIDI ABB. EIVSDEMQ.
ECCLES. DEO AVCTORE
CONDITORIS ANNO IIII.

It may not be amiſs to remark that the larger churches upon the propagation of Chriſtianity were called *Baſilicæ*, becauſe the Baſilicæ of the heathens, thoſe ſtately ſtructures where the magiſtrates adminiſtered juſtice, were converted into Chriſtian churches. Whence Auſonius ſays [m], "the Baſilica "that was once appropriated to buſineſs is now to de-"votion." Or becauſe they we built in an oblong form like Baſilicæ. *Baſilica.*

Here our countryman Bede, the glory of Britain, whoſe piety and learning procured him the name of VENERABLE, applied himſelf, as himſelf tells us, to the ſtudy of the ſcriptures, and compoſed many learned volumes amid the deluge of barbariſm. "With him, ſays Malmeſbury [n], was buried almoſt "all knowledge of tranſactions to this time. For "negligence ſucceeding negligence in proceſs of "time all taſte for learning declined in this iſland." The Danes ſo ravaged this ſacred place, that in the early Norman times, when ſome were reviving the monaſtic rule in theſe parts, and biſhop Walcher gave them this ſpot, there "ſtood, according to my au-"thor [o], walls without roofs, retaining ſcarce any "ſign of their antient nobility. On theſe, how-"ever, they laid a roof of unhewn timbers, and "on them ſtraw, and ſo began to celebrate the "divine offices." *Bede.*

Biſhops of Durham.

I need not here enumerate the biſhops of Durham, who are likewiſe counts palatine. Suffice it to obſerve that from the firſt founding of the ſee here, A. D. 995, to the preſent time, there have been 35 biſhops. Of theſe four were moſt famous: Hugh Pudſey, who, for a ſum of ready money, purchaſed of king Richard I. the earldom of Northumberland for his life, and *Sathbrege* for ever [p] for his ſucceſſors, and founded the beautiful hoſpital abovementioned, and had a warm diſpute with the archbiſhop [q], "the latter contending for pre-"eminence, the former for independence, and nei-"ther for any good purpoſe," as a certain writer obſerves.

[h] As it is thought by the Romans. Holland.
[i] and patriarch of Jeruſalem. Id.
[k] De geſt. reg. I. 11.
[l] She was daughter of Ethelfred, king of Bernicia. Lel. It. VIII. 96.
[m] Gratiarum actio: *princ.* This is not Auſonius' meaning, but that in return for the numerous favours conferred by Gratian, the forum and all other places of buſineſs reſounded with grateful prayers.
[n] De geſt. reg. I. p. 12.
[o]
[p] both for 11000l.
[q] of York.

obſerves. Anthony Bec, patriarch of Jeruſalem, who threw away immenſe ſums on extravagant buildings and ſtate. Cardinal Thomas Wolſey, who wanted nothing to complete his happineſs but moderation. But his ſtory is well known. And, laſtly, Cuthbert Tunſtall, who died when I was a boy, and, if I may be allowed to ſay, rivalled them all in polite learning and ſtrictneſs of life [r], and was a great ornament to this kingdom.

In this county and Northumberland are 118 pariſh churches, beſides many chapels.

[r] and great wiſdom approved in domeſtical and foreign employments. Holland.

Since the year 1607 (wherein Mr. Camden publiſhed the laſt edition of his Britannia), there have been five biſhops of this ſee: and ſince biſhop Gibſon made this remark in 1695, there have been five more.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Durham is 35 miles long and 30 broad, and about 107 in circuit, divided into four *wards* inſtead of hundreds, has one city, eight market towns, and 80 pariſhes, contains 610,000 acres, 15,980 houſes, and 96,980 inhabitants, and ſends only four members to parliament [a].

The palatine right of the biſhops of Durham is founded on immemorial preſcription, there being no record of its being granted by any princes, before or ſince the Conqueſt, wherein it is not ſuppoſed to have been granted alſo by their predeceſſors. It proceeded at firſt from a principle of devotion to St. Cuthbert, that whatever lands were given to him, or bought with his money, he ſhould hold with the ſame freedom that the princes who gave them held the reſt of their eſtates. But this piety to the ſaint was not without its prudential purpoſes, both for the ſervice of the crown in the wars againſt Scotland, and of the county becauſe of its diſtance from the courts above. It conſiſted of all manner of royal juriſdiction both civil and military by land and ſea. For the exerciſe thereof the biſhops had their proper courts of all ſorts held in their name, and by their authority; their chancery, exchequer, and court of pleas, as well of the crown as of the county, and all other pleas and aſſizes, certifications, and juries whatſoever, and all officers belonging to them, as chancellors, juſtices, highſheriff, coroners, eſcheator, and other miniſters, as well ſuch as kings have been wont to have elſewhere in the ſaid kingdom, as ſuch as the ſaid kings have been wont to depute according to the exigency of emergent caſes, or for the ſpecial execution of acts of parliament. Thus by themſelves and their officers they did juſtice to all perſons in all caſes without the king or any of his officers interfering ordinarily in any thing. The king's writs did not run in this county, but were directed to the biſhop, or in the vacancy of the ſee to the chancellor of the palatinate. When Henry II. ſent his juſtices of aſſize hither on an extraordinary occaſion of murder and robbery, he declared by his charter that he did it by licence of the biſhop and *pro hac vice* only, and that it ſhould not be drawn into cuſtom either in his time, or in the time of his heirs, not being done but upon abſolute neceſſity, and that he would nevertheleſs have the land of St. Cuthbert to enjoy its liberties and antient cuſtoms as amply as ever. By virtue of theſe privileges there iſſue out of the biſhop's courts all ſorts of writs, original, judicial, and common, writs of proclamations upon the exigent on outlawries from ſix weeks to ſix weeks, and letters of peace on the returns and appearance of the perſons, and writs *de excommunicato capiendo* on certificates directed from the biſhop's ſpiritual chancellor to his temporal. As all writs went out in his name, he had a regiſter of writs of as much authority as that in the king's courts, and all recogniſances entered upon his cloſe rolls in his chancery, and made to him, or in his name, were as valid in this county as thoſe made to the king out of it. But now the act 27 Henry VIII. for the recontinuing of certain liberties taken from the crown directs that all writs, indictments, and all manner of proceſs in counties palatine ſhall be made only in the king's name, ſince which time all the difference in the ſtyle of proceedings in this county from others is that the *teſte* of the writ is in the name of the biſhop, according to the directions of that act. Still he is perpetual juſtice of peace within his territories (and can ſit only as ſuch), as is alſo his temporal chancellor, becauſe the chief acts of the exempt juriſdiction uſed to run through his court. All the officers of the courts, even the judges of aſſize themſelves, have ſtill their antient ſalaries or ſomething analogous from the biſhop, and all the ſtanding officers of the courts are conſtituted by his patents. When he comes in perſon to any of the courts of judicature he ſits chief in them, thoſe of aſſize not excepted, and even when judgement of blood is given, though the canons forbid any clergyman to be preſent, the biſhops of Durham did and may ſit in their purple robes on the ſentence of death, whence it uſed to be ſaid *ſolum Dunelmenſe ſtola jus dicit & enſe*. All dues, amercements, and forfeited recogniſances in the courts of the palatinate, and all deodands belong to the biſhop. If any forfeits are made either of war, or by treaſon, outlawry, or felony, even though the ſoil be the king's, they fall to the biſhop here, as to the king in other places. And, though the firſt great wound that the palatinate received was given by the alienation of Bernard caſtle and Hartlepool on the forfeitures of Baliol and Bruce, yet the biſhop's right to them was declared on full hearing; and though the poſſeſſion of them could not be retrieved, they ſtill reſort to the courts at Durham as other parts of the county do. Lands were held under the biſhop *per forinſecum ſervitium*, which is defined by Bracton to be a badge of regal right, and was a ſervice only belonging to the crown. The tenure *in capite* was common under a ſubject. The former occurs very often in the records. Indeed all the tenures of land here originate from the biſhop as lord paramount in chief. Hence he grants charters for erecting boroughs and incorporations, markets and fairs, incloſing foreſts, chaces, and warrens: licences to embattle caſtles, build chapels, found chantries, and hoſpitals, and diſpenſations with the ſtatute of Mortmain. All incloſed eſtates, as well as moors, or waſtes, to which no title can be made, eſcheat to him. He grants the cuſtody of ideots and lunatics, and had the cuſtody of minors while the cuſtom of wards and

[a] Mag. Brit. I. 606.

liveries ſubſiſted. Beſides the dependance of leaſehold or copyhold tenants on him, if any freeholders alienated their land without his licence they were obliged to ſue out his patent of pardon; and all money paid for ſuch licences belongs to him. In the article of military power the biſhop of Durham had antiently his Thanes [b], and afterwards his barons, who held of him by knights' ſervice as the reſt of the *Haliwerk folk* held of them by inferior tenures. On alarms he convened them as a parliament, with advice to aſſiſt with their perſons, dependents, and money for the public ſervice at home and abroad, and all levies of men or money were made by the biſhop's commiſſion, or by writs in his name out of the Chancery at Durham; for he had power both to coin money, and levy taxes, and raiſe and arm ſoldiers in the biſhopric from 16 to 60 years old. According as he found their ſtrength he had power to march againſt the Scots, or to conclude a truce with them. One of the biſhops built a ſtrong caſtle in his territory on the border to defend it againſt them: though no other perſon could have done this without his leave, nor the greateſt perſon in the palatinate could embattle his manſion. As the people depended on him in theſe matters, they were free from every body elſe, and when the lord warden of the marches would have ſummoned ſome of the biſhop's men to his courts, a letter was ſent from the king to forbid him under pain of forfeiting £. 1000. But now the militia of this county has been long on the ſame footing with the reſt of the kingdom, under the lord lieutenant. The only difference here is that that office has generally, though not always, been borne by the biſhop. The admiralty juriſdiction in this county belongs alſo to the biſhop, who holds the proper courts by his judges, and appoints by his patents a vice-admiral, regiſter, and marſhal or waterbailif, and other officers, and has all the privileges, forfeitures, and profits incident to this power, as royal fiſhes, ſea wrecks, duties for ſhips arriving in his ports, anchorage, beaconage, wharfage, moorage, butlerage, ulnage, &c. keys for goods or ballaſt, ferry boats, fiſhings, and weares, houſes and ſhops to the midſtream bordering on the ſouth ſide of Tine bridge. To him alſo belongs the conſervancy of waters within his diſtrict, in purſuance of which he uſed to iſſue commiſſions for prohibiting, limiting, or reducing weares or other erections in prejudice of his rivers. All ſhips of war were arrayed within the county palatine by his commiſſion and writs to his ſheriff; and when the king iſſued out writs from his admiralty to the ſheriffs of other maritime counties, he addreſſed a particular letter to the biſhop here for his concurrence, who gave commiſſions to his own ſheriff, with expreſs command, that nothing ſhould be done by the king's commiſſions without him. It is but lately that any inſtance has been known of the admiralty being ſeparated from the biſhopric, and it is now reſtored, though with ſome diminution in the honour. If the rights of this ſee, as above ſtated, have been formerly or of late conteſted, or abridged, or given, or taken away, or altered, by violence, authority, or time, it is not to be wondered at, conſidering the changes not only in the tenures of the ſubjects, but even in the royalties of this kingdom [a].

The great privileges of this church in temporal juriſdiction lead one to imagine that its ſpiritual immunities were equally extraordinary. After Paulinus departed from York, the biſhops who reſtored Chriſtianity in Northumberland placed their ſee at Lindisfarn, though not with the title of metropolitan, yet with all the eccleſiaſtical power that was then in thoſe counties. This occaſioned a great veneration for their ſucceſſors among the Saxons, beſides the particular reverence paid to St. Cuthbert. When the ſee was eſtabliſhed at Durham in the time of the Conqueror, Thomas the elder archbiſhop of York having been miraculouſly recovered of a fever at the ſhrine of the ſaint, granted to this church ſeveral immunities relating to juriſdiction, viſitations, &c. which, being confirmed by the king and parliament, and the Pope, and by ſeveral ſucceeding kings, could never be recalled, notwithſtanding the many ſtruggles and conteſts [a].

Ptolomy's *Tueſis*, or *Tuaeſis*, is to be ſought for in Scotland about Nairne [b]. *Tueſis fl.*

"The limits of Dirhamſhire is *Teſe* river. Tine river ontil he receive Darwent water [c]." *Tees r.*

"*Yade* more hath the head of Teſe, then it takith a courſe among rocks, and, receiving divers other ſmall hopes, or bekkes, cometh much by wild ground for eight or ten miles to *Egleſton* bridge, well arched, then to Barnard caſtle bridge, very fair, of three arches, then to Perſe bridge, ſumtime of five arches, but a late made new of three arches [d]."

Harriſon's deſcriptions of the Tees and Were are very exact, and take in every ſmall brook.

"The Theſe, a river that beareth and feedeth an excellent ſamon, riſeth in the *Black lowes*, above two miles eaſt weſt of the ſoutherlie head of Were called *Burdop*, and ſouth of the head of Weſt Alen, and thence runneth through *Tildale* foreſt; and taking in the *Langdon* water from north-weſt it runneth to *Durlpitt* chapel, to *Newbiggin*, and ſo to *Middleton*, receiving by weſt of each of theſe a rill coming from by north (of which the laſt is called *Hude*), and likewiſe the *Lune* afterward by ſouth-weſt that riſith at three ſeveral places, and running together in one bottom to Lathkirk bridge, then into the Teſe, which runneth to *Mickleton*, and there taking in the *Skirkwith* water goeth to *Rombaldkirk* (croſſing there alſo one rill, and the *Bauder* brooke by ſouth-weſt), and then goeth to *Morewood hag*, and *Morewood park*, till it come to *Bernard's* caſtle. Here alſo it receiveth the *Thurſgill water* coming eaſt of Rerecroſſe in Yorkſhire, from the ſpittle in Stanemore by Crag almoſt ſouth-weſt, and being united with Theſe it goeth by *Stratford*, *Egleſdon*, *Rokeſlie*, *Thorpe*, *Wickliffe*, *Ovington*, *Winſton*, and between *Barfurth* and *Gainfurth* meeteth with another rill from Langley fort between Rabe caſtle, and Standorpe, of whoſe name I have no knowledge. Theſe being paſt Rainforth runneth between *Perſore* and *Cliffe*, and in the way to Croft's bridge taketh in the *Skerne*, a pretty water which - - - falleth in the Theſe beneath Stapleton before it come at Croft's bridge, and as it ſhould ſeem is the ſame which Leland calleth *Gretteie*, or *Grettie*. From thence it

[b] We find no mention of *Thanes* but in the records of Norham. Thomas Gray Chiv. 25 Hatfield, died ſeiſed of two parts of the manor of Kyley, held of the biſhop in *thanage* Domania Regis & Thanagia idem ſignificant. We do not find the name any where applied in this county as lords or counſellors of the court in the kind of acceptation the appellation has in Scotland. In the Regiam Majeſtatem, Edinb. 1609, there is a full expoſition of that term, deriving it from the Dutch word *Teneir*, a ſervant. W. H.

[a] G. [a] G. [b] Horſley, p. 364. 377. [c] Lel. VII. 1. 65.
[d] Lel. I. 93.

runneth to *Sockburne*, *Nether Dunſtcie*, *Middleton row*, *Newſham*, *Yarne*, croſſing a brook from Levenbridge, called *Leven*, whoſe crinkling courſe is notable, and the ſtream of ſome called *Thorpe*.... After this confluence Theſe haſteth on to *Barvoye*, *Preſton*, *Thorne* abbie, and *Arſham*, which ſtandeth on the ſouth-eaſt of the river, almoſt between the falles of two waters, whereof one deſcendeth from Weſt Hartburne, by Long Newton, Elton, and Stockton; the other from Srillington, or Stullington, by Whitton, Thorpe, Blackeſtone, Billingham, and Norton. From Arſham finallie it goeth to *Bellaſis*, *Middleburgh*, and ſo into the ſea [a]."

It riſes in *Croſsfell*, on the very point of Cumberland, dividing the biſhopric firſt from Weſtmoreland, then from Yorkſhire [b]. "The limite of Rich-"mondſhire here by north is *pene a fontibus*, and ſo "coming down by gueſs 18 miles *ripa citeriori*, divideth "Richmondſhire from the biſhopric [c]." Antiently in the upper parts of this river the biſhop's royalty extended three miles beyond it to the ſouth, and ſix miles to the weſt. Among the rocks at the bottom of *Teeſdale*, or *Langden foreſt*, near the chapel of *Dirtpeth*, now totally gone (in a moſt dreary mountainous tract), is a remarkable cataract called the *Highforce*, over which the river falls (above 80 feet) 23 yards into a circular baſon, and, about two miles lower, forms a narrow lake, about half a mile long, called by the old Saxon name the *Weel* (Wæl, Well), and noted for plenty of trouts [d]. Lower down in this river is a leſſer caſcade called the *Caldron Snoot*, from its being the mouth of that lake. Below Highforce the river is contracted by rocky precipices, 60 feet high, over which horrible chaſm is fixed a narrow wooden bridge ſuſpended on two iron chains near 70 feet long, guarded by a ſmall hand rail; the planks riſe and fall like an equilibrium on the wire. This is called *Wynch bridge* [e]. Such is the riſe of this river when ſwoln by inundations from the mountains where it has its ſource, that the pariſh and late vicar of Gainsforth expended ſeveral hundred pounds in embanking to ſave the churchyard. The greateſt flood ever known in the Tees was in 1772. The river *Bauder* [h] is one of thoſe that falls into the Tees, above which, about Midſummer, 1689, happened an eruption of water on the moſſes. The ground broken by it was computed to be about 190 yards long by 60 and 80 wide, and about ſix or ſeven deep, which great quantity being carried down by the flood into a neighbouring brook and ſo into the river Bauder did great damage by overflowing the meads, and leaving behind it vaſt quantities of mud, which the inhabitants were forced to dig up, and throw into the river. It poiſoned all the fiſh in the brook, the Bauder, and the Tees, for many miles [i].

Dirthpeth.

Highforce fall of Tees.

Barnard caſtle.

"*Barnardes Caſtle*, a metely pretty town, having "a good market, and meatly well builded. The "town itſelf is but a part of *Gaineford* pariſh, "where the head church is ſix miles lower on Teſe "and in the biſhopric. The caſtle of Barnard ſtandeth "ſtately upon Tees. The firſt area hath no very "notable thing in it but the fair chapel, where be "two cantuaries. In the midle of the body of this "chapel is a fair marble tomb, with an image and an "inſcription about it in French. Another in the ſouth "wall of the body of the chapel of freeſtone, with "an image of the ſame. Some ſay that they were "of the Bailliolles. The inner area is very large, "and partly moted and well furniſhed with towres of "great logging. There belong two parks to this "caſtle, the one called *Marwood*, and thereby is a "chace called alſo Marwood that goeth on Tees ripe "up to Teſedale [k]." The caſtle ſtands on a high ridge of rocks on the north ſide the river, and occupied a large extent of ground. At preſent only one round and ſeveral ſquare towers and ruined walls remain. It belongs now to Henry lord Darlington, whoſe father Henry, grandſon of ſir Henry who was beheaded at the Reſtoration, was created viſcount Barnard of Barnard Caſtle. In the rebellion of the earl of Northumberland and Weſtmorland againſt queen Elizabeth ſir George Bowes, and his brother, bravely held it out for eleven days, and at laſt ſurrendered on very honourable terms. The inner caſtle was defended by a deep moat cut out of the rock and ſtrong walls; in the end of which have been found wooden planks in tiers to bind the walls together. The old part built by the Balliols now almoſt ruined ſtood oppoſite the bridge defended by an half moon. The part weſtward pointing to the river ſhews the remains of the college of more modern architecture, with pointed arches. Here were the principal and more modern rooms of the caſtle, in a bow window of which, and in many other parts, is carved in relief the boar. The weſt round tower is large and built of fine aſhler ſtone, on a cliff above 100 feet perpendicular over the river. In the church is a figure of Robert de Morton vicar of Gaynsford. The font is octagon charged with merchants marks and the capitals A. E. M. T. [l] From the caſtle is a beautiful view of the Tees croſſed here by a ſtrong bridge of two arches. Near the caſtle is a large entrenchment, which from its name of *Evers* is ſuppoſed to have belonged to the troops of lord Evers of Witton, on the ſiege or ſome other occaſion [l]. Barnard Balliol created burgeſſes in this town with the ſame freedom as thoſe of Richmond [o]. John Balliol was born here, and founded an hoſpital dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, 14 Henry III. valued at £.5. 9s. *per ann.* and yet in being [m], maintaining ſcantily three old women: the maſterſhip is in the chancellor's gift: ſome conſiderable lands are held for lives under it; for which the maſter receives a handſome *douceur* on renewal. Richard duke of Glouceſter, afterwards king Richard III. obtained licence 14 Edward IV. to found in the caſtle a college for a dean and 12 ſecular prieſts [n]. The boar, his cognizance, is in ſeveral parts of the town [p] and caſtle, and St. Anthony ſupported by two pigs is at the corner of a ſtreet. Many figures in relief of boars paſſant taken from the caſtle are fixed in the houſes. The friars hermits of St. Auſtin obtained leave of archbiſhop Nevill 1381, to found a friary and chapel in this town or pariſh [q]. The town conſiſts of one long ſtreet, well built and paved on the ſlope of a very ſteep hill: the market-place of ſtone in the middle, built by one Breaks, a great nuiſance obſtructing the way and ruinous; and a church deprived of its lofty ſpire

[a] Harriſon's deſcription of Britain, prefixed to Holinſhed's Chron.
[b] G.
[c] Leſ. V. 116.
[d] *Baul.* Map.
[e] G.
[f] Leſ. I. 93.
[g] Hutchinſon, 330.
[h] Hutchinſon's Excurſion to the Lakes, 366—9.
[i] Ib. 359.
[k] G.
[l] G. Tan. 117.
[m] Tan. 116.
[n] Tan. Ib.
[o] G.
[p] G.
[q] G.

ſtands

ſtands on the eaſt ſide. It is a very populous town, has a great corn market, and a great woollen manufactory of ſtockings.

Marwood. It is believed that part of the ground within the county of the preſent town of Bernard Caſtle was called *Marwood*. The caſtle, parks, and demeſne lands are at this day parcel of the townſhip of Marwood, and not of the townſhip of Bernard Caſtle though ſurrounded and interſected by the latter. A ruined chapel north of Bernard Caſtle about 500 yards, called the *Bede kirk*, tradition ſays, belonged to Marwood, but we find no records, nor is there a veſtige remaining of a town of that name.

Streatlan. Others ſay that *Streatlan* came to the Bowes' by marrying the heireſs of ſir J. Trayne, who had it with the heireſs of Ralph de la Hay lord Percy of Stainton le Street, to whom Bernard Baliol gave it with his niece [s]. The heireſs of Bowes ſettled the vaſt family eſtate on John earl of Strathmore, to whom ſhe was married February , 1767, and by whom ſhe has iſſue two ſons. The name of this place and *Weſt Stainton* or *Stainton on the hill* on the *cragges* or on the *kerrs* about half a mile off in the road to Bernard Caſtle anſwering to *Stretford* on the other ſide the Tees, points out a branch of the Roman road, which from Gretabridge, Bowes, and Brough meeting at Stratford, and paſſing the river at Bernard Caſtle, runs by Stainton, Streetlan, and Stanthorp to Binchester. It is diſtinctly ſeen on lord Darlington's paſture called the *Flatts* oppoſite to Stratford, and is found below *Paddockmire*, alſo where it joins the Pierſbridge road at the foot of Bilderſhaw. At Binchester it meets the other Roman road that goes to Lancheſter on the left hand; but there probably ran another way directly forward by Sunderland bridge and Cheſter in the Street to GABROSENTUM or Newcaſtle. CONDERCUM has been placed by a very great antiquary [p] at *Sunderland:* and as for *Cheſter* the very name of *Street* meeting it there again, and ſeveral coins found there, ſhew it to be Roman, whatever was its antient name.

Stratwick. As Streetlam anſwers this paſſage of the Tees at Barnard Caſtle, ſo *Stratwick* or *Hope houſe* anſwers another paſſage above at Egleſton from Weſtmorland to Newcaſtle by Wolſingham and Lancheſter. There meeting the Roman way again it turned on the left hand to Ebcheſter and Corbridge, or went forward by Wrecanſdike to Gateſide, and ſo on to Shields. About four miles below Barnard Winſton. Caſtle ſtands *Winſton*, where Dr. Gale [q] places another paſſage of the Roman road from Caterick to Binchester [9].

Stanthorp. "*Stanthorp*, a ſmall market town, is about half a "mile from Raby. Here is a collegiate church "having now a body and two iſles. In the ſouth "iſle were buried the grandfather and grandmother "of Rafe Raby, and they made a cantuary there. In "the wall of this iſle appear the tombs and images "of three ladies, whereof one hath a crounet, and "a tomb of a man child, and a flat tomb *varii marmoris*. There is a flat tomb with a plain image "of braſs and a ſcripture, wher is buried Richard ſon "and heir to Edward lord of Bergavenny. Ralph "Neville firſt earl of Weſtmorland of that name, is "buried in a right ſtately tomb of alabaſter in the "quier, and Margaret his firſt wife on his left hand, "and on his right lies the image of Joan his 2d "wife, but ſhe is buried at Lincoln by his mother "Catherine Swineford ducheſs of Lancaſter. This "Johan erected the very houſe of the college of Stan-"thorp. It is ſet on the north ſide of the collegiate "church, and is ſtrongly build all of ſtone [r]." The laſt of theſe monuments remains. Margaret was buried at Brancepeth [s]. Ralph Nevill died 4 Henry VI. [t] Below this is a wooden table monument and figures of Henry earl of Weſtmorland, who died 1560 2 Eliz. and his three wives [u]. In the ſouth aile wall are three empty arches, a 4th contains a knight and lady; a 5th is round with a prieſt; and a ſmaller rude figure thrown about. Some of theſe may be thoſe above deſcribed by Leland, but that with the coronet is gone. The college, founded by Ralph Nevill, t. Henry IV. was valued at *£.*126. *per annum* [x].

Langley. "There runneth by the north ſide of the college "a bek called *Langley bek*. It riſeth five miles of "by W. in the pariſh of Midleton, and coming "through *Langley* taketh name of it, and a mile or Salaby. "more beneth goith into Teeſe lower than *Salaby*, "Mr. Brakenbyri's place [y]."

Midleton. "The king has a park at *Midleton* eight miles "weſt from Raby [z]."

Middleton was under the forfeiture of the Nevills; and the advowſon not being ground out on the ſale of the eſtates continues to be preſented to by the crown. In ſome of the antient regiſters it appears that St. Mary's abbey at York preſented on the nomination of the Baliols: whether this was on ſome ſpecial turn only is not eaſy now to diſcover, or when the advowſon of Gainsford was given to Trinity college, Cambridge, whether Middleton, if ever dependant, was ſpecifically reſerved. It is obſervable, that Middleton remains with all rectorial rights, and Gainsford, a vicarage, diveſted of all great tythes, which the college lets out on leaſe [a].

Gainford. Below the fall of Langley into the Tees lies *Gainford*, an antient and extenſive manor, mentioned by old hiſtorians as taking up all that ſide of the county. The Danes firſt, then the earl of Northumberland, and afterwards William Rufus ſeized it. The latter diſpleaſed with William de Carilepho biſhop of Durham gave the foreſt of Teſedale and Marwood with the manors of Middleton and Gainsford to Guy Balliol: and though on John Balliol's forfeiture, the biſhop's right after much oppoſition was formally allowed, the ſettled poſſeſſion could never be obtained. The church of Gainford is ſtill the mother to Bernard Caſtle, and was originally ſo to Middleton, but that rectory was given by Guy Baliol to St. Mary's abbey, York, and now belongs to Trinity college, Cambridge [10].

Gainford gave birth to ſir Samuel Garth; ſome of whoſe family have monuments in the church. In the road between this place and Piers Bridge is a ſtone deep buried in the earth, of a form very like a Roman altar called the *White croſs*, and uſed as a ſtone to reſt corpſes on at a funeral, and alſo as a pariſh boundary.

In opening the ground on Gainford green many

[s] G. [p] [q] P. 10. [9] G [r] Lel. I. 92. 93.
[t] Dugd. Bar. I. 298. [u] This is wretchedly repreſented in the Antiq. Repert. I. p. 246.
[x] Tan. 116, [y] Lel. I. 93. [z] Lel. I. 92
[a] See Drake's Ebor. p. 590. [10] G. Stainton in the Street was given to that abbey in the ſame deed.

human ſculls were diſcovered, but no other bones. The antient owners had the right of execution, and perhaps theſe are the remains of ſome poor Scots who ſuffered decapitation under the machine[b].

Piers bridge. Next to Gainsford on the ſame river lies *Piers bridge*, or as the old maps of the North Riding of Yorkſhire have it *Preſbrigge*, and according to tradition *Prieſt bridge*, from two neighbouring prieſts who rebuilt it of ſtone, or from the chapel, built by John Balliol king of Scotts[c], whoſe ruins remain near this as well as Catterick and other bridges[11]. It conſiſted at firſt of five, but was of late in Leland's time made new of three arches. Here at *Oumby* or

Cunſcliffe. *Cunſcliffe* above the river to the north not far from the Roman road was found an altar inſcribed,

D. M.
CONDATI
ATTONIVS
QVINTIANVS
MEN EXCC IMP.
EX IV.S.SOL. A.

from which Gale[d] and Thoreſby[e], in whoſe hands it was, have fixed the Roman ſtation CONDATE here, not aware that from the uſual ſtyle of ſuch inſcriptions *Condatus* muſt be the name of a perſon[f] to whom the monument was erected by *Attonius Quintianus*, &c. the reſt of the name being obſcure in the 3d line, unleſs we ſuppoſe MEN a 3d name of the ſame perſon. Mr. Ward reads the reſt *ex chariſſimæ conjugis impenſis* or *contubernalium*; and on the baſe *Ex juſſu ſuſceptum ſolvit libente animo*[g]. Quintianus occurs on a Binchester altar, Horſley Durh. xxviii. Gale in his MS. notes on Antoninus read it *Monumentum erexit novum ex communi conſenſu Imperator' or ex civium Condatenſium impenſis.* Dr. Hunter had an onyx with Pſyche, found at Piers bridge[h].

At this place has been a conſiderable ſtation as the remains ſtill ſhew. An aquæduct has gone juſt through the preſent town, and traces of foundations appear every where. Plenty of coins are ſtill found after rain. Numbers were found after the great flood in 1772, which waſhed down the bank of the Tees. Mr. Allan has about twenty of them; and a few years before a fine ſilver Otho was found here, which is now in the Pembroke collection, where one was wanting. A large ſtone coffin with a ſkeleton in a field adjoining to the chapel, and other antiquities have been dug up. A garden with ſome trees in it occupies the ſite of the Prætorium. The ſtation and town have been on the north ſide of the river, and the outworks eſpecially to the north are ſtill extremely fair, and the road through it traceable, and near the conflux of a ſmaller river on the north; a tumulus a mile from the town on the left, another near the entrance to the river. The military way by the name of the *Broad way* from Binchester is very viſible near the town pointing to the *Tofts* a field occupying the ſite of the ſtation, and the houſes there are called the *Bury* or *Carlebury*, perhaps *Caſtlebury*. Here Horſley places the MAGÆ of the Notitia, where the *Parenſes* were ſtationed[i].

The Roman road comes immediately to the river a little lower than the preſent bridge, broad, ſtrait and hard, the great original ſtone ridge not yet worn out; ſeveral mile ſtones by the way. A branch runs over the moors north-weſt to Bowes and towards Carliſle.

Cunſcliffe church ſtands on a bold cliff of limeſtone, where great quantities are burnt, and eſteemed the beſt lime in the North for building.

Raby c. "*Raby* is the largeſt caſtle of loggінges in all "the north country, and is of a ſtrong building, but "not ſet other on hill or very ſtrong ground. As "I entred by a cauſey into it there was a little ſtagne "on the right hand, and in the firſt area were but "two towers, one at each end as entres, and no "other builded: in the 2d area as in entring was a "great gate of iron with a tower and two or three "more on the right hand. Then were all the chief "towers of the 3d court as in the heart of the "caſtle. The hall and all the houſes of offices be "large and ſtately, and in the hall I ſaw an incre-"dible great beam of an hart: the great chamber "was exceeding large, but now it is falſe roofed and "divided into two or three parts. I ſaw there a little "chamber wherein was in windows of colored glaſs "all the pedigree of the Nevilles, but it is now taken "down, and glaſid with clear glaſs. There is a "tower in the caſtle having the mark of two capital "B's from Bertram Bulmer. Another bearing the "name of Jane, baſtard ſiſter to Henry IV. and wife "to Ralph Neville firſt earl of Weſtmorland. There "long three parks to Raby, whereof two be ple-"niſhid with deer, and the midle park has a lodge "in it[k]." The ſtag uſed to be preſented annually, till conteſts ariſing the monks choſe to forego the preſents[l]. Lord Darlington to this day pays to the chapter of Durham the 4*l.* in lieu of the ſtag.

This caſtle was built ſoon after 1378 by John de Neville by licence from biſhop Hatfield[m]. It is an irregular but magnificent and extenſive pile. All the towers are ſquare: that great one called *Bulmer's* is detached, and had on it a bull in relief holding a flag, and over him a ſhield. This bull, well delineated in Buck's view, has been removed many years, and is now placed over the gateway into the farm-houſe, built by the preſent lord Darlington on the hill weſt of the caſtle. The founder has alſo marked this tower with a great b. Bulmer's tower is now detached, but originally joined to the caſtle before the apartments between them were burnt down. There is a large tower to the north called *Cliffords*, but on what account is not known. The grand entrance to the caſtle is on the eaſt leading through the great hall ſupported by ſix pillars, and ſo goes through an arch to the weſt. From this a ſtair-caſe leads into an upper hall 90 feet by 36 and 34 high, with a flat timber roof. Here aſſembled in the time of the Nevilles 700 knights who held of that family. Some of the lower apartments have receſſes for windows, beds, &c. in the thickneſs of the wall which is 9 feet. The oven is at leaſt 15 feet diameter, now converted into a wine cellar, divided into 10 parts, each holding a hogſhead in bottles. The kitchen is a magnificent and lofty ſquare with three chimneys, an arched roof lighted by a ſmall cupola in the centre. On the ſides are five windows with a gallery paſſing all round before them, and four ſteps from each into the kitchen, but ending a great height from the floor. The ſtaircaſe of communication from the

[b] W. H. [c] Lel. I. 93. [11] G. [d] Ant. 50. [e] Phil. Tranſ.
[f] So Gale MS. n. in Ant. penes me, where he makes *Condatus* the name of a perſon.
[g] Horſl. 296. [h] Stuk. II. 71. [i] 486. G.
[k] Lel. I. 91. [l] G. See a long account of the ſtag offering in Dugd. Bar. I. 293. [m] Groſe.

kitchen to the great hall is ſlight. A terrace nearly circular ſurrounds the caſtle[n]. It was forfeited for treaſon 1570. Sir Henry Vane purchaſed it of the crown 1632, and here entertained Charles I. next year in his way from Scotland, and again 1639 when he commanded a regiment of 1000 men. He died here 1654. This caſtle ever ſince the reign of Charles I. has belonged to the antient family of the Vanes before mentioned, and gave title of baron to Thomas Wentworth earl of Straſford 15 Charles I. to the no little jealouſy of ſir Henry its owner[o]. The title is ſtill enjoyed by the earl of Straſford.

Lord Darlington's eſtate, all of freehold tenure, begins at Pierſbridge and runs to the head of Tees with only the intervention of Egleſton which was part of the eſtate of the Nevilles, now belongs to Timothy Hutchinſon, eſq. and joins the boundary of Wolſingham.

Hei ngton. North from Pierſbridge is *Heighington*, where Elizabeth Jeniſon 43 Eliz. founded a ſchool, to which Mr. Edward Kirby, late vicar, left a handſome legacy [12].

Walworth. Between this place and Pierſbridge is *Walworth*, antiently a ſeat of the Nevilles, from whom it paſſed by marriage of an heireſs to the Hanſards, one of the baron-families of the biſhopric; from them in like manner to the Ayſcoughs, and ſeveral other great families, ſome of whom built here a good houſe, which afterwards belonged to the Jeniſons [13], who ſold it to Matthew Stephenſon, eſq; and he to John Harriſon, eſq; the preſent owner. In the windows of the old gallery are painted the arms of the knights of the garter in the reign of Elizabeth.

Skerne. The Tees next receives the rivulet *Skerne*, famous for its pikes: and near its head is *Fiſhburn*, part of the antient eſtate of the Claxtons: and not far from thence is *Midleham*, formerly a manor-houſe of the biſhops, built chiefly by Richard Kellow and Lewis Beaumont [14].

Fiſhburn.

Midleham.

Sedgefield. At ſome diſtance from the river is *Sedgefield*, a market town by grant from biſhop Kellow 1312, with a five days fair on the eve and day of Edmund archbiſhop of Canterbury, which was ſome time neglected but now revived. Here is a good almſ-houſe well endowed for ten poor people [15]. The rectory is worth 1200*l. per ann.*

Ackley. At *Ackley*, *Schole Ackley*, or *High Aicliffe* Spelman [p] inclines to place the Council which Hoveden [q] and Florence of Worceſter, &c. ſay was held 781 or 788 "apud *Acleam*," or as a Cambridge MS. at *Aclech*, or as the Saxon Chronicle which Dr. Wilkin's follows 785 [r]. The church is dedicated to St. Acca.

Acle or *Acliff* probably takes its name from Acca biſhop of Haguſtald, and bears evident marks of the dreadful devaſtation by the Conqueror. About a mile from the village after the graſs is cut the foundations of a conſiderable town with a large church in form of a croſs are very conſpicuous [s].

Haughton. *Haughton*, a good rectory, worth 800*l. per ann.* is the mother church to Sadberg, which notwithſtanding the old general grants was withheld from the church till biſhop Hugh Pudſey purchaſed it of Richard I. in exchange for other manors in Lincolnſhire. Hence it is diſtinctly named with Durham in the title of a county palatine as a ſeparate wapentake, which formerly comprehended moſt of the eaſt ſide of the county [16] to the head of the county north-weſt ward till it joined Bernard caſtle, and ſometimes Bernard Caſtle appears in the inquiſitions taken by the eſcheator and ſheriff of Sadberge. The inquiſitions are ſeparate from thoſe of the ſheriff and eſcheator of Durham in diſtant antiquity, and they have diſtinct officers. The ſtyle of the inquiſitions are "*in com.* Sadberg *cor. A. B. Eſc. in co.* Sadberg, & *cor. Vic. in com.* Sadburg [t]. *Sadberge* gives the biſhop of Durham the title of earl. Sadberge.

"*Sokburn*, where is the eldeſt houſe of the Co- Sockburn.
"niers with the demains about it of a mile in compaſs
"of exceeding pleaſant ground is almoſt made an
"iſle as Teſe river windeth about it. In the pariſh
"church is the tomb of ſir John Coniers that mar-
"ried Elizabeth eldeſt daughter of Bromflet lord
"St. John. The houſe and land of Sokburn hath
"been of antient time the very inheritance of the
"Coniers [u]."

When a new biſhop firſt comes into this county the lord of *Sockburn* at the head of the gentry ſteps forward on the middle of Croftbridge over the Tees at the ford of Neſham a little above the lordſhip when the river Tees is low, but if the water be high it is done three miles above, and preſents his falchion to the biſhop, who returns it to him again, and is conducted on. This weapon, which has on its hilt the arms of England in the reign of John and O. an eagle S. thoſe of Morcar earl of Northumberland, was painted in a window of the church, and is carved on a marble monument of the great anceſtor of the Coigniers family croſs-legged, holding a ſword in his right hand, and on his left arm a plain ſhield, a dog and a winged-dragon at his feet, the latter biting the dog's back and ſaid to have been killed by the knight [x] at Greyſtone, according to the family hiſtory or tradition [y]; though I rather ſuſpect the ſtory founded on the figure common at the feet of ſtatues on tombs, eſpecially as the ſame tale is told of one Pollard, whoſe lands at Biſhop's Aukland are held and ſword preſented on the ſame occaſion [z]. Several others of the Coniers were buried in this church with braſs plates of the 14th and 15th century. They were barons of the palatinate and lords of Sockburn from and before the Conqueſt till the inheritance was lately carried by marriage of the heireſs into the earl of Shrewſbury's family. From her daughter the manors of Sockburn, Girſby, and Biſhopton, paſſed by ſale to ſir William Blacket, bart. whoſe deſcendant ſir Edward now enjoys them [17]. Cuthbert, 2d ſon of the laſt ſir John Conyers, purchaſed not Sedgefield but Horden, where the Sockburn family have for ſome deſcents been ſeated; from which houſe the preſent ſir Blakeſton Conyers is deſcended.

"*Darlington* is the beſt market town in the bi- Darlington.
"ſhopric ſaving Dureſme. The biſhop of Durham

[n] Pennant in Groſe. [o] Clarendon I. 150, 151. [12] G. [13] G.
[14] G. [15] G. [p] P. 305. [q] Hiſt. lib. iv. Huntingd. iv. but by miſtake A. D. 765.
[r] Cone. I. 153. [s] Mr. Cade in Archæol. VII. 77. note *b*. [16] G.
[t] W. H. [u] Lel. I. 77.

[x] There is a large ſtone in a field adjoining the church called *Greyſtone*, where tradition ſays the dragon lay. It is more probable the ſtone gave name to the place from its colour, as the *Grey weathers* on Marlboro' downs.

[y] Pennant. I have not ſeen the Coigniers monument, but ſhrewdly ſuſpect the monſtrous worm or ſerpent is no other than the dragon repreſented biting the ſhield on the monuments of Malbyſſe at Acaſter Malbyſſe, Fitz Alan at Bedal, Neville at Coverham, and in other churches in the north part of Yorkſhire.

[z] which ſee in Pennant, II. 1772, p. 337 from Harl. MS. 2118. p. 39. Beckwith's ed of Blount's tenures, p. 199. [17] G.

"hath

"hath a pretty place in this town. There is a dean "and 7 prebendaries longing to this college[a]," which was valued at £.51. *per ann.*[b] Mr. Allan could never find more than three ſtalls in this church, though in an old valor of biſhop Tunſtall's time he finds *four* ſpecifically named, viz. Preſtgate, Newton, Cokerton, and Blackwell. The 2d at this day and ever was called *archdeacon* Newton. Darlington is a neat town with a good ſtone bridge over the Skern, and the church large with a lofty ſpire, and a freeſchool founded by queen Elizabeth out of certain chantry lands. It is one of the four ward towns in this county, and the church one of the three appointed to receive the ſecular prieſts when the monks took their places in the church of Durham. It was alienated t. Edward VI. and a ſmall penſion reſerved to the miniſter, who is put in by lord Vane. Here are ſome remains of the biſhop's palace built by biſhop Pudſey, now uſed as a poor-houſe; and the deanry[c]. Leland celebrates the long and fair altar-ſtone of ſpeckled marble in this church. Darlington is famous for the manufactory of table-linen called *huckabacks*; and alſo a great woollen manufactory. It is a borough town under the biſhop of Durham, and ſaid to contain 1200 dwellings and near 6000 ſouls. The manufactory of ſmall wares hath been lately ſet at work here. Here is a mill for grinding optic glaſſes to the greateſt perfection, invented and eſtabliſhed by John Kendrew, a ſelf-taught mechanic of the town. Hugh prior of Durham 1258—1289, a great benefactor to the cathedral was a native of Darlington, as was alſo John of Darlington archbiſhop of Dublin.

To Mr. George Allan, of this town, and Mr. William Hutchinſon of Bernard's Caſtle, by whom a hiſtory of the county, city, and ſee, is publiſhing, I have great obligations in this edition.

Hell kettles.

The following account of *Hell kettles* was communicated to biſhop Gibſon by Dr. Kay: "Accord- "ing to the promiſe which I made I went to ſound "Hell kettles near Darlington. The name of bot- "tomleſs pits made me provide myſelf with a line "above 200 fathoms long, and a lead weight pro- "portionable. But much ſmaller preparations "would have ſerved. For the deepeſt of them took "but 15 fathom or 30 yards of our line. I cannot "imagine what theſe kettles have been, nor upon "what grounds the people of the country have ſup- "poſed them to be bottomleſs. They look like "ſome of our old wrought coal-pits that are drowned, "but I cannot learn that any coal or other mineral "has ever been found thereabouts. They are full "of water (cold, and not hot as has been affirmed) "to the very brim and almoſt the ſame level with "the Tees which runs near them; ſo that they may "have ſome ſubterraneous communication with the "river. But the water in the kettles, as I was in- "formed, is of a different kind from the river water, "for it curdles milk and will not bear ſoap. But "this I did not try[18]." They are in a field on the eaſt ſide of the road, the ſmalleſt ſeparated from the road only by a hedge: the other two about 200 yards from it, which are ſurrounded by aſh trees and both much overgrown with weeds: the 3d or leaſt almoſt grown up with reeds and graſs. The tradition of biſhop Tunſtall's gooſe ſtill remains though biſhop Gibſon affirms it does not, for I heard it from ſeveral perſons, nor is it yet worn out. Mr. Allan and Mr. Groſe meaſured theſe pits October 18, 1774, and found the diameter of the two largeſt about 30 yards each, and one of them 19 feet and an half, and the other 17 feet deep: the ſmall are next the hedge 25 yards diameter, and five feet and an half deep[d].

It was propoſed to make the Were navigable from Biddockford to Durham, and in 1767 a navigable canal was projected from Stockton by Darlington to Winſton, and from thence to the collieries near Aukland.

Croſt. At *Croft*, three miles from Darlington, a bridge over the Tees joins the two counties, where is the antient ſeat of the Clarvauxs, and now of their deſcendant William Chaytor, eſq; is a ſulphurous ſpa, which has done ſeveral cures by bathing and drinking[e].

Neſham. *Neſham* or *Neſſeham* Benedictine nunnery which Tanner miſplaces in Northumberland[f] at *Newſham*, or as Leland[g] writes it *Niſeham*, is on the river Tees two miles from Sockburn, ſome ruined walls appear, where a farm-houſe called the abbey is built on the ſite. Mr. Allan has a copy of the ſurrender from Johanna Lawſon, laſt prioreſs, t. Henry VIII. At this ford the biſhop's ſervice above-mentioned is performed.

Stockton. The Tees runs by *Stockton*, one of the four ward towns: a river-port and a corporation governed by a mayor and aldermen, of late years much increaſed in inhabitants and trade, which made it neceſſary to ſeparate it from Norton pariſh and erect a new church 12 George I. inſtead of the ſmall antient chapel. It is alſo an epiſcopal borough, and here was formerly a houſe of the biſhop's[19]. It has a handſome ſtone bridge lately built.

Norton. At *Norton* near Stockton a collegiate church, valued at £.34.[h]

Warham bridge. "*Warham* [Yarm] bridge is two [five] miles above "it, made by Walter Skirlaw biſhop of Durham[i]." "He made alſo the gate houſe at Aukland and "*Finkley* [Skinkley] bridge of Were of 2 arches or "that other one arched with a pillar in the middle "of it was made by Skirlaw. It was thrown down "2 or 3 years ſins for lak of reparation in time." This bridge, which is called *Skinkliffe*, was again deſtroyed by a violent flood after a thaw February 17, 1755.

Greatham hoſpital. "The lands, where now *Greatham* hoſpital is by "Hertelpole, was longing to Peter Mountefort of the "earldom of Leirceſter, and being attainted the king "entred on the land. Then the biſhop of Dureſme "made ſuit to the king ſaying, that attainted land "in the biſhopric ſhould be his, and proving that to "be true he had the land, and made there an hoſ- "pital, and endowed it with the ſame[k]." It was founded by biſhop Stichill 1262, valued at £.97. eſcaped the diſſolution, and is yet ſubſiſting as a lay foundation, being refounded by James I. 1610, and for a maſter, 15 prieſts, and 40 of the moſt indigent poor of the dioceſe[l]. There is much confuſion in the annals how the biſhop came by theſe lands whether by forfeiture or purchaſe.

[a] Lel. I. 78. [b] Tan. 114. [c] G. Lel. VIII. 52. b.
[18] G. [d] See Brompton's Chron. A. D. 1179. Leland Collect. II. 307. Append. to lord Lyttelton's Hiſt. of Henry II. p. 24.
[e] Dr. Willan's pamphlet on it, 1782, 8vo. [f] Tan. 394. [g] I. 78.
[19] G. [h] Tan. 115. [i] Lel. VIII. 52. [k] Ib.
[l] Tan. 116. See Mr. Allan's hiſtory of this hoſpital.

Claxton.

The family who took their name from *Claxton* are of great renown in theſe parts. Leland[m] mentions "*Burnham Claxton's* houſe, on a hill near *Burne* "[now called *Browney*] brook which runs into the "Were not far from Sunderland two miles and an "half from Durham. Burnham is a man of 100 "mark land by the year." A branch of this family ſettled at Claxton in Laddon hundred, Norfolk, ſo early as Henry III.[n] I dwell more on this article becauſe from one of theſe families is deſcended my friend John Claxton, eſq. of Shirley near Croyden, a worthy man and a brother antiquary. Branches of this family were ſettled at Whinyard, Woolly, Watherhouſe, Eaſt Thickley, Aldparke, &c.

Hartlepool.

"*Hertilpole* a market[o]." It is an antient corporation, now much fallen to decay, ſubſiſting only by fiſhery[p]. Here was an houſe of Grey friars, founded before 1275[q].

Eaſington.

Horden.

Dalden.

Wardenlaw.

Along the ſhore are *Eaſington*, a ward town and capital manor of the biſhop: *Horden*, antiently a ſeat of the Claxtons, but ſince for ſeveral deſcents of the Coniers, now totally in ruin, as is alſo *Dalden* belonging to a family of that name but ſince of the Milbanks: *Wardenlaw* which St. Cuthbert's legend has celebrated for detaining his body till a ſpecial revelation from heaven declared the bringing it to Durham[r]. It does not however in ſituation correſpond with the deſcription given of the reſting-place of St. Cuthbert, but moſt probably derived its name from being the ſtation of the warden of the marches on ſome particular occaſion; no remains are to be found of the *camera* ſaid to be built there by the convent and afterwards deſtroyed by the Scots[s].

Were r.

"Ptolomie, writing of the Were, calleth it *Vedra*, a river well known unto Beda the famous prieſt, who was brought up in a monaſtery that ſtood upon the bankes thereof. It riſeth of three heads in *Kelloppeſlaw* hill, whereof the moſt ſoutherly is called *Burdop*, the middlemoſt *Wallop*, and the northerlieſt *Kellop*, which, uniting themſelves about *St. John's* chapel, or a little by weſt thereof, their confluence runneth through Stanhope park by Eaſt *Yare*, and ſo to *Froſterlie*. But ere it come there it receiveth three rills from the north in Weredale, whereof one cometh in by Stanhope, another weſt of *Woodcroft* hall, and the 3d at Froſterlie aforementioned. And a little beneath theſe I find yet a fourth on the ſouth ſide, which deſcendeth from ſouth-weſt by *Bolliop*, *Biſhopslece*, *Milhouſes*, and *Landew*, as I have been informed. Being therefore united all with the Were, the ſtream goith on to *Walſingham*, beſides another at *Bradleie*, the third at *Harpleie* hall (and theſe on the north ſide), and the fourth between *Witton* and *Witton* caſtle, called *Bedburne*, coming by *Hamſterley*, where by this river doith now wax very great. Going therefore from hence it haſteth by to *Biſhops Akeland*, and beneath it receiveth the *Garondleſſe*, which (as Leland ſaith) riſith ſix miles by weſt of Akeland caſtle, and running ſouth thereof, and paſſing by *Weſt Akeland*, *St. Helen's Akeland*, *St. Andrew's Akeland*, and *Biſhop's Akeland*, and then into the Were, which goeth to *Newfield* and *Willington*. Near unto this place alſo, and ſomewhat beneath Sunderland, the Were croſſeth one brook from ſouth-eaſt by *Het*, *Croxſeie*, *Croneſurth*, *Turſdale*, and *Coxdale*, and two other from north-weſt in one bottom, whereof the firſt cometh from above *Aſh* by *Langley*, the other called *Cove* from above *Kinchleie* by *Newbiggin*, *Lancheſter*, *North Langleie*, and through *Beareparke*, and ſo meeting beneath *Kelleie* or *Hedleie* with the other, they fall both as one into the Were between S. Sunderland and Burnall. From hence our river goeth on to *Howghwell*, *Shirkeleie*, *Old Dureſme* (and there taking in the *Piddingbrook* by north-eaſt) it goeth to *Dureſm*, *Finkeleie*, *Harbarhouſe*, *Lumleie* caſtle (where it meteth with the *Pilis*, whoſe heads are united between *Pelton* and *Whitwell*, and after called *Hedlin*), and from thence to *Lampton*, *Hanoton*, the *Bedikes*, *Ufferton*, *Hilton* park, *Biſhops Weremouth*, and ſo into the ſea, between *North Sunderland*, and *North Weremouth* town, which now is called *Monk Weremouth*, of the monaſtery ſometime ſtanding there, wherein Beda read and wrote many of his books as to the world appeareth. This mouth of Were is eight miles from Durham, and ſix from Newcaſtle. Being thus paſt the Were, and entered into the biſhopric, ere we come at the mouth of the Theſe, almoſt by two miles overpaſſing a rill that runneth by caſtle *Eden* and *Hardwic*, and likewiſe *Hartlepool* town, which lieth over into the ſea in manner of a byland or peninſula, we meet with a pretty fall which groweth by a river that is increaſed with two waters, whereof one riſith by north-weſt, about *Moretons*, and goeth by *Stotfield* and *Claxton*: the other at *Dalton* going by *Brereton*, *Owtham*, and *Gretham*, finallie joining within two miles of the ſea, they make a pretty portlet, but I know not of what ſecuritie[t]."

Were r.

"The river of Were riſith a 8 miles above Stan- "ope or more. The very head of Were riſith of two "ſmall waters Burnhop and Kelope. Burnhop comith "by ſouth and Kelop by north, the two joining make "Were[u]. The water of Were is always of a "troubled colour as coming through mooriſh and "oariſh ſoils. Little or no fiſh is taken but eels in the "upper part, for fiſh cannot there well live in it[v]."

Weredale.

"*Weredale* lying as piece of the weſt marches of "the biſhopric towards Weſtmoreland is well wooded, "and, though the upper part be not very fertile of "corne, yet is there very fine graſſe in the dale ſelf "where the river paſſith. There reſort many redde "deer ſtraglers to the mountains of Weredale[w]. "Ther is both iron and lead oar, and alſo coals in "Weredale[x]."

Stanhope.

"On the ſide of Were river is *Stanop* the head "pariſh in Weredale[y]." "As far as Stanhope men "of knowledge ſay that there never was a market[z];" one was however granted by biſhop Langley, and two fairs 1421; and in 1669 another charter was obtained by Dr. Baſire. This town, a rich rectory worth 900*l*. *per ann.* with Wolſingham and Aukland were held of the biſhop by foreſt ſervices beſides demeſnes and other tenures. Particularly on his great huntings the tenants were bound to ſet up for him a field houſe or tabernacle with a chapel and all manner of rooms and offices, alſo to furniſh him with horſes and dogs, and to carry his proviſions and attend him during his ſtay for the ſupply of all conveniences. Here was the antient ſeat of the family of Featherſtonhaugh for many generations:

[m] I. 91.
[n] Blomefield, V. 415.
[o] Lel. VII. 63.
[p] Tan. 116.
[q] W. H.
[r] Harriſon's deſcription of England.
[s] Lel. I. 79.
[t] Ib. VIII. 52.
[u] Ib. I. 79.
[v] Ib. VIII. 52.
[w] G.
[x] Ib. I. 79.
[y] Ib. VIII. 52.
[z] G.

the laſt of them was killed at the battle of Hockſtet, and the eſtate purchaſed by the earl of Carliſle[22].

On the moors near Stanhope, in Weredale, was found about 1750, an altar, now or lately in the rector of Stanhope's garden, with the following inſcription:

SILVANO INVICTO SACRVM
C TETIVS VETVRIVS MICIA
NVS PRAEF AIAE SEBOSIAA
NAE OB APRAM EXIMIAE
FORMAE CAPTVM QVEM
MVLTI ANTECESSO
RES EIVS PRAEDARI
NON POTVERVNT VSLP.

Silvano invicto ſacrum
C. Tetius Veturius Micianus, Præf. Alæ Seboſianæ, ob aprum eximiæ formæ captum quem multi anteceſſores ejus prædari non potuerunt votum ſolvens lubens poſuit.

thus explained by Dr. Taylor in Phil. Tranſ. N° 486, p. 173[a].

Weſtgate. "The biſhop of Durham had a pretty ſquare pile "on the north ſide of Were river called the Weſt-"gate, and thereby a park rudely encompaſſed with "ſtone 12 or 14 miles in compaſs and 12 miles up "in Weredale from Aukland[b]."

Wolſingham. *Wolſingham* market was decayed in Leland's *time*[c]. *It is ſtill* a market town little reſorted to: the country thinly inhabited. Near it is *Bradley hall*, a ſeat of the Euers, ſince of the Bowes, for embatling which licence was obtained of the biſhop of Durham 1421[23].

Bradley *hall.*

Whitton. Sir Ralph Eure had a pardon from Langley biſhop of Durham 1410, for beginning to fortify his houſe at *Whitton* without licence. Sir Ralph Eure t. Henry VIII. was lord warden of the Marches, and for his ſervices againſt the Scots in Tiviotdale had a grant of as much land as he could win from them: but making his inroad was ſlain with many other perſons of note at Hallingdown field. The title ended with the laſt lord after 1674. In the civil war this caſtle was in the hands of ſir William Darcy, from whom it was taken by ſiege, but not deſtroyed till 1689, when James lord Darcy of Havar in Ireland, took away the lead, timber, and chimney-pieces to Sadbury in the county of York, the ſeat of ſir Robert Hildyard, deſcended from the Darcies near Gathuler's moor, Yorkſhire, on the road from Piers bridge to Catteric, to build another houſe, which not anſwering, they were ſold for loſs. It belongs now to the heir of John Cuthbert, eſq;[d] an infant ſon of Ralph Hopper, eſq; who married his ſiſter.

Gaundeleſs r. "*Gaundeleſs* a pretty river riſing ſix miles off by "weſt, and running by the ſouth ſide of Akeland "caſtle, under a bridge of one great arch, "goes a little beneath it to the great ſtream of "Were[e]."

Evenwood. At its head is *Evenwood*, a barony and capital manor of the biſhop, under whom it was held by the Haunſards, who had one of their chief ſeats here. It was purchaſed by biſhop Bek, who annexed it to the poſſeſſions of this ſee. The foundations of the caſtle, a ſquare pile moated round, remain with a lofty mount to the ſouth of it in the village. It runs by *W. Aukland*, formerly the ſeat of the Daltons, now by marriage of the Edens t. Elizabeth, and of ſir John Eden, bart. where is alſo another ſeat of the Fenwicks, the preſent owner John Fenwick Wilſon, of Borough-hall, Weſtmorland; by *St. Helen Aukland*, two parts of which manor belong to the Carrs, by purchaſe of the Williamſons, who have a houſe there, the other to ſir John Eden, bart.; by St. *Andrew Aukland*, and by Biſhop *Aukland*[24]. W. Aukland.

"The quarters of Akeland be well woodid, for "by the name it appeareth to have been full of "oaks[f]."

Biſhops Aukland. "The town of *Akeland* is of no eſtimation, yet is "there a pretty market of corn. It ſtandeth on a pretty "hill between two rivers, Were and Gaundeleſs, "which meet a bow ſhot or more below, and, making "one ſtream, run to the eaſt, and each of theſe "rivers has an hill by it: ſo that the Biſhop's caſtle at "*Akeland* ſtands on a little hill between two great ones. "Here was a very antient manor place belonging to "the biſhops of Durham. Antonius de Beke began "firſt to encaſtellate it. He made the great hall, "where be divers pillars of black marble ſpeckled "with white, and the exceeding fair great chamber "with other there: alſo an exceeding goodly chapel "of ſtone, well ſquared, and a college with dean "and prebends in it, and a quadrant on the "ſouth-weſt ſide of the caſtle for miniſters of the "college. Biſhop Skirlaw made the goodly gate-"houſe at entering into the caſtle. There is a fair "park by the caſtle[g]." The caſtle ſtands in a beautiful park full of vaſt alders, many large oaks, and fine riſing plantations that ſkirt the park, and watered by the Gaunleſs. It was rebuilt by ſir Arthur Haſelrig, to whom the parliament gave it. At the Reſtoration biſhop Coſins, becauſe it had been built ſacrilegiouſly with the materials of the old chapel, pulled it down, and built other apartments to what remained of the old, and the chapel as at preſent 84 feet by 48, the wooden roof ſupported by two rows of pillars, each conſiſting of four round columns of freeſtone and marble alternately. He was buried under a ſtone on the floor, 1671. The old hall, 75 feet by 32, and 35 high, remains, and other good rooms; a ſuite built by biſhop Trevor, as was the gateway, from a deſign of ſir Thomas Robinſon[h]. The church of St. Andrew, the mother church of the whole diſtrict, which goes under the name of *Auklandſhire*, was made collegiate by biſhop Bec for a dean and 12 prebends, afterwards reduced by him 1292 to 9. Biſhop Langley, 1428, made ſome alteration, making the revenues of the dean and prebendaries equal, as I underſtand it. Biſhop Gibſon ſays it was antiently collegiate under the vicar, whom biſhop Bek made a dean. The deanry houſe remains. In the church is a croſs-legged figure of one of the Pollards. At the diſſolution here was a dean and 11 prebends, and their joint revenue was valued at £.180. *per annum*[i]. Biſhop Coſin founded an hoſpital for two men and two women[25]. Auklandſhire.

[22] G. [a] See alſo Gent. Mag. XIX. 449. Mr. Drake communicated it to the Society of Antiquaries 1751, with ſome little variations of no conſequence.
[b] Lel. I. 79. [c] Ib. and VIII. 52. [23] G. [d] Groſe. W. H.
[e] Lel. I. 78. [24] G. W. H. [f] Lel. I. 79. [g] Lel. I. 78.
[h] Pennant II. 1772, 339. G. Mr. Pennant, 342, diſtinguiſhes St. Andrew's Aukland church from that of Biſhop's Aukland, whereas there is no church at Biſhop's Aukland, only a chapel lately erected.
[i] Tan. 116. [25] G.

Bincheſter. "*Bincheſter*, now a poor village, ſtandith on the "brow of a hill, and there I ſaw as I rode on the "ſouth ſide a little foſſe and *indicia* of old buildings. "In the ploughid fields hard by this village hath and "be found Roman coines, and other tokens of an- "tiquity[k]." Mr. Charles Wren, former owner of the ſite, in a careful ſearching found a cornelian, and in another part a fair urn incloſed in a round wall, and within it a veſſel of wood[26]. Mr. Scot was informed by his brother Mr. John Whitting, ſugar-baker near Ratcliff Croſs, a man of great veracity, that the preſent owner of Bincheſter, Farrer Wren, eſq; barriſter at law, ſome years ago loſt this ring; a poor man found it[l], and ſold it to one Mr. Bacon, who reſtored it to its original owner upon his paying what he gave the aforeſaid perſon for it. After this, adds Mr. Scot, ſince my brother's acquaintance with Mr. Wren, he has loſt it again, and has never found it. Mr. Surtees, however, told Mr. Cade that he ſaw a cornelian of a Bacchus with a thyrſus in Mr. Wren's collection.

The firſt altar given by Mr. Camden now built up in the wall of the court of the manor houſe near the gate on the right hand at entering is thus given by Mr. Gale (p. 11) and Mr. Horſley Durham XXVIII. and is to be read

Quintianus occurs on the Condate inſcription before, p. 113.

Deabus
Matribus Quintus Lucius Quinti
filius Claudia [tribu] *Quin-*
tianus beneficiarius conſulis
votum ſolvit libens merito.

See Pl. VII. fig. 1. His other is now loſt, or defaced, and ſet in the wall with another plain one.

Since his time have been found another altar inſcribed to the *Deæ Matres:*

MAT
.SAC.
GEME
LLVS
VSLM.

another on which only VSLM[m].

Another portable altar exactly like that in Gordon's Itin. Sept. Pl. XV. but uninſcribed, has ſince been found here, and a large bas relief of a faun with a hare leaping before him, with an altar, but the inſcription hitherto illegible. Mr. Wren has ſome elegant intaglios, coins both of the upper and lower empire, varieties of Priapi in bronze, and ſpecimens of the moſt beautiful pottery, and different compoſitions, ſome reſembling terra cotta, and others of glaſs. Dr. Hunter had ſeveral fragments of pottery, one inſcribed AMANDVS. The ſtation comprizes about 29 acres[n].

Hanwick. On the other ſide the Were is *Hanwick*, much reſorted to for its wells both ſulphureous and ſweet[27].

Branſpeth. "The village and caſtle of *Branſpeth* ſtandeth on "a rock among hilles higher than it. The caſtle is "ſtrongly ſet and builded, and has two courts of "high building. There is a litle mote that hemmith "a great piece of the firſt court. In this court be "three towers of logging, and three ſmall *ad orna-* "*mentum*. The pleaſure of the caſtle is in the "ſecond court, and entering into it by a great tower "I ſaw in ſcotcheon in front of it a lion rampant. "Some ſay that Ralph Nevile, firſt earl of Weſt- "moreland, buildid much of this houſe. The earl that "now is hath ſet a new piece of work to it[o]." The caſtle was forfeited by the rebellion of the laſt earl againſt Elizabeth[p], bought of the Londoners, and ſince ſold to ſir Henry Bellaſis[28]. "Aſketill Bulmer "had a ſon called *Berthram, and they* were lords of "Branſpeth. Berthram had a daughter and heir "married to the heir of the Nevills, and ſo came "Branſpeth to the Nevills[q]. In the pariſh church "of St. Brandon at Branſpeth be divers tombs of "the Nevills. In the choir a high tomb of one of "them pourtured with his wife. In a chapel on the "ſouth ſide of the choir a counteſs of Weſtmoreland, "ſiſter to Booth, archbiſhop of York, alſo lord Neville, "father to the erle that is now, the elder brother, and "four children of the preſent earl[r]." In this pariſh lies *Haireholm*, whither it is reported ſome of the murtherers of T. Becket fled, and built a chapel to his memory[29]. Not far from it on the other ſide of the river is *Whitworth*, an antient manor of the family of that name, now the ſeat of the Shaftos, and below it *Crokeſtell*, or *Croxdale*, where the antient family of the Salvins have been ſettled for many deſcents[30].

Haireholm. Whitworth. Croxdale.

The brackiſhneſs in the rocks under the Were at Salt-water-haugh near Butterby is originally in the ſpring, which riſes equally ſo after the former water has been completely emptied, and the rock out of which it riſes is a ſalt rock of a ſparkling ſubſtance. It tinges the ſtones of a reddiſh colour, and imparts its taſte to the river for a hundred yards below, and is ſaid in boiling to yield a great quantity of bay ſalt[s]. On the other ſide of the Were is a ſtrong ſulphureous ſpring, and above it towards Durham a mineral water treated of by Dr. Wilſon in his "Spadacrene "Dunelmenſis. Lond. 1675," 12mo.

On the ſame river is *Old Durham*, from the name of which one would conjecture that there was a town prior to the preſent city[31]. It lies within half a mile of the preſent city, and is of an oblong form, meaſuring, according to Dr. Stukeley[t], about 500 feet in length, very ſteep on three ſides, encompaſſed by a rivulet falling into the river from the eaſt: the neck is guarded by a rampart, and without, at ſome little diſtance, by a ditch. This place is now called *Maiden caſtle*, Mr. Cade[u] ſuppoſes it a winter ſtation of the Romans much larger than the Dr. imagined. It ſuſtained a memorable ſiege in favour of Athelſtan againſt the Scots and Danes, A. D. 930[x], 60 years before the foundations of Durham were laid, but was deſtroyed in the dreadful devaſtation made by the Conqueror between York and this place. The piers of a bridge are obvious in the bed of the river in dry weather, and Roman coins have been found here. It has a better claim to be conſidered as *Condercum*, from which it is about two miles diſtant, than the camp at Sunderland bridge, which is evidently of Daniſh conſtruction. Old Durham Mr. Hutchinſon conceives to be the place where the company ſate down with St. Cuthbert's remains, when they had revealed to them the Zion where he was to reſt for ever. The *Vetus Burgus* noted in the records is applicable to this idea. The founda-

Old Durham.

[k] Lel. I. 79. [26] G.
[l] In Biſhop Aukland, between Newgate and the Market Place.
[m] Horſl. 295, 296. Durh. xxix. xxx.
[n] Mr. Cade, Archæol. VII. 160—162. Stukeley It. II. 72. [27] G.
[o] Lel. I. 80.
[p] Pennant II. 339. [28] G. [q] Lel. I. 90. [r] Lel. I. 80.
[29] G. [30] G. [s] Todd. in Phil. Tranſ. 163. [31] G.
[t] Itin. Cur. II. 70. [u] Archæol. VII. 77, 78.
[x] Mr. Hutchinſon ſays this ſiege was laid to *York*. See Rapin, I. p. 100. & aut. ibi citati.

tions

Fig. 1. p. 118.

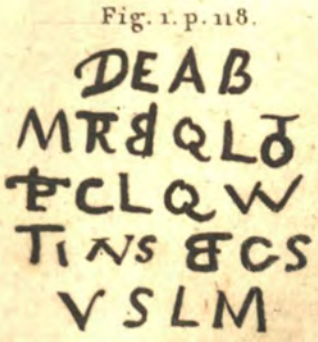


Fig. 2. p. 118.

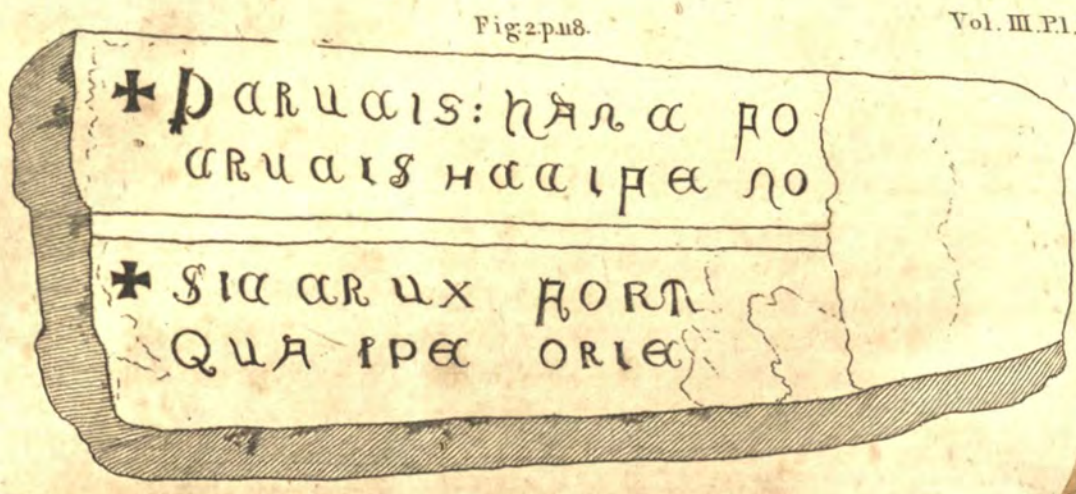


Fig. 3. p. 122.

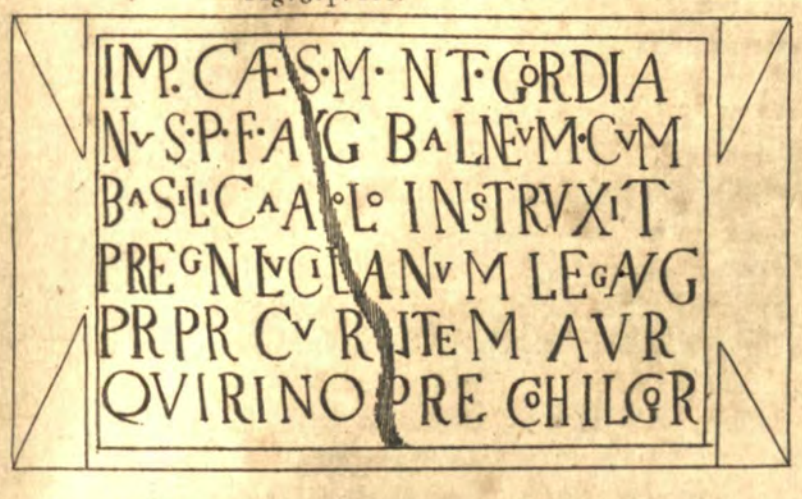


Fig. 4. p. 122.

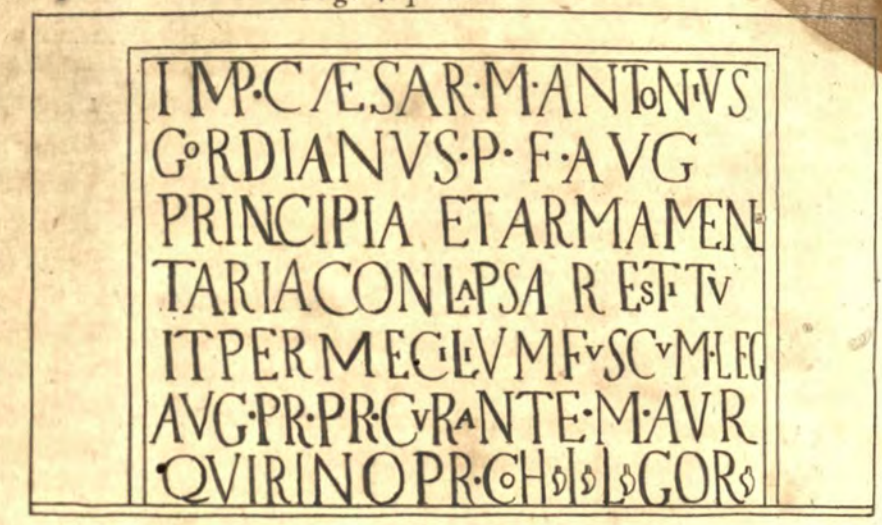
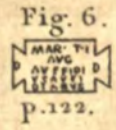


Fig. 5. p. 122.

Fig. 6.



p. 122.

Fig. 7. p. 122.

Fig. 8. p. 122.

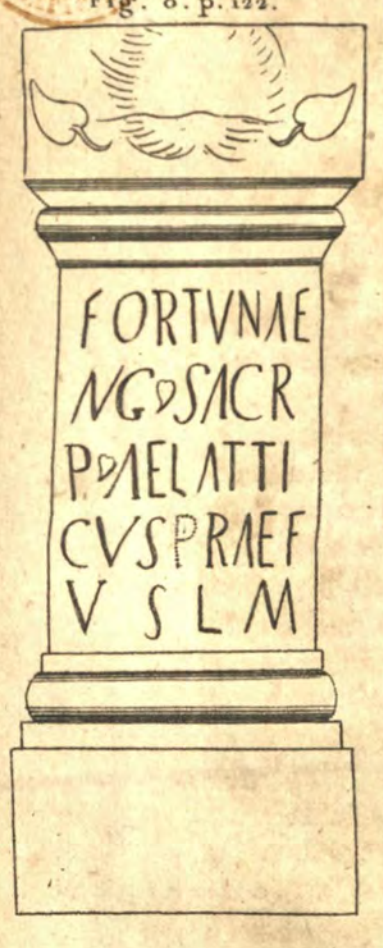


Fig. 10.

p. 122.

Fig. 11.

p. 122.

Fig. 10.

p. 122.

Fig. 6. p. 122.

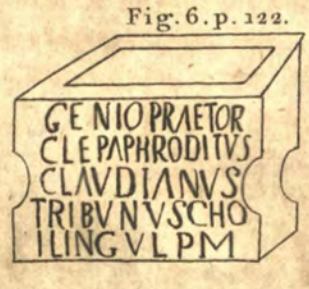
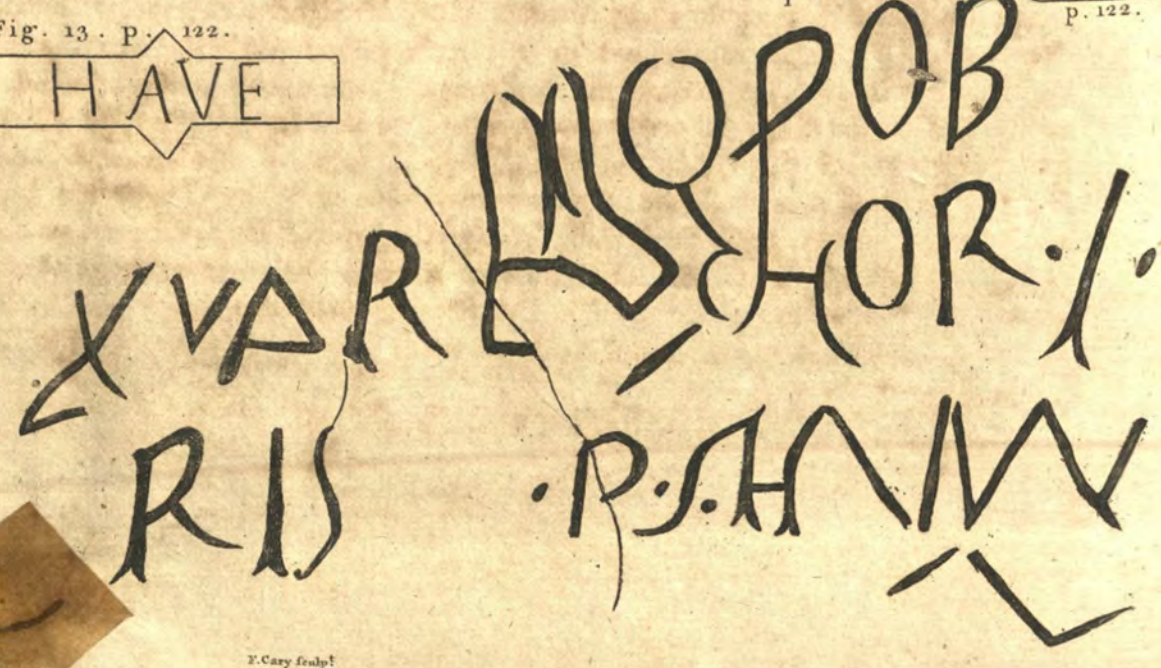


Fig. 13. p. 122.

Fig. 14.

p. 122.



F. Cary sculpt

tions and piles discovered in the river are perhaps of the same antiquity. Others say these piers are a mile from Old Durham, near a place called Kipier.

Mainsforth *castle.*

About eight miles south from Old Durham, near a rivulet called the *Little Skern*, which has been converted into a deep fosse, is *Mainsforth castle*, a circular camp of great height, occupied if not formed into its present shape by Gormund the Dane, whose name is retained in the hamlet of *Garmundsway*, three miles north from it. Great quantities of human bones have been discovered near it in making the roads, and in the adjacent fields. It is now the property of Robert Surtees, esq; and planted with trees. Athelstan, probably in his victorious expedition against the Danes, A. D. 937, encamped near *Bradbury*, half a mile north from Nun Stainton, where are some tumuli by the road sides, and about two miles distant from the camp at Mainsforth, from which it is separated by a very extensive morass. The situation agrees with the accounts of this battle, especially if we substitute *Bradbury* for *Brimesbury*. On the summit of Mainsforth is a large cavity called *Danes hole*, and out of a pond on Mr. Surtees' estate at Mainsforth was lately digged up a very large pair of moose deer's horns, probably brought from Ireland by Anlaf.

DURHAM.

"The town of *Duresme* standith on a rokky hill, "and as men come from the south country on the "ripe of Were, the which water so with his course "naturale in a bottom windeth about, that from "Elvet a great stone bridge of 14 arches it "crepeth about the town to Framagate bridge of "three arches also on Were, that between these "two bridges, or a little lower at St. Nicholas the "town, except the length of an arrow shot, is "brought *in insulam*. The close itself of the minstre "on the higheſt part of the hill is well walled, and "hath divers fair gates. The church and cloister be "very strong and fair, and at the very east end of "the church is a cros isle by side the midle cros isle "of the minster church. The castle standith stately "on the north-east side of the minster, and Were "runnith under it. The kepe standith aloft, and is "stately builded of eight square fashion and four "heights of lodggings. Bishop Fox did much re-"paration of this dungeon, and he made beside in "the castle a new kitchen, with the offices and many "pretty chambers. Tunstall hath also done cost on "the dungeon and other places of the castle, and "hath buildid a goodly new galery and a stately "stair to it, and made an exceeding strong gate of "iron to the castle. In that part of Duresme town "that is almost encloſed with Were be three parish "churches and a chapel. St. Oswald's is counted "to be antient. There be three parish churches "more in the suburbs. The greateſt suburb is by "Elvet bridge, and hath certain small streets. The "suburb over Framagate bridge has three parts. "The building of Duresme town is metely strong, "but it is neither high nor of costly work. There "appear some pieces of walls of the town joining "to a gate of the palace wall: but the town itself "within the peninsula is but a small thing in respect "of cumpace of all the stately close, so that it "alone may be called the walled town of Duresme. "In the sanctuary, or holy church-yard, on the "south side of the minster, be many very antient "tombs, and at the head of one of them is a cros "seven feet long that hath had an inscription of "divers rows in it; but the scripture cannot be read. "Some say that this cros was brought out of the "holy church-yard of Lindisfarn isle [y]."

In repairing the cathedral at Durham, 1779, a stone spout was thrown from the battlements, on the underside of which was the inscription engraved Pl. VII. fig. 2. The upper side is hollowed, and by being bedded in the lime, the characters have been well preserved. They agree with the time of St. Ethelwold, and encourage the idea, that this is the remains of his cros. There has been a raised rib upon the center of the stone, which the workmen had chiſſelled down. Dean Whittingham made great havock in works of this kind, and carried his acts of profanation to so great a height as to disturb the ashes of the priors, and move their tomb stones to flag his house.

"*Crux lapidea in cæmiterio Dunelmensi delata erat* "*a Lindisfarn, cum corpore St. Cuthberti, in quo* "*sculptum erat nomen Episcopi facientis illam St. Ethel-*"*woldi. Prius erat fracta a paganis, sed postea* "*plumbo artificiose partes erant reunitæ* [z]."

"*Fecerat iste de lapide crucem artificis opere expoliri,* "*et in sui memoriam in ea nomen suum exarari, cujus* "*summitatem multo post tempore dum ipsam ecclesiam Lin-*"*disfarn pagani devastarent fregerunt. Sed postea* "*artificis ingenio reliquæ parti infuso plumbo, ipsa frac-*"*tura est adjuncta: semperque deinceps cum corpore St.* "*Cutheberti crux ipsa circumferri solebat, et a populo* "*Northanhumbr. propter utrumque sanctum in honore* "*haberi, quæ etiam usque hodie in Dunelmensis ecclesie* "*cæmiterio stans sublimis utrorumque pontificum intu-*"*entibus exhibet monumentum* [a]."

Mr. Pegge is of opinion, that the two upper lines make clearly a Leonine verse, and afford a full sense:

Per crucis hanc formam
Sanctæ crucis accipe normam.

Certainly, some spondee, as *sanctæ*, *veræ*, or other proper word, is to be supplied to complete the metre. *Norma crucis* perhaps may mean some particular order of the holy cros, and not our Christian profession in general; since, to judge from the character, which is not Saxon, but of a modern kind, several were probably by this time instituted, or it may refer only to the Christian doctrine in general. The other two lines formed a verse, no doubt, and a full sense; but the *data* are not sufficient for one to gues how to fill them up.

The workmanship, as well as bold situation of the church on the west, is much admired. The style of the whole building is of the Saxon or early Norman: the pillars of the nave massive and wrought with various flutings. It was begun by bishop Carileph 1093, and finished for the most part by his immediate successor Flambard. The coarse red grit stone, of which it is built, has suffered much by weather, and acquired a disagreeable exterior. The church has been repairing at a great expence, for some years past, by the dean and chapter. When compleated according to the design approved by them it will be a lasting monument of the abilities of the architect Mr. George Nicholson,

[y] Lel. I. 81, 82, 83.
[z] Lel. Coll. I. 370.
[a] Ex antiquo Codice Dunelmensi, cited by Leland, It. I. 52. b.

who

who likewiſe built the new bridge. The length of the nave from eaſt to weſt is 411 feet, the breadth, from north to ſouth 80, of the tranſepts 170, length of the Galilee 100, the Sanctum Sanctorum 130, height of the great tower 212. Women were not admitted into the church beyond a line now remaining on the pavement near the font. In the Galilee, or Lady chapel, built by biſhop Pudſey, which was appropriated to them, and formed the moſt weſtern end, conſiſting of five ailes ſupported with handſome pillars, was a chantry founded, as appears by his arms Paly of 6, a mullet for difference, by biſhop Langley, who was buried here 1437; with three altars to the Virgin Mary and Bede. Before the laſt lies the tomb of this venerable man, the light of learning in darkeſt times, the firſt and laſt among the monks[b], over whom lies a ſlab without any inſcription, though one was formerly hung up againſt the wall. By it another for Richard de Barnardi Caſtro, who made his ſhrine 1370. Sir George Wheler the Traveller, prebendary of this church, and rector of Houghton, has a monument within the church juſt behind Bede. In the nave are altar tombs with mangled figures of Ralph and John Neville, earls of Weſtmoreland, father and ſon, who died 1361 and 1389, and a braſsleſs large ſlab of biſhop Neville, 1457. The earls were the firſt laymen ever buried in the church, but their monuments did not originally ſtand where now placed In the choir under the biſhop's throne is the monument of biſhop Hatfield, who died 1381, having founded Durham college, Oxford, and built Durham houſe, London. A beautiful light ſtone ſcreen, called in the hiſtory of the church the *Lardoſe*, divides the altar from the eaſt aile above the chancel, behind which was the magnificent ſhrine of St. Cuthbert, of green marble, adorned with gems and precious ſtones, under which the body was depoſited at the diſſolution. His altar was againſt the eaſt wall ſided by eight more under as many lancet windows, which contained the figure and hiſtory of each. In the veſtry are kept the rich copes, which have been quite diſuſed above 30 years. At the eaſt end without was the centry garth, wherein ſome of the biſhops were buried, none preſuming till biſhop Bek to lie under the ſame roof with St. Cuthbert. Dean Whittingham deſtroyed all the monuments, and levelled the incloſure at the Reformation. The names of 14 biſhops are cut in old letters on flat ſtones in the chapter houſe. In the minſter yard were ſeveral old figures of knights and ladies, and Dr. Stukeley ſaw a Roman altar uſed as a graveſtone, and a Roman buſt in a wall. Some of the monaſtic apartments and offices remain in the prebendal houſes, which are all very good. The deanry was the prior's houſe, moſtly in its original ſtate, the prior's apartment adorned with chained white harts, probably the device of Richard II. The ſtone kitchen is a curious piece of geometry, like that at Glaſtonbury. The large and handſome cloiſters were built by biſhop Skirlaw t. Richard II. Prior Foſſor painted the north aile and other windows. The library, fitted up out of the old fratry by dean Sudbury at the Reſtoration, contains, beſides a good collection of books, a number of volumes of materials collected by Dr. Hunter[c] for the hiſtory of the city and county, a numerous collection of charters and records, the original MS. of Bede's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and a Pſalter written by him; ſir George Wheler's collection of coins made in his travels, now lying in confuſion, and many Roman inſcriptions. The cloſe is an irregular ſquare, entered by a large old gate, another ſerving as the county gaol, and behind it a terrace overhanging the river, and coming by a new bridge of three arches in the room of the old one built by the convent, adorned with romantic walks along the oppoſite ſide of the river. In the palace green are the ſeſſions houſe and exchequer, built by biſhop Neville, a grammar ſchool founded by biſhop Langley, rebuilt by biſhop Coſin. The palace is the caſtle built round a quadrangle entered by a turreted gate: the chapel and gallery built by biſhop Tunſtall: the tower on the keep repaired by biſhop Crewe is now a ſhell. At the eaſt end of the cathedral is a church entirely rebuilt called *Bough* church, being raiſed on the ſpot where St. Cuthbert's body, on its tranſlation from Lindisfarn, was depoſited under a temporary chapel of boughs, *facta citiſſime de virgis eccleſiola*, by biſhop Aldhun[d]. In the market place, which is nothing extraordinary, is the church of St. Nicholas, where the mayor and corporation attend ſervice, and a work-houſe made out of a palace of the earls of Weſtmoreland. A cradle of that family t. Elizabeth, made of oak[e], was in the hands of the late Mr. Richardſon, alderman and bookſeller, from whom I received particular civilities in my firſt viſit to this Engliſh Zion. Cromwell converted the prebendal houſes into a univerſity 1657, which ſunk ſoon after his death[f]. Biſhop Carileph turned out the provoſt and ſeculars ſettled here by Aldwin, and ſubſtituted Benedictines who continued till the diſſolution, when the biſhopric was valued at £. 2821. clear, and the revenue of the church at 1366. Henry VIII. refounded and amply endowed it for a dean, 12 prebends, 12 minor canons, 16 lay ſinging men, &c.[g] A large woollen manufactory is carried on in this city, which is ſuppoſed to contain above 7000 ſouls.

Near Durham on the weſt in a bivium on the right hand of the road ſtood *Nevilles croſs*, erected in memory of the ſignal victory over David Bruce of Scotland, gained by the Engliſh commanded by two archbiſhops and three ſuffragans, and ſome

Nevilles croſs.

[b] Stuk. II. 70.

[c] Dr. Chriſtopher Hunter was born 1675 at *Medomſley* in this county, educated at the freeſchool at Houghton le Spring founded by the famous Bernard Gilpin and John Heath, eſq; admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, about 1692. He firſt practiſed phyſic at Stockton, afterwards at Durham, from whence he retired 1757 to an eſtate of his wife's at Shotley in Northumberland, where he died and was buried July 12th in that year, in the 83d year of his age. The greateſt part of his large and valuable library was purchaſed by Mr. Richardſon, bookſeller, of Durham, for 350*l.* and his MSS. and coins, by the dean and chapter of Durham, for 40*l.* Another of his MSS. are in other hands, and ſeveral in Mr. Allan's. He wrote a remarkable neat hand. He is acknowledged by Mr. Horſley and Mr. Gordon to be very exact and maſterly in the knowledge of antiquities, and Dr. Wilkins expreſſes his obligations to him in his edition of the Councils. His elder brother John married Margaret ſiſter of the celebrated Mr. Thomas Baker. *Brit. Top.* I. 330, 331.

[d] Sim. Dun. c. 36. p. 142.

[e] This cradle is ſtill preſerved. It is of oak, of the modern ſhape, inlaid with gilt moſaic, adorned with the creſt of Neville and Howard, and at the head the arms of Charles Neville earl of Weſtmoreland, attainted 1570, impaling Howard, he having married Anne daughter of Henry Howard earl of Surrey.

[f] Peck's appendix to his life of Cromwell, N° 20. Grey's examination of Neal's hiſtory of the Puritans, IV. app. 111, and p. 109, and the petition of the univerſity of Cambridge againſt it.

[g] Tan. 111.

noble lay officers, when the king of Scotland was taken priſoner by an Engliſhman of the name of Copeſand, who refuſed to deliver him to Queen Philippa till commanded by Edward I. to whom he repaired at Calais, and who juſtified his refuſal. This croſs had ſeven ſteps about it every way four ſquared to the ſocket, wherein the ſtalks of the croſs did ſtand, which ſocket was faſtened to a ſquare broad ſtone a yard and a half thick, making the 8th ſtep, to which the ſocket was faſtened with iron and lead being ¾ of a yard deep and 1.¼ of a yard ſquare. The eréćted ſtalk [or ſhaft] of the croſs was 3 yards and an half long to the boſs, 8 ſquare, all of one piece from the ſocket to the boſs, into which boſs the ſtalk was deep ſoldered with lead and ſolder. In the midſt of the ſtalk in every other ſquare was the Nevile ſaltire in a ſhield finely carved. At every corner of the ſocket was a figure of one of the four Evangeliſts carved in ſtone. The boſs at the top of the ſtalk was an 8 ſquare ſtone, finely cut and bordered and curiouſly wrought, and in the ſquares of the ſides alternately carved in ſtone, the Neville arms in a ſhield and the creſt a bull's head without a ſhield. On the top of the boſs was a ſtalk of ſtone being a croſs a little higher than the reſt ſoldered with lead into an hole in the boſs, whereon was finely carved out of one ſtone a crucifix with the Virgin and St. John ſtanding on each ſide under ſtone canopies, ſome parts thereof thorough-carved work, both on the eaſt and weſt ſides of the croſs; the whole ſtone out of which they were cut covered with lead. In the year 1589 this monument was broken down and defaced in the night [h]. There are ſtill ſome remains of it.

In the *Red hills* north of Nevill's croſs, a little diſtant from a piece of ground called the *Flaſſ*, above a cloſe lying hard by *North Chilton pool*, and on the north ſide of the hedge where the *Maid's Bower*, a ſmall mount with a plat-form round it, had wont to be where the prior and monks kneeled with the reliques of St. Cuthbert to pray during the battle in a ſituation conſpicuous to the people who ſtood at the foot of the mount, they erected a fair wooden croſs two yards high, in memory of that relique by them carried to the ſaid battle which was alſo thrown down about the ſame time [i]. This place lies in a very deep vale on the edge of *Shaw wood*, concealed from every point of view but the church. A ſignal from thence gave notice to the eccleſiaſtics to aſcend the top of the great tower to announce the victory to the city by ſinging Te Deum, &c. This cuſtom was obſerved on the anniverſary till in the confuſion of the 17th century it was diſcontinued, but was revived again on the Reſtoration day, an occaſion of infinite joy to this church, and an anthem is ſtill ſung on the top of the great tower on that day, by all the choriſters and ſingers, facing about to every ſide of the tower progreſſively that they may be heard all around.

Beaurepair. *Beaurepair*, vulgarly called *Bear park* for *Bew* or *Beau park*, two miles north of Durham, was a houſe of the priors of Durham, built by prior Bertram: prior Hugh of Darlington incloſed the park. David, king of Scotland, lay here when he invaded England, and was defeated at Nevilles croſs. Prior Foſſar repaired the damages then done to it. It ſeems to have continued pretty intire to 1684, and is now reduced to the ſhell of the chapel, hall, and ſome other rooms [k].

Shirburne. *Shirburne* hoſpital, three miles eaſt from Durham, for 65 lepers, under a maſter and ſeveral prieſts, was valued at £.135. *per annum*. It was reduced 1434 to four prieſts, four deacons, and two children to kepe daily ſervice, with 16 poor, and two lepers, "becauſe there could not be ſo many laiſeris as the original number found in England." In 1501 theſe poor were utterly expelled. Queen Elizabeth, 1585, incorporated it for a miniſter and 30 poor brethren, in which form it ſtill ſubſiſts [l]. This was the greateſt undertaking of its founder biſhop Hugh de Pudſey, and redounded moſt to his honour; for the outlines of his character drawn by his contemporaries are ambition, avarice, and luſt.

Kepier. *Kepier* hoſpital near Durham, founded by biſhop Flambard 1112, was valued at £.186. [m] The fine gateway is ſtill remaining.

Finchale. "Henry de Puteaco, brother to Hugh Puteaco, "was founder of Finkeſhall priory, on Were, two "miles below Durham, and there he is buried, and "alſo Godelak the hermit [n]. Finkelo upon Were "a cell of 13 monks longing to Durham [o]."

The hermitage at *Finchale* was given 1128 by biſhop Flambard to the monks of Durham, and by them to Godric who died 1170. Biſhop Pudſey or his ſon Henry incorporated the revenues, and ſettled a Benedictine priory here, valued at £.122. [p] Part of the ruins were converted to a farm houſe, which the late Mr. Spence, to whoſe prebend it belonged, made his retreat. A council was held here 788 [q], according to the Saxon Chronicle, where, and by Florence of Worceſter, it is called Pincanheal, by Hoveden [r], *Phincanhal*, and *Wincamheale*; by Huntindon *Wincenhale*, by Stubbes *Pinchamhalch*, and by Matthew of Weſtminſter *Finchale*, who dates it 792 [s]. All theſe names are ſo many miſtakes of the Saxon ƿ (which is now F) for a P. Another council was held here A. D. 798 [t].

Lumley c. "*Lomley* caſtle not far from Cheſtre [u], upon a hill "having pretty wood about it [x]." The title of baron Lumley expiring with John Mr. Camden's contemporary, was revived 1681, 32 Charles II. in Richard earl of Scarborough lineal deſcendant from Richard 5th lord Lumley, who was created viſcount Lumley 1689, 1 William and Mary, and 1690 earl of Scarborough, which titles are enjoyed by his grandſon Richard 4th and preſent earl. Lumley caſtle is ſaid to have been built in the reign of Edward I. by ſir Robert de Lumley, and enlarged by his ſon ſir Marmaduke. Others ſay by ſir Ralph Lumley, a firm adherent to that unfortunate king in whoſe cauſe he loſt his life. On one of the towers is IL 1570. Lumley houſe was firſt made a caſtle t. Richard II. and a garriſon for the king in the late civil wars, and was greatly improved by the firſt earl [31]. All the furniture but the family pictures, which were brought in by the preſent earl and remain there [y], was ſold by auction Aug. 8, 1785, to ſatisfy the creditors of the late earl. The firſt reſidence of the family was at *Lumley* village, a mile ſouth of the caſtle, where are remains of a very old houſe.

[h] Antiq. of Durham abbey, p. 34—37.
[i] Ib.
[k] Groſe and Hutchinſon.
[l] Tan. 114. G. Mr. Allan's account of this hoſpital.
[m] Tan. 114.
[n] Lel. VIII. 52.
[o] Lel. VII. 64.
[p] Tan. 114.
[q] Sax. Chron. p. 64.
[r] I. 406.
[s] Wilkins, Con. I. 153.
[t] Wilkins, Ib. I. 161.
[u] Lel. VII. 64.
[x] Ib. I. 83.
[31] G.
[y] See an account of them in Pennant's tour.

houſe[z]. In the town is an hoſpital founded by ſir John Duck, bart. for 12 poor women and a chaplain [32].

Coken. On the oppoſite ſide of the river to Finchale, is *Coken*, a romantic ſituation, now the ſeat of Robert Carr, eſq.

Cheſter le ſtreet. "The town of Cheſter is chiefly one ſtreet of very "mean building in length. Ther is beſide a ſmall "ſtreet or two about the church that is collegiated, "and hath a dean and prebendaries, but is of very "mean building; and in the body of the church is "a tomb with the image of a biſhop in token that "St. Cuthbert was once buried or remained in his "feretre there. At the end of the town I paſſed over "*Conebrooke*, and there is a fair ſtone bridge of three "arches over it[a]." Though this town of Cheſter diſcovers itſelf to ſtand on a Roman road, its antient name is not yet diſcovered, CONDERCUM being aſſigned to *Benwell* in Northumberland, and CONCAVATA (Bede's *Conc-ah*) to *Stanwick* in Cumberland. Gale[b] conjectured the firſt might be Lancheſter becauſe Simeon Dunelm. places *Cuncacheſter* between Durham and Exteldſham. The rivulet north of the town is called *Conkburn*, and Roman coins are ſtill found here [33]. Biſhop Beck's foundation here was valued at £.77. *per ann.*[c] The church is filled with 15 monuments of the Lumley family with figures, ſome antient in armour, others in a more modern ſtyle. Theſe are 1. Liulphus, 2. Uchtred his ſon, 3. William, 4. William, 5. William, 6. Roger, 7. Robert, 8. Marmaduke Lumleys, 9. Lord Ralph and his two ſons John and Thomas, 10. Ralph 1ſt lord, 11. his ſon John, 12. George 2d, 13. ſir Thomas his ſon, 14. Richard 3d lord, and 15. lord John. In the hall of Lumley caſtle is a tablet with the hiſtory of Liulphus and his progeny, and round the room 17 portraits of his deſcendants to John lord Lumley[d].

Fatfield. At *Fatfield*, near this place, a colliery took fire 1708, and killed 69 perſons[e].

Lancheſter. *Lancheſter* ſtands on the Watling ſtreet which runs on to Bincheſter. Here has been a very large Roman ſtation and town. Mr. Gale[f] calls it the *caſtra ſtativa* where the troops were quartered in time of peace. Mr. Horſley places here GLANNIBANTA of the Notitia, removing LONGOVICUS to *Lancaſter*. The ſtation is an oblong ſquare with obtuſe angles, 174 paces from north to ſouth, and 160 from eaſt to weſt. The wall in ſome places 12 feet high, of maſonry nine feet thick, a gate in the centre of each ſide, and a ditch on the weſt ſide only, the other defended by the ſlope[g]. A great many inſcriptions, coins, and other antiquities have been found here. The following are ſtill preſerved in the library at Durham. Horſley's XI. XII. preſerve the name of two proprætors under the emperor Gordian, Gneius Lucilianus and Mæcilius. A cohort of the 1ſt legion Gordiana repaired a bath with a *baſilica*, a kind of exchange and court of juſtice, the *principia*, which are the quarters of the legionary ſoldiers called *principes* or the place where the enſigns were kept and the *armamentaria* or arſenal[h]. Horſley XIII. has only COH I. XIV.[i] an altar to Fortune, found at the eaſt end of a ſquare room within the ſtation. XV. a ſquare pedeſtal with a cavity in the top, inſcribed either to the genius of the prætor or to a prætor of the name of *Genius* (which name is frequent in Gruter), by Claudius Epaphroditus tribune of the 2d cohort of Lingones. XVI. a civic crown ſupported by two Victories; the boar may imply ſome victory over the Caledonians by the XXth Legion. XVI*a*. a very thin plate of gold weighing juſt two guineas, found 1716 in a heap of rubbiſh caſt out to clear an old foundation without the fortification a little ſouth from the bath[k]: compare this with the Barkway ſilver plates before-mentioned, vol. I. p. 341. XVII. XVIII. two rude altars to Mars, and XIX. one to the local god Vitires. XX. three altars from Gordon's It. Sept. p. 94. pl. XL. one of them has a relief of the Deæ matres. XXI. an altar with a boar, probably to Vitires who has ſuch a ſymbol on one N° VI. XXI*a*[l]. a figure of Fortune and a head of Mercury. Theſe are all in Durham library. There are ſtill on the ſpot XXII. a large ſtone like a mortar, whether a Roman or Chriſtian vaſe uncertain, moſt probably a font. XXIII. a relief of a genius in the veſtry wall. XXIV. a ſmall altar to Mars,

Pl. VII. 3. 4.

Fig. 5, 8.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 10. Fig. 11. Fig. 12.

DEO M
ARTI ACI
.....
.....

which Mr. Horſley got, as he did the next altar XXV. with a Greek inſcription on one ſide and a Latin one on the other,

...ΟΟΙ
....ΦΛΑΟΥ
..ITIANO
...ΛΙΑΡ.
PIO
T. FL. TITAINVS
TRIB.
V.S.L.L.M.

copies of each other, and perhaps beginning *Æſculapio* and υπερ σωτηριας, erected by T. Flavius Titianus, which was the name of a procurator of Alexandria under Caracalla mentioned by Dio lxxvii. 879. and XXVI. another to Jupiter by the cohort of *Varduli* horſe:

O. M.
III ATICOH
VARDVLOR
CREQ
VSLLM.

CR may be *civium Roman.* Horſley read it *Varduli Cranei*, but Mela calls the Varduli *gens una.* Mr. Gale[l] took it for the *Vardæi* of Dalmatia, whom Pliny III. 22. calls *Italiae populatores.* Mr. Ward in his MS. notes inclines to explain it *civium Romanor'* or *cohortis Romanæ mille equitum.* Titianus, who in the Greek inſcription is ſtyled χιλιαρχος, may have been their commander. An inſcription found at Riecheſter has ARDVI CR. EOCO. which Dr. Taylor[m] read *Vardu*lorum *civium Romanorum equitum milliaria.* XXVII. a vaſe on a ſquare ſtone[n]. Biſhop Bek's college was valued at £.49.[o] The preſent communion cup was found 1571 near this ſtation[p], and exactly reſembles that uſed at Wigmore c. Hereford, which has on it the date 1571.

Lancheſter gave birth 1656 to the rev. and learned Mr. Thomas Baker, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he loſt his fellowſhip by refuſing to take the oaths to king George I. for which reaſon

[z] Pennant 319—326.
[a] MS. n. [33] G.
[b] Tan. 111.
[c] Phil. Tranſ. 357.
[d] Pennant ubi ſup.
[e] Phil. Tranſ. No. 318. p. 215.
[f] Hutchinſon's Excurſion to the Lakes, 316—324.
[g] Horſl. 289, 290. Hunter in Phil. Tranſ. 266. 354.
[h] Hutchinſon 291.
[i] Engraved alſo by Dr. Stukeley.
[k] Hutchinſon 289.
[l] MS. letter.
[m] Phil. Tranſ. XLVI. No. 482. p. 344.
[n] Tan. 116.
[o] Lel. I. 83.
[p] Hutchinſon 318.

he

he alſo quitted the rectory of Long Newton in this county 1689. He always wrote his name at the bottom of the title-page of his books "Thomas Baker *ſocius ejectus.*" He continued, however, to reſide in his college as commoner-maſter till his death June 2, 1740, of a paralytic ſtroke, being found on the floor of his chamber at the age of 84. All that he printed were "Reflections on learning," but his collections for an hiſtory of his own college and the Univerſity of Cambridge are as voluminous as they are valuable. Twenty-three folio volumes which he preſented to lord Oxford are in the Britiſh Muſeum[q]. Sixteen in folio and three in 4to, which he bequeathed to the Univerſity of Cambridge, are in their public library, and this unfortunate diviſion of his collections may contribute to retard their appearance in print, if there be found in the preſent day an antiquary capable of ſuch an undertaking[q].

At *Langley* hall, in this pariſh, is this inſcription in capitals on a ſtone mantle piece:

Joers ge ſui - - - noan
Henricus Scrope miles - - - ila uxor ejus
xis dominus de Bolto - - - daei et graiſtoke.

relating to Henry lord Scrope, of Bolton in Yorkſhire, who married Maud, daughter of Thomas lord Dacre, of Gilleſland. In the centre is a ſaltire engrailed, the arms of Tiptoft, his great-grandfather Roger having married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Robert lord Tiptoft[r].

Hilton c.

The *Hiltons* were an antient family, who, to the laſt, preſerved the title of the biſhop's barons. At the caſtle ſtill remains the gatehouſe, with the chapel, a fine ſtructure, the family burying-place[s]. John Hilton of Hilton, the laſt male of this family, died 1746, and always was called baron Hilton. The eſtates deſcended to ſir Richard Muſgrave, bart. his nephew, who took the name of Hilton, and ſold the caſtle and other eſtates to the widow of the late George Bowes, eſq; mother of the preſent lady Strathmore, in which family it ſtill remains. But the caſtle is neglected and haſtening to decay.

Monks Weremouth.

Malmeſbury confounds the church of St. Paul at Jarrow with that which he calls of St. Paul at *Monks Weremouth*, where was only St. Peter's[35]. This miſtake is occaſioned by Bede's ſaying[t] that Ceolfrid was abbot of the monaſtery of St. Peter and Paul at the mouth of the Were near the Tine. The monaſtery founded here by Benedict Biſcopius 674, was burnt by the Danes and by Malcolm king of Scotland 1074, rebuilt by biſhop Walcher, whoſe ſucceſſor Carileph removed the monks to Durham, to which it became a cell of three or four Benedictine monks, valued at £.25.[t]

Fullwell *hills.*

On *Fullwell* hills near Monk Weremouth in the middle of the limeſtone quarries within a mile of the ſea was found a human ſkeleton nine feet ſix inches long, the tibia two feet three inches: the head lay to the weſt defended by four large flat ſtones, and ſome Roman coins on the ſouth ſide near the right hand[u].

Dr. Hunter ſhewed Dr. Stukeley what he calls a *recipient* celt, which I take to be the ſame as Mr. Bartlett engraved in Archæol. V. Pl. VII. found with ſome other, and an additional piece of caſt braſs at Weremouth by the ſea ſide. The edge of the celt is turned up at both ends. It was three inches long, much worn, but yet ſharp[x].

Sunderland.

On the ſouth ſide of the Were is *Sunderland*, a handſome populous town, built in the laſt age and much enriched by the coal trade. If the harbour were deep enough to receive ſhips of the ſame burden as the river does it would prejudice Newcaſtle. Bede[y] tells us he was born in the territory of the monaſtery at Weremouth and Ingyrvum (Jarrow), or as the Saxon tranſlations has it on ꝼunꝺoꝼlanꝺe ðæꝛ ylcan mynſtꝛeꝛ, where ſome MSS. read ꝑumoꝼlanꝺe, which word means a tract or diſtrict poſſeſſed of certain privileges[z]. Sunderland was chartered by biſhop Pudſey 1154, under the name of *Weremue*, and this charter is addreſſed "*Burgenſibus noſtris de* Weremue," ſo that it was a borough of greater antiquity, holding privileges probably by preſcription. It is not noted by Leland or Camden, becauſe the name *Sunderland* was involved in that of *Weremouth*. It is ſaid with the two adjoining villages to contain about 30,000 ſouls, and has an elegant new chapel built by John Thornhill, eſq. Symeon Dunelmenſis relates that Malcolm, king of Scots, ravaging this country, found on board ſhips at the mouth of the river Wear, Edgar Atheling, his mother and ſiſters, Siward, &c. and on his return married Edgar's ſiſter Margaret. Sunderland gave title of earl 3 Charles I. to Emanuel lord Scrope of Bolton, who dying without iſſue Henry lord Spencer of Wormleighton was honoured with the title, and being killed in the firſt battle of Newbury was ſucceeded by his ſon Robert, and he 1702 by his brother Charles who married Anne daughter of the great duke of Marlborough, whoſe ſon Charles became duke of Marlborough.

Houghton le ſpring.

Between Sunderland and Durham is *Houghton le ſpring*, a rich rectory of 1200£. a year, rendered famous for the hoſpitality and exemplary life of its primitive rector Bernard Gilpin; whoſe memory is ſtill preſerved in the place, where is a good free-ſchool and hoſpital of his foundation.

Whitburn.

At *Whitburn* on the coaſt to the north of Sunderland were found a number of copper coins of Conſtantine, Maxentius, Licinius and Maximian[36].

Ebcheſter.

At *Ebcheſter* is a Roman ſtation 200 yards ſquare with large ſuburbs and the following monuments: an altar without inſcription; a ſepulchral monument with a buſt; another inſcribed HAVE for AVE[a]; a ſmall altar to Vitires[b], having on one ſide a toad, and on the other a boar; a fragment in a garden wall, with an imperfect inſcription[c], and ſome centurial and other ſtones[d], and an urn of an uncommon ſhape near a yard high and not above ſeven inches wide with a little cup in the centre as a lacrymatory or patera[37]. All theſe are in the library at Durham. The Roman road from Lancheſter and Corbridge leads to Ebcheſter, and here Gale[e] places Ptolemy's EPIACUM, which Horſley places at *Hexam.*

Pl. VII. fig. 13, 14.

Derwent is ſided all the way by mills, forges, and furnaces for melting lead and ſilver, and for manufacturing iron and ſteel[38]. Mr. Hutchinſon obſerves the Roman road here is more perfect here than in any place he has viſited: a centre road in width 42 feet with a narrow road on each ſide 12 feet wide: a narrow ditch between the ſide roads and centre, and the outſides a deep ditch; and three roads nearly level. Thus the cavalry and baggage could travel

[q] Brit. Top. I. 219, 220. [r] Antiq. Rep. I. 285. [34] G. [35] G. [t] V. 21.
[s] Tan. 111. [u] P. Collinſon in Gent. Mag. XXXIII. p. 492. [x] It. Cur. II. 72.
[y] Concl. of his Eccl. Hiſt. [z] G. Lye.
[36] G. [a] in Durham lib. V. [b] Ib. VI. [c] Ib. VII. [d] VIII. IX. X. 286—9. Hunter in Phil. Tranſ.
[37] G. [e] Q. Hunter. [38] G.

flanked

flanked by the baggage. A new altar has been diſcovered here lately inſcribed:

DEO
VERNO
STONO
COCID
OVIRII
CERVSI[c].

GABROSENTUM. Horſley[f] fixes GABROSENTUM at *Drumburgh*; for as there was a ſtation at *Newcaſtle* on the north ſide of the river, it is not likely there ſhould be another juſt on the ſouth ſide at *Gateſhead*. Here was a monaſtery, whereof Uttan was abbot before 653[g]. "Whereas the hoſpital is now of St. Edmund at *Gete-* "*ſted* in Wyrale, was ſometime a monaſtery, as I "have heard, and by likelyhood the ſame that Bede "ſpeketh of[h]." Mr. Riddle of Newcaſtle built a houſe on the ſite[i]. This is now in ruins, approached by a low ſquare ſtone gate, and belongs to Ralph Clavering, eſq. Near the road ſtands the chapel with an ornamented weſt front; the windows arched round within and pointed without. The ſteps of the altar remain, and a grave-ſtone with a croſs and ledge. It was burnt about 1745 being then uſed by the Roman Catholics[k]. Here was alſo an hoſpital t. Henry III.[l] founded about 1247 by biſhop Farnham, valued at 109[m], and refounded by James I. 1610.

Gateſhead.

Jarrow. *Jarrow* or *Gyrwi* was alſo founded by Benedict about 684, and had the ſame fate as Weremouth, and was valued at £.38.[n] It ſtands on an eminence on the ſouth ſide of the Tine about five miles eaſt of Newcaſtle, having a large marſh on the ſouth, and when the tide is out a ſtinking oozy creek. The chapel is now the pariſh church with one aile, the weſt door had a plain round arch, and on its jamb an antient croſs ornamented in the Saxon ſtyle. On the north wall within is the inſcription mentioned by Mr. Camden, blacked in a late whitewaſhing; between the third and fourth lines a rough ſpace like a razure. Here are two oaken reading deſks, each having four ſeats to them. In the veſtry is carefully locked up a rude oaken chair called Bede's[o]. The whole church has been lately rebuilt.

S. Shields. At *South Shields*, at the mouth of the Tine, was found the altar[p] now in Durham library, and another[q] to the Deæ Matres, with Dr. Liſter's account of the laſt of which[r] biſhop Gibſon has filled two pages, which ſerves only to ſhew how much better theſe things are now underſtood. It was ſent to Norwich, and is now ſuppoſed to be loſt. Horſley has not determined the emperor mentioned in it, though he gives a different reading from Liſter[s], viz. *Dis matribus pro ſalute imperatoris* Marci *Aurelii Antonini Auguſti pii felicis* . . . . . *lubens merito ob reditum.* Here is a manufactory of ſalt in about 200 pans. Along the Tine are ſeveral glaſs houſes, and another on the Were. The firſt workmen were foreigners, but knew not whence they came; only they have a tradition of their being Normans and coming from Sturbridge hither in the reign of Edward VI. or Elizabeth[39].

Mr. Cade[t] has traced the Rycknield ſtreet from Derby and Cheſterfield to Tadcaſter and York, thence to Thornton le ſtreet near Thirſk, where it ſeparated from a road leading to Catteric bridge, and ſtretching in a direct line northwards croſs the Tees at Sockburn entered the central parts of this county, Sadberg, Stainton le ſtreet, Bradbury, Mainsforth, Old Durham, Cheſter, and Gateſhead, to Shields and Tinmouth.

Dr. Hunter in a letter to Mr. Gale 1735[u], has the following obſervations on the ſtation near S. Shields at the entrance of the Tine into the ocean: "It cannot but have flouriſhed till the Daniſh invaſions as Leland Coll. IV. 43: "E regione Tinmuthæ fuit "urbs vaſtata a Danis *Urſa* nomine, ubi natus erat "Oſwius rex." Its communication with Bincheſter is viſible in many places, as is the angle where the paved way goes off from the military way leading to Lancheſter about three miles north of Bincheſter and paſſes to the north-eaſt through Branſpeth park, thence a little ſouth of Brandon, and is loſt in the cultivated grounds, but appears upon Durham moor in the ſame direction again paſſing by Flaghouſe, and below on Harbraſs moor is very viſible running paſt Lumley caſtle in a direct line towards S. Shields paſſing about a mile eaſt of Cheſter in the ſtreet without any ſigns of communication therewith. Two elevated pavements in the river Tine, the one at the weſt end of S. Shields, the other on the north ſide of the river near the end of the Roman wall, proper for their ſafe landing at different times of the flowing and ebbing tide, fully ſhew its neceſſary correſpondence with *Segedunum* the firſt ſtation on the wall. But another military way called *Wreken dyke* paſſing from this ſtation to the weſt has hitherto fruſtrated the enquiries of our late antiquaries. Mr. Horſley himſelf pointed out its track very juſtly over Gateſidefell, where it paſſed the public road a little to the weſt, the Roman way going to the ſouth from Newcaſtle to Cheſter le ſtreet, and afterwards running through Lameſly and Kibbleſworth fields advances ſouth-weſt over Blackburn moor and through Hedley townſhip. It comes next to Cauſey, a village which owes its name to it, and thence aſcends a high hill, and terminates at a ſquare fortification on its top at Stanley or Stella, the ſeat of ſir Nicholas Tempeſt, bart. who has ſeveral Roman coins found there. This place, though not above three miles from Cheſter le ſtreet and four from Lancheſter, ſeems to have had no immediate communication with either, no veſtiges appear on the adjoining moors, and being ſituated as Cheſter itſelf at the termination of a military way gives me convincing reaſon to believe the uſe of each has been the ſame, to guard herds of cattle at graſs for the garriſons of S. Shields and *Pons Ælii*, and for victualling the ſhips at the former: whereas had the elevated ſituation been intended for a caſtrum exploratorum, it would have required paved ways to the next ſtations for conveying intelligence. Though this laſt military way bears the name of Wreken dyke, I am apt to believe that name is rather due to the way leading from Bincheſter to S. Shields from the authority of R. Higden, who ſays the Wreken dyke or Reken dyke paſſed from the Weſt of England and ended at Tinmouth. I dare not affix a Roman name to this ſtation without the authority of inſcriptions."

To this ſtation is probably to be referred the inſcription found 1783, in digging up the foundations under the ſurface in Tinmouth caſtle on the oppoſite ſide of the Tyne, of which hereafter in its proper place.

[c] Mr. Swinburne in Gent. Mag. LIV. 1784, Sup. p. 974.
[f] 109. 157.
[g] Bede III. 21. Tan. 110.
[h] Lel. VII. 1. 7, 8.
[i] Bourne's Newcaſtle 166.
[k] Groſe.
[l] Tan. 115. He makes two diſtinct hoſpitals.
[m] Ib.
[n] Tan. 111.
[o] Groſe.
[p] Horſley Durh. I. This by miſtake has been engraved in Pl. XIII. of our ſecond volume in Cheſhire.
[q] Ib. II.
[r] Phil. Tranſ. 146.
[s] P. 287.
[39] G.
[t] Archæol. VII. 56, 81.
[u] Printed in Mr. Hutchinſon's Hiſt. of Northumb. I. p. 361.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Durham.

Aliſma *ranunculoides*. Leſſer Water Plantain; in *Hill-cloſe-car* about two miles weſt from *Darlington*.

Anthemis *tinctoria*. Common Ox-eye; on a bank near the river *Tees*, not far from *Sokburn*.

Aſplenium *Marinum*. Sea Maidenhair; common on the rocks near *Eſington*.

Aſtragalus *arenarius*. Purple Mountain Milkwort; in ſaudy and chalky meadows and paſtures: near *Seaton*.

——— *glycyphyllus*. Liquorice Vetch; in meadows, paſtures, and hedges in a lime-ſtone ſoil: below *Low Conniſcliff*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; by the *Were* at *Durham*.

Carex *dioica*. Small Carex; in turfy bogs: about *Darlington*.

Ceraſtium *arvenſe*. Corn Mouſe-ear or Chickweed; in ſandy corn-fields, meadows and paſtures: about *Darlington*.

Chara *tomentoſa*. Brittle Chara; in *Hell-kettles* near *Darlington*.

Convallaria *magalis*. Lily of the Valley; in woods and on heaths: in *Caſtle Edendene*.

Cypripedium *calceolus*. Ladies Slipper; in woods and amongſt buſhes: in *Caſtle Edendene*.

Equiſetum *hyemale*. Rough Horſe-tail, or Shave-graſs; in marſhy and watery places: in *Caſtle Edendene*.

Geranium *ſylvaticum*. Mountain Cranes-bill; in the wood near the new bridge at *Durham*.

Hippuris *vulgaris*. Mares-tail; in the *Skern* at *Darlington*.

Iſatis *tinctoria*. Woad; by the *Were*.

Lepidium *latifolium*. Dittander or Pepperwort; in meadows and paſtures: near *Seaton* and by the river *Were* near *Durham* abbey.

Linum *perenne*. Perennial Blue Flax; in meadows and paſtures of a lime-ſtone ſoil: near *Darlington*.

Lyſimachia *vulgaris*. Yellow Willow-herb; by the *Skern* near *Darlington*.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Dropwort; by the *Tees* below *Stockton*.

Papaver *dubium*. Long ſmooth-headed Poppy; in corn-fields: about *Darlington*.

Potamogeton *marinum*. Sea Pond-weed; in the *Skern* near *Darlington*.

Potentilla *fruticoſa*. Shrub Cinquefoil; in ſeveral places.

Ranunculus *lingua*. Greater Spearwort; in wet paſtures and at the edges of lakes: about *Darlington*.

Ribes *rubrum*. Red Currants; in the woods.

Samolus *valerandi*. Ronnd-leaved Water Pimpernel; in marſhes and moiſt meadows: about *Darlington*.

Schœnus *compreſſus*. Compreſt Baſtard Cyperus; in bog about *Darlington*.

——— *mariſcus*. Long-rooted Baſtard Cyperus; by *Hell-kettles* near *Darlington*.

Scirpus *fluitans*. Floating Club-ruſh; in ditches and bogs: near *Darlington*.

——— *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus; in watery places and in damp woods; by the *Skern* near *Darlington*.

Veronica *montana*. Mountain Speedwell; in *Dinſdale* wood near *Darlington*.

Veronica *ſcutellata*. Narrow-leaved Speedwell; in marſhes: about *Darlington*.

A
MAP
of
LANCASHIRE
from the best
AUTHORITIES
Engraved by J. Cary
REFERENCES to the HUNDREDS
1. Loynesdale
2. Amounderness
3. Blackbourn
4. Salford
5. West Derby
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree
WESTMORELAND
CUMBERLAND
YORKSHIRE
LANCASHIRE
CHESHIRE
IRISH SEA
BAY of MORECAMBE
LANCASTER SANDS
Peel Harbour
RIVER RIBBLE
RIVER MERSEY
RIVER DEE
FLINTSHIRE
AMBLESIDE
BOWNESS
KENDAL
KIRBY LONSDALE
LANCASTER
PRESTON
BURNLEY
BLACKBURN
ROCHDALE
BURY
MANCHESTER
STOCKPORT
LIVERPOOL
WARRINGTON
WIGAN
ORMSKIRK
CHORLEY
CLITHEROE
HASLINGDEN
TOTTINGTON
Longitude West from 5h London

LANCASHIRE.

I must now direct my progress to another quarter, to the remaining BRIGANTES who settled on the other side of the Mountains towards the western ocean, and first to those of Lancashire, whom I feel some secret reluctance to visit, if they will forgive me the expression. I fear I shall give little satisfaction to myself or my readers here, so little encouragement did I meet with when I surveyed much the greater part of this county, so completely has Time destroyed the original names everywhere. But, that I may not seem to neglect Lancashire, I must attempt the task, not doubting but Providence, which has hitherto favoured me, will assist me here.

THE county of Lancaster, called by the Saxons Loncarcerircype, vulgarly *Lonka*-shire, *Lankashire*, and *the County Palatine of Lancaster*, it being dignified with the honour of a County Palatine, lies to the west under the hills, which, as I have frequently before observed, run through the middle of England, and divide the counties as arbiters between them respectively. It is so confined by Yorkshire on the east, and the Irish sea on the west, that on the south, towards Cheshire, it spreads to a greater breadth, and then gradually narrows again to the north, where it borders on Westmorland. It is there broken in upon by a bay of the sea, and no small part of it lies on the other side of that bay adjoining to Cumberland.

County Palatine. See before in Cheshire.

The champain part of the county produces considerable quantities of wheat and barley, at the bottom of the hills plenty of oats. The soil is in general good, except in certain swampy unhealthy places called *Mosses*, which, however, make ample amends for these disadvantages by greater advantages. For, upon taking off the surface they find a fat *turf* fit for firing, and sometimes subterraneous trees, or such as have lain long buried in the earth. Lower down they yield plenty of marle for manure, which, according to the received opinion, makes the worst land so good, that one would think the indolence of mankind was antiently more in fault than the badness of the earth. You may determine the goodness of the country by the temperament of the inhabitants, who are extremely comely, and also from the cattle, the beasts here with long horns and tight moulded carcases having all the requisites insisted on by Mago the Carthaginian in Columella [a].

Mosses.

Lancashire oxen.

To the south this county is parted from Cheshire by the river *Mersey*, which, rising in the middle of the mountains soon after it leaves its source becomes a boundary, and runs gently westward, as it were inviting other streams to its azure bosom, as the poet [b] expresses it, and presently kindly greets the *Irwell* from the north, bringing with it all the rivers of this eastern side. The most considerable among these is the *Roch*, which has on its banks in a valley *Rochdale*, a considerable market town, as has the *Irwell Bury*, another market town not less considerable, near which, as I was seeking eagerly for COCCIVM mentioned by Antoninus, I saw *Cockley*, a wooden chapel among trees, *Turton* chapel among precipices and wastes, *Turton* tower, and *Entweissel*, two houses, whereof the latter had noble proprietors of its own name, and the former is now the residence of the illustrious family of *Orell*. At the confluence of the Irwell and *Irk*, on the left bank, which is of reddish stone, scarce three miles from the Mersey, stands that antient town called by Antoninus, according to the various readings MANCVNIVM and MANVCIVM, and by us at present with some traces of the old name *Manchester*. This surpasses the neighbouring towns in elegance, populousness, a woollen manufacture, market, church, and college founded by lord *la Ware* [c], who took orders, and was the last male heir of his family t. Henry V. He was descended from the *Greleys*, who are said to have been the antient lords of this town. In the last age it was much more famous for its manufacture of stuffs called Manchester cottons, and the privilege of sanctuary, which the parliament under Henry VIII. transferred to Chester. In a park of the earl of Derby, in this neighbourhood, called *Alparc*, I saw foundations of an old square tower, called *Mancastle*, where the river *Medloc* falls into the *Irwell*. I do not affirm this to have been the antient MANCVNIVM, as it incloses but a small space, but rather some station of the Romans, at which I saw an old stone with this inscription:

Mersey r.

Irwell r.

Roch r.

Rochdale.

Bury.

COCCIVM.

Cockley.

Turton tower.

Entwissel.

MANCVNIVM.

Manchester.

Alparc.

Mancastle.

D* CANDIDI
FIDES XX
IIII

* Centurionis.

The following was copied for me by that famous mathematician J. Dee, warden of Manchester college, who saw it:

[a] Columella, VI. 1.

[b]

[c] Being summoned to parliament among the lords temporal by the name of *Magister* Thomas de la Ware. Holland.

COHO. I. FRISIN
Ɔ MASAVONIS
P. XXIII.

These seem to have been erected to the memory of those Centurions for their tried fidelity and integrity for so many years.

A. D. 920, Edward the elder, as Marianus relates, sent an army of Mercians into Northumberland (this town then belonging to the kings of Northumberland), "to rebuild the town of Manchester, and "place a garrison there." For it seems to have been ruined in the Danish war; and the inhabitants say their town had its name from their brave stand against those invaders, Manchester signifying, according to them, *the City of Men*, and they are wonderfully proud of an opinion so much to their honour. But these good people are not aware that Mancunium was its name in the British times, so that an etymology taken from our English language falls to the ground. I should rather derive it from the British word *Main*, signifying a stone, it standing on a stoney hill; and below the town at *Colyhurst* are noble and famous quarries.

Colyhurst.

But to return. The Mersey now increased by the Irwell proceeds towards the ocean by *Trafford*, which gives name and residence to the noble family of the *Traffords*; and *Chatmosse*, a swampy tract of great extent, a considerable part of which was carried off in the last age by swoln rivers with great danger, whereby the rivers were infected, and great quantities of their fish died. Instead thereof is now a valley watered by a small stream, and many trees were discovered thrown down and lying flat, so that one may suppose when the ground lay neglected, and the waste water of brooks was not drained off into the open vallies, or their courses stopt by neglect or desolation, all the lower grounds were turned into such swamps (which we call *Mosses*), or into pools. If this was the case, no wonder so many trees are found covered, and as it were buried in such places all over England, but especially here. For the roots being loosened by too excessive wet, they must necessarily fall down and sink in so soft a soil. The people hereabouts search for them with poles and spits, and, after marking the place, dig them up and use them for firing; for they are like torches equally fit to burn and to give light, which is probably owing to the bituminous earth that surrounds them, whence the common people suppose them firs, though Cæsar denies that there were such trees in Britain. I know it is the received opinion that these trees have lain here ever since the waters of the deluge threw them down, and especially as they are sometimes found in higher ground. But the patrons of this opinion do not deny that these higher grounds, as they call them, are swampy. Such trees of prodigious size are frequently found in Germany and Holland, which the learned there suppose to have been undermined by the waves on other parts of the shore, and driven by the wind into those low swampy parts where they sunk. But philosophers must make further researches into these matters[d].

Trafford.

Chatmosse.

Mosses, their formation.

No firs in Britain in Cæsar's time.

After Chatmosse appears *Holcroft*, which gave both name and residence to the illustrious family of the *Holcrofts*, which was antiently enlarged by marriage with the coheiress of *Culchit*. This last place is in its neighbourhood, and was held by Gilbert de Culchit *in fee* of Almaric the Cupbearer, who held it *in fee* of the earls de Ferrars t. Henry III. His eldest daughter and heir being married to Richard Fitz Hugh of Hindley, he took the name of *Culchit*, as did Thomas his brother, who married the second daughter, that of *Holcroft* from the estate: another for the like reason that of *Peasfalong*, and a fourth of *Risely*. I mention this that the reader may understand the variable disposition of our ancestors, so steady in other matters, in quitting or assuming names from their estates. And this was practised formerly in other parts of England likewise. All round hereabouts are little towns (as also all over this county, Cheshire, and other parts of the north), which gave name to considerable families, and are to this day possessed by persons of their own name. As *Aston* of *Aston*, *Atherton* of *Atherton*, *Tillesley* of *Tillesley*, *Standish* of *Standish*, *Bold* of *Bold*, *Hesket* of *Hesket*, *Worthington* of *Worthington*, *Torbec* of *Torbec*, &c. It would be endless to name every one, nor is it my design to enumerate considerable families, but to describe places of antiquity. As these and such like families in these northern countries, as I before observed, owe their rise to their valour, and their progress to their frugality and primitive simplicity, content with their own estates, so those most flourishing ones in the southern counties of England were utterly ruined by luxury, usury, debauchery, and knavery, insomuch that it is become the common complaint at present that the old race of our nobility is decayed.

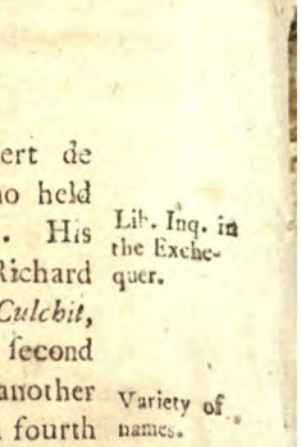
Holcroft.

Lib. Inq. in the Exchequer.

Variety of names.

But let us follow the course of the Mersey, which now passes through *Warrington*, remarkable for its lords surnamed *Butler*, who obtained the privilege of a market from Edward I. Not far north of it is *Winwic*, one of the richest livings in England, on the top of whose church are these lines in a barbarous old character about king Oswald[e].

Warrington.



Hic locus, Oswalde, quondam placuit tibi valde;
Northanhumbrorum fueras rex, nuncque polorum
Regna tenes, loco passus Marcelde vocato.
Oswald, this ground was grateful found
To thee, whose hand Northumberland
Late rul'd, now owns celestial thrones
In Marcelde field thou life didst yeild.

The Mersey spreading and presently contracting its stream from Warrington falls into the ocean, with a wide channel very convenient for trade, where opens to view *Litherpoole*, Saxon Lirepole, commonly called *Lirpoole*, from a water extended like a pool, according to the common opinion, where is the most convenient and most frequented passage to Ireland; a town more famous for its beauty and populousness than its antiquity. Its name occurs in no antient writer except that Roger of Poitou, who was lord, as then styled, *of the honour of Lancaster*, built a castle here, the custody of which has now for a long time belonged to the noble and knightly family of *Molineaux*, whose chief seat is in the neighbourhood at *Sefton*, which Roger aforesaid in the early Norman times gave to Vivian de *Molineaux*. This Roger held, as appears by Domesday book, all the lands between the rivers *Ribell* and *Mersey*.

Liverpoole.

Sefton.

Near Sefton the little river *Alt* making its way to the sea, gives to a little village on it the name

Alt r.

[d] To whom I recommend them; and to their further disquisition, whether there are not subterraneous trees growing under the earth as well as plants and other creatures. Holland.

[e] Of him see in Shropshire, II. p. 399.

of

Altmouth. Ferneby. (Formby.)

of *Altmouth*. Near it is *Ferneby*, in whoſe marſhes they dig turf which ſerves the inhabitants both for fire and candle. Below the turf they find a ſtagnant blackiſh water, on whoſe ſurface ſwims an oily ſubſtance[f], and in the water are little fiſhes which the diggers take up: ſo that one may call theſe foſſil fiſh as much as thoſe about Heraclea and Tius in Pontus. Nor is it ſurpriſing when in ſuch watery places fiſh follow the moiſture under ground that men go fiſhing with ſpades. As to there being many good fiſh dug up in Paphlagonia in places that have no water, there is ſome ſecret and extraordinary reaſon for it. And Seneca[g] ſays pleaſantly, "why "may not fiſh come to the land as we croſs the "ſea?"

Ormeſkirk.

From hence runs out a bold ſhore with a great bend, and further in from the ſea we ſee *Ormeſkirke*, a market town famous for the burial of the *Stanleys*, earls of Derby, whoſe chief ſeat *Latham* is in this neighbourhood, a large and noble houſe, which they have enlarged ſucceſſively from the time of Henry IV. when ſir John Stanley, father of John viceroy of Ireland, and of the ſame family with the lords *Audley*, married the daughter and heireſs of the famous ſir Thomas *Latham*, and had with her this fine eſtate with many more in dower. From that time the *Stanleys* fixed their reſidence here; of whom Thomas ſon of Thomas lord Stanley created by Henry VII. earl of Derby, had by Eleanor Neville daughter of the earl of Saliſbury George lord *L'Eſtrange*, who married Jane only daughter and heireſs of John lord *L'Eſtrange* of *Knockin*, who dying in his father's life-time left a ſon Thomas 2d earl of Derby, who by Anne daughter of Edward lord *Haſtings* had Edward 3d earl of Derby, who by Dorothy daughter of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk had Henry the 4th earl, who married Margaret daughter of Henry Clifford earl of Cumberland and mother of Ferdinand the 5th earl who died lately, and William now 6th earl who ſucceeded his brother.

Latham.

Stanleys Earls of *Derby.*

Dugleſs r.

The river *Dugleſs* glides along here, on whoſe banks our Arthur, as Ninnius[h] reports, gave the Saxons a memorable overthrow. At its ſource is the town of *Wiggin*, which ſome ſay was antiently called Wibiggin, of which name I have nothing to obſerve, but that *Biggin* is a Lancaſhire word for houſes; any more than of the town, but that it is neat and populous, and a corporation conſiſting of a mayor and burgeſſes, and the rector of the church is as I have been told lord of the town. Near it is *Holand*, whence that famous family of the *Holands* who were earls of Kent and Surrey and dukes of Exeter derive their deſcent and name. But the daughter and heir of the elder brother, who was knighted and lived here, at laſt marrying the Lovells, carried into that family both the eſtate and arms, Az. ſemé of fleurs de lis Arg. a lion rampant guardant Arg.

Wiggin.

Biggin what?

Holand. Family and arms of *Holand.*

Merton meer.

Near the mouth of the Dugleſs is an extenſive meer called *Merton*, which here diſcharges itſelf at a mouth of its own, and preſently after meets the *Ribell* in its æſtuary. This is the next river which runs into the ſea after the Merſey, and has hardly loſt its antient name: the æſtuary being called by Ptolemy Bellisama[i], and by us *Ribell*, with the addition probably of the Saxon word *Rbe*, which ſignifies a river. It comes down with a rapid current from the Yorkſhire hills, running firſt ſouth by three very high hills, *Ingleborow* hill at its ſource, which I viewed with aſtoniſhment, riſing as it were gradually with a vaſt ridge toward the weſt, and as it were raiſed by another hill laid on its ſummit *Penigent*, ſo called perhaps from its white ſnowy top, which is the meaning of *Pengwin* in Britiſh, riſing with a prodigious bulk though not to any conſiderable height, and where the Ribell approaches Lancaſter (the other hills being in Yorkſhire), *Pendle hill* riſes with a very high peak, producing on the very ſummit a particular ſpecies of plant, which we call *Clowdeſbery*, as if produced by the *Clouds*. But this hill is chiefly remarkable for the damage which it lately did to the country below by the diſcharge of a very great body of water, and the certain ſigns which it gives of rain whenever its ſummit is covered with clouds. I the rather mention theſe hills both becauſe they are the higheſt in our Apennine, whence that proverb,

Ribell r.

Bellisama.

Pendle hill.

Ingelborow, Pendle, and Penigent,
Are the higheſt hills between Scotland and Trent;

and to ſhew, as I before obſerved, why the higheſt Alps are called by the antient Gauls *Penninæ*, and the ſummits of mountains *Pen*, and thence the *Apennines*, *Pen* in Britiſh ſignifying the ſummit of a hill. At the foot of Pendle hill near the Ribell ſtands *Clitbero* caſtle built by the Lacies; and near it *Whaley*, Saxon Walaleȝ, noted for an abbey founded by the Lacies, and transferred from Stanlaw in Cheſhire A. D. 1296, where A. D. 798, duke Wada fought an unſucceſsful battle againſt Ardulph king of Northumberland at *Billangbo*, now called by contraction *Langbo*. Here the Ribell preſently turning weſt gives its name to a village called at preſent *Ribleceſter*, where ſo many remains of Roman antiquity, ſtatues, coins, columns, capitals, baſes of columns, altars, marbles, and inſcriptions, are continually dug up, that the inhabitants ſeem not much miſtaken in their lame rhyming proverb;

Alpes Penninæ

Pen, what in Britiſh?

Clitbero c. Whaley.

Langbo.

Ribleceſter.

It is written upon a wall in Rome
Ribcheſter was as rich as any town in Chriſtendom.

Military ways have led to it with an high ridge, one from York, the other from the north by the ſpacious foreſt of *Bowland*, ſtill viſible for many miles. The inſcriptions have been ſo abuſed by the country-people, that though I met with ſeveral I could ſcarce read above one or two. At *Saleſbury hall* in the neighbourhood, the ſeat of the noble and antient family of the *Talbots*, I ſaw this on the pedeſtal of a pillar:

DEO
MARTI, ET
VICTORIÆ

[f] The oily matter here mentioned is found to be of great uſe in paralytic caſes: but as to the live fiſh found underground, no ſuch thing is now known (G.), and therefore it was probably a meer vulgar error.

[g] Nat. Quæſt. III. c. 17.

[h] According to Ninnius, c. 63. Arthur won his 4th, 5th, and 6th victories on the river Dugles, qui eſt in regione Linveis (*Linneus*, or *Lindon*. Ed. Gale).

[i] La Saumoſi, a temple of Diana at mouth of the Rhoſne. Interp. civit, &c. in fine com. Cæſar. Segiſama, a city in Spain. Belliſama as Iſurium. Minerva Beliſama Grut. Ap. p. 1607. from Spain, as Segontium, Tæſibis for Saetabis, Setea, Dictynna (Dictis & Diganny). This coaſt ſeems to have been formerly frequented by the Spaniards. (Gale MS. n.) Whitaker fixes Beliſama at Merſey; Hiſt. of Manch. I. 125. Weſt. 111.

D. D. AVGG
ET CC . . NN.

In the adjoining wall is this other ſtone with Cupid and another ſmall figure on it; from the back of it was copied for me the following unintelligible inſcription, which having puzzled me a long while I inſert here to be explained by others:

Deo Pro Salute D. N.(Salvidieno Gale MS. n.) Ala Equitum Sarm.(H.G.) Bremenii in Redianis (G.) Antoninus miles leg. VI. meg. L. VI. vic. (H.) Domu Ve Litetris (G.) Feliciter.

SEOESAM
ROLNASON
OSALVEDN
AI.. Q. Q. SAR.
BREVENM
BEDIANIS
ANTONI
VS MEG. VI
IC DOMV
ELITER.

I can make nothing more of it than that theſe are moſtly Britiſh names of places adjoining. When I was here again in 1603, I met with the largeſt and fineſt altar I ever ſaw with this inſcription in the houſe of Thomas Rhodes [k]:

See Ph. Tranſ. 145. Gualt. ab. 28. tab. fic 14. Grut. p. 91. Selden. Reineſ. (Gale MS.)

DEIS MATRIBVS
M. INGENVI-
VS ASIATICVS
*DEC. AL. AST.
SS. LL. M.

* perhaps *Decurio Alæ Aſturum ſuſceptum ſolvit* ſcil. *votum libens lubens merito.*

Of theſe Deæ Matres I can with all my ſearches find no account (they being mentioned on no inſcriptions in the world, but this and another found among us [l]), except that Enguium, a little town in Sicily, was remarkable for their appearance, where were ſhewn ſome ſpears and brazen helmets dedicated to theſe goddeſſes by Merion and Ulyſſes.

I likewiſe ſaw a little altar there turned out among the rubbiſh with this inſcription:

PACIFE
RO MARTI
*ELEGAVR
BA POS
VIT EX VO
TO

Ↄ LEG AVR. See Grut. and Reineſii Ind. Gale MS. n.

This was ſo ſmall that it ſeemed to have been ſome poor man's portable altar, and uſed only for incenſe or ſalt flour cakes, whereas the other was much larger and fit for offering the greater ſacrifices of animals. In theſe mankind certainly followed the example of Noah, even after they departed from the worſhip of the true God. Nor did they erect them only to their gods, but even from ſervile adulation to the emperors with the impious title NVMINI MAIESTATIQVE EORVM. To theſe they bowed the knee, and, embracing them, poured out their prayers, ſwore by them, and, in ſhort, placed the whole of their religion in theſe and ſacrifices, ſo that people who had no altar were conſidered as having no religion or God.

Heathen Altars Gen. viii.

Here was alſo lately dug np a ſtone, on which was carved a naked figure on horſeback without ſaddle or bridle, brandiſhing a ſpear in both hands, and inſulting over a naked man on the ground holding in his hands ſomething ſquare. Between the horſe and the proſtrate figure are D. M. under the figure GAL. SARMATA. The reſt of the many letters are ſo decayed as not to be read, nor can I form any conjecture about them. It ſeems by the foregoing inſcription, and the following found hereabouts many years ago, that the Ala Sarmatarum was ſtationed here:

Perhaps C. AL for Centurio Alæ Sarmatarum, or EQ. AL. (Horſl).

From W. Lambarde's papers.

HIS TERRIS TEGITVR
AEL MATRONA QV . . .
VIX. AN. XXVIII. M. II.D. VIII.
ET M. IVLIVS MAXIMVS FIL.
VIX. AN VI. M. III. D. XX. ET CAM
PANIA DVBBA MATER
V X. AN. L. IVLIVS MAXIMVS
. . . ALAE SAR. CONIVX
CONIVGI INCOMPARABILI
ET FILIO. PATRI PIENTIS
SIMO ET SOCERAE TENA
CISSIMAE MEMORIAE P.

But theſe throw no light on the antient name of the place, which is quite uncertain, unleſs it has ſince changed its name which was ſometimes the caſe. For hereabouts Ptolemy puts RIGODVNVM, which, if we underſtand it RIBODVNVM, is not very wide of Riblecheſter, and at this diſtance from Mancunium, viz. 18 miles, Antoninus places COCCIVM, which ſome copies give GOCCIVM.

RIGODVNVM. RIBODVNVM.

Since this place in length of time was ruined by war, or as the common people think by an earthquake, lower down, where the Ribell receives the tide, and is called by the geographer BELLISAMA ÆSTVARIVM near *Penwortham*, where, in the Conqueror's time was a caſtle, as appears from that prince's ſurvey, out of the ruins of Ribleceſter aroſe *Preſton* a large, and, for theſe parts, handſome and populous town, ſo called from religious perſons as much as to ſay *Prieſt's town*. Below it the Ribell receives the *Derwen*, a ſmall river, which firſt waſhes *Blackborne*, a noted market town, ſo called from black water; which formerly belonged to the Lacies and gave to the tract adjacent the name of *Blackburnſhire*. Thence it paſſes by *Houghton*, which gave name to a famous family that long reſided at it; and *Waleton*, which William, lord of Lancaſter, ſon of king Stephen, gave to Walter de *Waleton*; but it afterwards belonged to the famous family of the *Langtons*, which derive themſelves from the Waltons. But to return.

Penwortham otherwiſe *Penvedant.* *Preſton.* *Derwen R.* *Blackborne.* *Houghton.*

Preſton before-mentioned is vulgarly called Preſton in *Anderneſſe* for *Acmundeſſe-neſſe* [m]; for ſo the Saxons called this part of the country which runs out with a long compaſs between the rivers *Ribell* and *Cocar*, and forms a promontory reſembling a noſe, and afterwards called *Agmonder-nes*. In the Conqueror's time it had "only 16 villages inhabited, "the reſt lying waſte," as we read in Domeſday book [n], and it was held by Roger of Poitou." Afterwards it belonged to Theobald *Walter*, from whom the *Butlers* of Ireland derive themſelves: for ſo we find in a charter of Richard I. "Know ye that we "have given and by this preſent writing confirmed "to Theobald Walter for his homage and ſervice "all Agmondernes with its appurtenances, &c." This tract yields plenty of oats, but will not bear barley. It has rich paſtures eſpecially on the ſea ſide which is partly champain, whence great part of it ſeems to be called the *File*, q. d. *the Field*, though in the Tower rolls it is called by the Latin name of *Lima*, which ſignifies the inſtrument* uſed to poliſh iron. But becauſe it is in ſome places marſhy it is

The *File*.

* File.

* And dedicated to the Mother Goddeſſes by a captain of the Aſturians. Holland.

[l] See Biſhoprick of Durham. Plut. in Marcello. Archæol. III. 109, we have 9.

[m] Ακμαν Ισιδος. See the records of the church and monaſtery of York under Ripon. Gale MS. n.

[n] Q. if Mr. Camden does not confound this with Preſton in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, which alſo belonged to Roger de Poitou, Domeſd. f. 332. Lancaſhire was included in the counties of York and Cheſter at that ſurvey.

accounted

Wyr r. *Wierdale.* *Grenbaugh c.*

accounted unhealthy. The little river *Wyr* runs ſwiftly through it, from *Wierdale*, a wild deſart, by *Grenbaugh* caſtle, which Thomas *Stanley*, firſt earl of Derby of this family, built when his life was in danger from certain of the nobility of this county who had been proſcribed, and whoſe eſtates Henry VII. had given him. They often aſſaulted him, and continually ravaged his lands, till the moderation of that excellent man prudently extinguiſhed their reſentments.

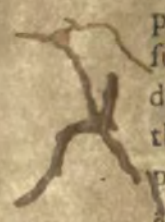
New way of making ſalt. Quickſands.

In many places on this coaſt one ſees heaps of ſand, on which they pour water till they contract a ſaltneſs, which they afterwards boil over turf fires to white ſalt [o]. Here are likewiſe ſome quickſands as they are called, ſo dangerous to travellers, who take the ſhorteſt way when the tide is out, that they ought to be particularly careful that they do not ſuffer ſhip-wreck at land, at Sidonius's expreſſes it: but particularly about the mouth of the *Cocar*, where as it were in a land of quickſands ſtands *Cockerſand* abbey, a houſe of Cluniacs, formerly founded by Ranulphus de *Meſchines*, but expoſed to the violence of the winds between the mouths of the *Cocar* and *Lune* or *Lone*, and having an extenſive command of the Iriſh ſea.

Lune r. Salmon.

This river *Lone* or *Lune* riſing in the Weſtmoreland hills runs ſouthward between craggy banks and an unequal channel, inriching thoſe who live on it in the ſummer months with a fine ſalmon fiſhery; which fiſh delighting in clear ſtreams and ſandy flats come in ſhoals to this and other rivers on this coaſt. As ſoon as it viſits Lancaſhire the little river *Lac* unites its waters with it from the eaſt, where now is *Over Burrow*, a mean country village, which the inhabitants told us was a great city, and occupied large fields between the Lac and Lone, and ſuffered all the miſeries of famine before it ſurrrendered, according to the tradition handed down to them from their foreſathers. Certain it is that this place aſſerts its antiquity by various monuments of antient date, as ſtones with inſcriptions, teſſelated pavements, Roman coins, and this new name which points out to us a *burgh*. It muſt owe the recovery of the name to others not to me, though I have ſought it with unwearied diligence; nor is the reader to expect that I ſhould point out the name of every town in Britain mentioned by Ptolemy, Antoninus, the Notitia, and the claſſic authors. If, however, I might be allowed to conjecture, I ſhould readily ſuppoſe it from the diſtance from Coccium or Riblecheſter to be BREMETONACVM, which Hieronymus Surita the Spaniard has juſtly in his notes on Antoninus diſtinguiſhed from BREMENTVRACVM.

Lac r. *Over Burrow.*



BREMETONACVM.

Thurland c.

From this Burgh the river Lone paſſes by *Thurland*, a caſtle of the *Tunſtalls*, built by Thomas Tunſtall, knight of the garter, t. Henry IV. when the king had given him leave "to fortify and *kernell*, i. e. embattle his houſe:" and *Hornby*, a noble caſtle, founded by N. de *Mont Begon*, and owned by the *Harringtons* and *Stanleys*, barons *Mont Eagle*, deſcended from Thomas Stanley firſt earl of Derby [q]. The 3d and laſt of them William Stanley left Elizabeth his only daughter and heireſs wife of Edward Parker lord Morley, mother of William Parker, whom king James inveſted with his grandfather's title of Mont Eagle, and we and our poſterity muſt acknowledge to have been born for the good of the whole kingdom. For, from an obſcure letter privately ſent to him, and by him moſt opportunely produced, the wickedeſt plot which the moſt accompliſhed villainy could contrive, was detected when the kingdom was on the eve of deſtruction, when certain wretches, under the curſed maſk of religion, lodged a great quantity of gunpowder under the parliament-houſe, and waited to fire it and blow up their king and country in a moment. Gunpowder Plot.

Kernellare what? [from the Fr. *Crenelle.*] *Hornby c.* Barons *Mont Eagle.*

The Lone proceeding a few miles further, ſees on its ſouth bank the chief town of the county, called more properly by the natives *Loncaſter*, as alſo by the Scots, who gave it the name of *Loncaſtell* from the river Lone. Both the name and the river running by it prove it to be LONGOVICVM, where under the Dux Britaniarum, according to the Notitia, was ſtationed the *Numerus Longovicariorum*, who took their name from the place. Though it be at preſent but thinly peopled, and all the inhabitants farmers (the country about it being cultivated, open, flouriſhing and not bare of wood,) in proof of its Roman antiquity they ſometimes find coins of emperors, eſpecially at the friery. For that is ſaid to be the ſite of the antient city, which the Scots burnt, after laying waſte all before them in a ſudden inroad A. D. 1322. From that time they began to build nearer the green hill on the river, on which ſtands a caſtle of no great ſize or antiquity, but handſome and ſtrong: and by it on the ſame hill is the only church where formerly ſome alien monks had a houſe [r]. Below this at the beautiful bridge over the Lone on the ſteep of the hill hangs a piece of very old wall of Roman work, called *Wery wall*, from the later Britiſh name of this town as it ſhould ſeem. For the Britans called this town *Caer Werid* or the *Green City*, perhaps from that green hill; but this I leave to others. John lord of Moriton and Lancaſter, afterwards king of England, "confirmed "to his burgeſſes of Lancaſter by charter all the "liberties that he had granted to the burgeſſes of "Briſtol;" and Edward III. a. r. 36, "granted to "the mayor and baillifs of the town of Lancaſ- "ter that the pleas and ſeſſions ſhould be holden no "where elſe." Lancaſter ſtands in N. latitude 54° 5″ and in W. longitude 20° 48′. LONGOVICVM. *Loncaſter.*

While I was looking round from this hill for the mouth of the Lone which empties itſelf not much below, *Forneſs*, the other part of this county, almoſt torn off by the ſea, preſented itſelf to my view. For the ſhore here running out a great way to the weſt, the ſea, as if enraged at it, laſhes it more furiouſly, and, in high tides, has even devoured the ſhore, and made three large bays, viz. *Kentſand*, into which the river *Ken* empties itſelf, *Levenſand*, and *Duddenſand*, between which the land projects in ſuch a manner that it has its name thence; *Foreneſs* and *Foreland* ſignifying the ſame with us as *Promontorium anterius* in Latin. This whole tract, except on the coaſt, riſes in high hills and vaſt piles of rocks called *Forneſs fels*, among which the Britans found a ſecure retreat, truſting to theſe natural fortreſſes, though nothing was inacceſſible to the victorious Saxons. For we find the Britans ſettled here 228 years after the arrival of the Saxons, becauſe at that time Egfrid, king of Northumberland, gave St. Cuthbert the land called *Carthmell*, and all the Britans in it, as is related in his life. It is well known that *Carthmell* is a part of this tract near Kentſand, and the ſame name is retained in a little town there, in *Forneſs.* *Forneſs fels.* *Carthmell.*

[o] See Ray's Northern words, p. 209. G. and Weſt's Furneſs, p. 191.

[q] and advanced to that title by Henry VIII. H.

[r] founded by Roger of Poictiers. H.

which

which William *Mareſcall* the elder, earl of Pembroke, built and endowed a priory. If we read with ſome copies of Ptolemy SETANTIORVM λιμὴν, and not SETANTIORVM λιμὼν, I would venture to affirm that theſe Britans were named SETANTII. For among theſe hills is the largeſt lake in England, called *Winander mere*, Saxon Winpaðne-mep, probably from its windings on a bed of almoſt one ſtone continued for near ten miles with crooked banks, and, according to the report of the inhabitants of an immenſe depth, abounding with a ſpecies of fiſh peculiar to itſelf, called by the people thereabouts *chare*. It has a ſmall village of its own name on it, where A. D. 792, Eathred king of Northumberland ſlew the ſons of king Elfwold, whom he had forced from York to eſtabliſh himſelf on the throne by his own wickedneſs and their blood [s].

Walney iſland.

Pile of Fouldrey.

Between this lake and the river *Dudden* runs out the point commonly called *Forneſſe*, to which is oppoſed for a long way as a kind of breaſt-work *Walney* iſland, divided from it by a narrow channel, the entrance to which is guarded by the *Pile of Fouldrey* as it is called, built by one of the abbots of *Forneſſe* on a rock in the midſt of the ſea 1 Edward III.

Forneſſe abbey.

On the point itſelf nothing is to be ſeen but the walls of *Forneſſe* abbey, built A. D. 1127, by Stephen earl of Boulogne, afterwards king of England, in a place formerly called *Bekenſgill*, or rather transferred from *Tulket* in *Anderneſſe* *. Out of the monks of this abbey, and from no other (as they themſelves have ſaid) the biſhops of the iſle of Man, which lies overagainſt it, uſed to be choſen by antient cuſtom: it being as it were the mother of many monaſteries in Man and Ireland. More to the eaſt is *Aldingham*, the antient eſtate of the family of *Harrington*, to whom it came from the *Flemings* by the *Cancefelds*, and their eſtate paſſed by a daughter to William *Bonvill* [t] in Devonſhire [u], and at length by him to the *Greys* marquiſſes of Dorſet. A little higher up is *Ulverſton*, memorable for the grant of a *moiety* of it by Edward III. to John *Coupland*, a gallant ſoldier, whom he advanced to the rank of banneret for taking David II. king of Scots priſoner at the battle of Durham. But after his death the ſame king beſtowed it with other eſtates in this county, and the title of earl of Bedford on Ingelram lord *Coucy* [x], who had married his daughter Iſabell, and whoſe anceſtors had great poſſeſſions in England in right of Chriſtiana de *Lindeſay*.

Aldingham. The *Harringtons.*

Ulverſton.

Lords of *Gynes.*

Lords of Lancaſter.

As to the noblemen who have enjoyed the title of Lancaſter; in the infancy of the Norman government there were three who were ſtyled *Lords of the honour of Luncaſter*; Roger of Poictou, ſon of Roger de Montgomery, who had the ſurname of *Pictavienſis*, according to Malmeſbury [y], from his marrying a woman of Poitou in France. But forfeiting this honour for treaſon, king Stephen, earl of Moreton and Warren, conferred it on his own ſon William. On his death king Richard I. gave it to his brother John, afterwards king of England. For ſo we read in an antient hiſtory [z], "King Richard declared his "ſpecial love to his brother John. For beſides "Ireland and the earldom of Moriton in Normandy, "he added ſo much in England that he was a kind "of petty prince. Afterwards he beſtowed on him "Cornwall [a], Lancaſter, Nottingham, and Derby, "with the country adjoining, and many other lands." A long while after this Henry III. ſon of John, firſt advanced his younger ſon Edmund *Crouchback*, on whom he beſtowed the eſtates and honours of Simon *Montfort* earl of Leiceſter, R. de Ferrars earl of Derby, and John of Monmuth, who had rebelled againſt him, to the title of earl of Lancaſter [b], giving him in theſe words "the honour, earldom, "caſtle, and town of Lancaſtre, with the cow-paſ-"tures, foreſts of Wireſdale, Lownſdale, New Caſtle "under Lime, the manor, foreſt, and caſtle of Pick-"ering, the manor of Scaleby, the town of Gon-"ceſtre, and the revenues of the town of Hun-"don, &c." upon his loſing the kingdom of Sicily, of which the Pope had given him an empty inveſtiture by a ring, and to the ridicule of the Engliſh, name had ordered gold to be coined in honour of him with this title AIMVNDVS REX SICILIÆ [c], after draining the credulous prince of immenſe ſums of money under this pretence. This Edmund [d] (on the death of his firſt wife [e] without iſſue, daughter and heireſs of the earl of Albemarle who had made him his heir), had by Blanch of Artois, of the houſe of France, his 2d wife, Thomas, Henry, and John, which laſt died an infant. Thomas was 2d earl of Lancaſter, who took to wife Alice, only daughter and heireſs of Henry Lacy earl of Lincoln, who transferred to the houſe of Lancaſter her own inheritance and her mother's, of the family of Longeſpee, who had been earls of Saliſbury; as her father Henry Lacy above-mentioned had before done in caſe the ſaid Alice died without iſſue, as ſhe did. But this Thomas miſbehaving himſelf towards his ſovereign Edward II. and fomenting a civil war was taken in battle, and beheaded [f], leaving no iſſue. His ſentence was afterwards reverſed in parliament, becauſe he had not been tried by *his Peers*, and his brother Henry ſucceeded to his eſtate and title [g]. His wife Maud, daughter and ſole heir of Patric *Chaworth*, brought him not only her own eſtate, but alſo conſiderable poſſeſſions in Wales belonging to Maurice de London and Siward, from whom ſhe was deſcended. He left an only ſon Henry, whom Edward III. [h] advanced from the title of earl to that of duke, and he was the ſecond of our nobility that had that title. But he died [i] without iſſue male, leaving two daughters Maud and Blanche, between whom the eſtate was divided. Maud was married [k] to William of Bavaria, earl of Holland, Zeland, Frizeland, Hanau, and, in right of his wife, of Leiceſter. But ſhe dying without children, John of *Gaunt*, ſo called becauſe born at Ghent in Flanders, 4th ſon of Edward III. who had married Blanche Henry's other daughter, became poſſeſſed of the whole eſtate, and being now richer than many kings was created duke of Lancaſter by his father, of whom he obtained alſo certain royalties, the county of Lancaſter being advanced to the dignity of a Palatinate by the following patent, which after reciting what ſervices he had done his country both at home and abroad, pro-

Dukes of *Lancaſter.*

* *Furneſs* regiſter.

[s] Hiſt. of Mailros, p. 139. ed. Gale.
[t] *Somerſetſhire.* Holland.
[u] Dugd. Bar. II. 236.
[x] Dugdale Bar. I. 760.
[y] Dorſet, Somerſet, &c. Hoved. 373. b.
[z] Walt. Hemingford. Hoveden, p. 373. b.
[a] 21 Ed. I. Dugd. I. 779.
[b] Of this ſee Mr. Aſtle, Archæol. IV. 195—212.
[c] He died in France 24 E. I. and was buried on the N. ſide of the choir at Weſtminſter.
[d] Aveline, buried alſo in Weſtminſter abbey.
[e] at Pontfract 15 E. II. buried there. Ib. 781—2.
[f] He died 1345 19 E. III. and was buried in his collegiate church at Leiceſter. Ib. 783.
[g] 25 E. III. Ib. 786.
[h] 1360, buried at Leiceſter with his father. Ib.
[i] firſt to Ralph ſon and heir of Ralph lord Stafford. Ib.

ceeds thus, " We have granted for ourſelves and " our heirs to our ſaid ſon that he ſhall have during " life within the county of Lancaſter his court of " Chancery, and writs to be iſſued out under his " ſeal belonging to the office of Chancellor; his " juſtices both for holding the pleas of the crown " and for all other pleas relating to common law, " and the cogniſance thereof, and all executions by " his writs and officers within the ſame. And all " other liberties and royalties relating to a County " Palatine as freely and fully as the earl of Cheſter " is known to enjoy them within the county of " Cheſter, &c." Nor was he only duke of Lancaſter, but alſo by marriage with Conſtance daughter of Peter king of Caſtile, ſometime enjoyed the title of king of Leon and Caſtile. But this he renounced by treaty, and 13 Richard II. was by conſent of parliament againſt the will of the Aquitainers created duke of Aquitaine: at which time he bore the following titles: " John, ſon of the king of England, " duke of Aquitaine[l] and Lancaſter, earl of Derby, " Lincoln, and Leiceſter, ſeneſchal of England."

John of Gaunt king of Caſtile.

This John[m] was ſucceeded in the dukedom of Lancaſter by Henry of *Bollingbrook* his ſon, who, upon the depoſal of Richard II. aſcended the throne of England[n], inveſting his ſon Henry afterwards king of England with this honour; and for ſecuring this dignity to himſelf and his heirs, it was thus determined by authority of parliament: " We unwilling " that this our inheritance or its liberties by oc- " caſion of our aſſuming the regal ſtate and dignity, " ſhould be any way changed, transferred, leſſened, " or debaſed, will that this our ſaid inheritance with " its rights and liberties aforeſaid, in the ſame man- " ner and form, condition and ſtate, in which it de- " ſcended and came to us, and likewiſe with all and " ſingular ſuch liberties and franchiſes and other " privileges, advantages, and profits whatever, which " our lord and father while he lived had and held " for the term of life by grant of Richard late king, " be preſerved, continued, and held fully and wholly " by us and our ſaid heirs ſpecified in the ſaid " grants. And by theſe preſents we do upon our " certain knowledge, by conſent of our preſent par- " liament grant, declare, decree, and ordain for us " and our heirs, that both our Duchy of Lancaſter " and all and ſingular earldoms, honors, caſtles, " manors, fees, advowſons, poſſeſſions, annuities, and " lordſhips whatſoever, which deſcended to us be- " fore we obtained the crown in any manner or place " by right of inheritance in demeſne ſervice or in " reverſion, or in what other way ſoever, ſhall re- " main to us and our ſaid heirs ſpecified in our char- " ters aforeſaid in the form aforeſaid for ever." Afterwards Henry V. by authority of parliament annexed to this Duchy the noble eſtate which fell to him in right of his mother[o] daughter and coheireſs of Humphrey Bohun earl of Hereford. In this form and condition it continued ever ſince, except that Edward IV. in the firſt year of his reign after attainting Henry VI. in parliament of high treaſon, annexed it as the phraſe is to the crown, i. e. to himſelf and his heirs kings of England. Henry VII. ſoon after ſeparated it, and it has now officers of its own, viz. a chancellor, attorney, receiver, clerk of the court, ſix aſſeſſors, a meſſenger, two auditors, 23 receivers, and three ſurveyors.

King Henry IV.

In this county beſides many chapels are reckoned but 36 pariſhes; but thoſe very populous, and, in number of inhabitants, far exceeding the largeſt pariſhes elſewhere.

[l] To have and to hold the ſame title for term of life of the king of England and monarch of France, but to the general diſguſt of the inhabitants of the province of Aquitaine, who gave it out that their ſeigniory was inſeparably annexed to the crown of England. Holland.

[m] He died 22 Rich. II. and was buried at St. Paul's with his 2d wife Conſtance. Dugdale Bar. II. 119.

[n] Conſidering that being now king he could not have the title of duke of Lancaſter, and, unwilling that the ſaid title ſhould be diſcontinued, ordered by aſſent of parliament, that Henry his preſent ſon ſhould enjoy the ſame, and be ſtyled *Prince of Wales, duke of Aquitain, Lancaſter, and Cornwall, and earl of Cheſter*, and alſo that the liberties and franchiſes of the duchy of Lancaſter ſhould remain to his ſaid ſon ſevered from the crown of England. Ib.

[o] Dame Mary. H.

ADDITIONS.

LANCASHIRE is in length from north to ſouth 80 miles, in breadth from eaſt to weſt 32, and in circumference above 200, contains 1,150,000 acres, 40,000 houſes, 240,000 inhabitants, 6 hundreds, 7 market towns, and but 36 pariſhes, as Mr. Camden, which is as few or fewer than Rutland, or the little Welſh counties, but theſe pariſhes are large and populous, and contain each ſeveral chapels. Mr. Pennant ſays [a], in an excellent ſurvey made in the beginning of James I. there were 60 pariſhes. At the Domeſday ſurvey this county was included in Cheſhire and Yorkſhire. Leland ſays Lancaſtreſhire conteineth five litle ſhires [b]. It was made a county palatine by Edward III. in favour of his fourth ſon John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, and has a court ſitting in the dutchy chamber of Lancaſter at Weſtminſter, where a chancellor takes cognizance of all cauſes concerning its revenue, and a court of chancery [c]. The lower part of the county is wet and unfavourable to ſheep, but the hills breed very fine ones.

Merſey r. Richard of Cirenceſter calls the Merſey *Seteia* [d].

Rochdale. *Rochdale* is a conſiderable market town, which gave title of baron to ſir Robert Biron, 1643, for his ſervices as governor of Newark, which title is enjoyed by his deſcendant the preſent lord Byron. It is likewiſe a conſiderable manufacturing town as well as Bury and Bolton, very conſiderably improved by their vicinity to Mancheſter, though in Leland's time

Bury. "*Byri*, on Irwell water, but a poor market. There "is a ruin of a caſtle by the pariſh church in the "town. It longed with the town ſome time to the "Pilkintons, now to the earl of Derby. Yerne, "ſometime made about it. Pilkenton had a place "hard by *Pilkenton* park three miles from Man-"cheſter [e]."

Turton tower. *Turton tower* is the ſeat of the Cheethams [f]. Mr. Watſon fixes COCCIVM at *Caſtlecroft* near Mancheſter [g].

The antient road between Mancheſter and Stockport ſtill preſerves for a long way together the name of High ſtreet, anſwering to the *alta via*, as being thrown up above the level of the ground, not now to be ſeen by cultivation here as on the ſouth ſide of Stockport, where the traces of a road to Buxton are for ſeveral miles obliterated, and it is only found by the name of *Pepper ſtreet* in Bramal town, and of *Streetlane* in Adlington, then paſſing through Raſnow townſhip it goes by the Great Lowes to Saltisford hall, where it is called the *Old gate*, thence by Pymchair to the head of Goit river, between which, for two miles, it is called *the Street*, and near the top of the hill *Embridge Cauſeway*, aſcribed to the Devil. From Goits head it goes to Craken ſtones, and is called *Old road*, and thence may be partially traced to Buxton, where, on the hill above the hall, in a ground called the *Cliffs*, are remains of a Roman ſtation. Stockport is a Saxon fortification, as the name imports. The hill below the caſtle, called the *Park*, is full of human bones, which favour the tradition that the Danes were repulſed here with great ſlaughter. The caſtle is mentioned t. Henry II. [h]. Sir Robert de Stockport, baron of Stockport, made it a free borough t. Henry III. The barony is now by marriage in the Warrens. His four eſquires, in right of their eſtates were *prepoſiti eccleſiæ*, or churchreeves, and their ſucceſſors in the eſtates are ſtill called the Poſts of Stockport.

Mancheſter. "*Manceſtre*, on the ſouth ſide of Irwell river, "ſtandith in Salford ſhiret, and is the faireſt, beſt "buildid, quickeſt, and moſt populous town of al "Lancaſtreſhir, yet is in it but one paroche church, "but it is a college, and almoſt throughout double "iled *ex quadrato lapide duriſſimo*. Ther be divers "ſtone bridgis in the town, but the beſt of three "arches is ove Irwel, dividing Mancheſter from "Salford, which is a large ſuburb to Mancheſter. "On this bridge is a pretty little chapel. The next "is the bridge that is over Hirke river, on the "which the very fair builded college ſtandeth, as in "the very point of the mouth of it. On Hirke "river be divers fair mills that ſerve th[e] town. "In the town be two fair market places, and al-"moſt two flyte ſhottes without the town beneth on "the ſame ſide of Irwell, yet be ſeen the dikes and "foundations of Old Man Caſtel yn a ground now "incloſid: the ſtones of the ruins of this caſtle "were tranſlated towards making of bridges for the "town. It is not long ſeaſon ſins the chirch of "Mancheſter was collegiated. The town ſtandeth "on a hard rock of ſtone els Irwel as wel appeareth "in the weſt ripe had been noiful to the town; "it is not navigable but in ſome places for vadys and "rokkys [i]."

Mancheſter, much improved by a navigable canal cut by the duke of Bridgewater from his coal works at Worſley to the town of Mancheſter, begun about the year 1760, and afterwards continued to join the river Merſey at a place called Runcorne gap, ſo as to open a more ſpeedy communication by water between Mancheſter and Liverpool, finiſhed about the year 1776; alſo by a large manufactory for cotton, built by Mr. Arkwright, which is worked by a ſteam engine, and wherein is one room near 230 feet long, and 12 yards wide, and about the year 1784 an handſome ſtone bridge was built over the river Irwell, ſo as to make a better communication between Mancheſter and Salford, and many other improvements were lately made there. In 1753 an act of parliament was obtained for building a new church at Mancheſter, and about 1781 an handſome ſpacious methodiſt meeting was built.

[a] Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 13. [b] VII. 56. [c] Mag. Brit. II. 1272.
[d] Weſt's Hiſt. of Furneſs, p. 111. [e] Lel. VII. 57. [f] G.
[g] Archæol. I. 70. [h] Bened. Ab. I. 551. [i] Lel. V. 82, 83.

Mancheſter

Mancheſter may be called the largeſt village in England. Though neither a corporation, being governed only by a conſtable, nor a borough, it has the greateſt trade of any inland town in theſe northern parts, and has had a very rapid increaſe in the two laſt centuries. The fuſtian or cotton manufacture has been much improved of late by ſome inventions of dying and printing, and this with the great variety of other manufactures known by the name of *Mancheſter wares*, renders both the town and pariſh and the neighbourhood for many miles round rich, populous, and induſtrious. Eighty years ago here were reckoned near 20,000 communicants in the town and pariſh, ſince which time the number of inhabitants has increaſed in proportion to the trade. Not to mention the many new and handſome houſes from time to time riſing in different parts of the town, a very handſome ſtreet of good houſes has been built, at the end of which a fair church is erected by contribution, for which purpoſe an act paſſed 7 Ann. The collegiate church, erected 1422, is a large and beautiful building, the choir adorned with neat carving, and the iron ſcreens between the pillars on each ſide the middle aile good modern Gothic. The north aile was built by James Stanley, warden of the college and biſhop of Ely, who died 1515, and has a tomb with his figure in braſs. The college was founded 1421 by Thomas de la War at firſt rector of the pariſh church, and brother to lord Delawar, for a maſter or warden, eight fellow chaplains, four clerks, and ſix choriſters in honour of St. Mary, St. Denis, and St. George. This foundation, valued at above £. 200. *per annum*[i], was diſſolved 1547, 1 Edward VI. who granted its revenues to the earl of Derby. It was refounded by queen Mary, who reſtored moſt of the lands and revenues, except the college, with ſome of the lands which had been ſold to the earl of Derby. Queen Elizabeth founded it anew, 1578, by the name of Chriſt's college, for a warden, four fellows, two chaplains, four ſinging men, and four choriſters, the number being leſſened on account of the reduction of the revenues chiefly by the covetouſneſs and falſe dealing of Thomas Hale then warden and his fellows, who ſold or let ſuch long leaſes as could never after be retrieved. It was once more refounded by Charles I. 1616 for one warden, four fellows, two chaplains, four ſingingmen, and four choriſters, by the name of Chriſt's college, the ſtatutes being drawn up by archbiſhop Laud[k]. The warden has £. 400. and each fellow £. 200. *per annum*. The hoſpital was founded by Humphry Cheetham, eſq; of Turton, who raiſed a fortune by trade here, and died 1655; and it was incorporated by Charles II. for the maintenance of 40 poor boys out of this town and pariſh and ſome other neighbouring ones. It is ſince enlarged to 60 to be taken in between the age of ſix and ten, and kept till the age of 14, and then bound apprentices. The revenue of £. 420. *per annum* is increaſed to £. 517. by the conſiderable purchaſes which have been made, and near 70 perſons are annually provided for. The ſavings of the year 1695 amounted to £. 1825. Here is a ſpacious library erected by the founder already well furniſhed with books, daily increaſing, with a yearly income of £. 116. for purchaſing them, and to pay a librarian £. 50. and a ſchool where the boys are taught to write and read. The public ſchool was founded 1519 by Hugh Oldham, biſhop of Exeter, who bought the ſite, and took a leaſe for 60 years of the mills of lord Delawar. Afterwards with the biſhop's money Hugh Bexwick and Joan his ſiſter purchaſed of lord Delawar his lands in Amcoates and mills on Irk, and left them in feoffement to the freeſchool for ever. Theſe revenues are much increaſed of late by the feoffees, who, out of the improvements have conſiderably augmented both the maſters' ſalaries and the exhibitions to the Univerſity, as the warden and high maſter think requiſite, and have added a third maſter, for whom they erected a new ſchool at the end of the other[k]. The market place ſurrounded with dirty buildings is called the Old town, and rents run very high. Mancheſter gives title of earl to Henry Montague, lord Montague of Kimbolton, viſcount Mandeville, created earl of Mancheſter 1 Charles I. 1621. He was ſucceeded 1665 by his ſon Edward, he by his ſon Robert, and he 1682 by his ſon Charles, who was created duke of Mancheſter by George I. 1719, and was ſucceeded by his ſon William, who died 1739, and was ſucceeded by his brother Robert, who died 1762, and was ſucceeded by his ſon George, fourth and preſent duke.

The ſite of the Roman ſtation is called *Giant's* or *Tarquin's caſtle* in *Caſtlefield*. Leland and Camden ſeem to miſtake the former name for *Mancaſtle*. The ramparts are conſpicuous near the river Medloc, an oblong ſquare 500 feet by 400, containing 12 acres[l], parallel with the road and on its weſt ſide. The Irwell coming through the town runs on the weſt ſide of the caſtle, and there the Medloc joins it. Mr. Preſcot of Cheſter ſhewed Dr. Stukeley a gold Otho found here[m]. A celt found here is in Mancheſter library, and another from Saddleworth hills in Mr. Whitaker's hands[n]. In the bank were found about 1766, Roman urns, wrought earthen veſſels, a fibula, and ſeveral coins, and without the vallum ſeveral urns and veſſels, one inſcribed ADVOCISI on its outer limb, and two inſcriptions given by Mr. Camden, but now loſt[o]. Mr. Whitaker has engraved what he calls a Roman ſword found here, but it is evidently Engliſh, five feet and an half long, two inches broad, the handle 18 inches and a quarter long and four inches and a quarter round, lined with wood covered with leather, terminated by a round ball of iron[p]. In Lady Bland's garden at the *Holme*, about a mile off, is preſerved an altar 27 inches and a quarter high by 15 inches and a quarter wide[q], found here 1612, inſcribed

FORTVNAE
CONSERVA
TRICI
L. SENECIA
NVS MAR
TIVS ☰ LEG
VI. VICT.

Biſhop Nicolſon was of opinion that the rebuilding of Manigeceaſtep by Edward's army A. D. 922[r], was a miſtake for manige ceaſtep *many cities*, which

[i] Tan. 235. [k] G. ex inform. of the late warden.
[l] Hiſt. of Manch. I. 14. [m] Itin. Cur. II. 28, 29. [n] Hiſt. of Manch. p. 19.
[o] Whitaker, ib. p. 22. 42, 43. [p] Ib. p. 51.
[q] Horſley's Lanc. I. 301. 415. compared with Whitaker's Hiſt. of Manch. I. 49, 50. G.
[r] Sax. Chron. 110.

biſhop

biſhop Gibſon in his Camden inclined to adopt; but in his editon of the Saxon Chronicle, he takes it for a proper name of this town, which Florence of Worceſter calls *Mamerceaſter*, and Hoveden *Mamcaſtre*.

The inſcription, engraved Pl. VII. fig. 15. was in the late Mr. Watſon's poſſeſſion, and found 1760 on the ſouth ſide of Medlock, near Knott's mill on the left hand from Manchester to Stratford, a quarter of a mile from *Mancunium*. Some of the letters are cut deeper than others: the ſecond line, which ſeems nearly complete, takes up 11 inches. Under the letters the ſtone is hollowed as a baſon. It lay 8 or 9 feet deep, the inſcription downward, the ground round it had not been diſturbed. It is the fourth inſcribed ſtone found near this road, but for its uncertainty was rejected by Mr. Whitaker, though it is the ſecond found at *Mancunium* mentioning the ſecond cohort of the *Friſii*, called in the Bradfield table before given p. 29, IFRISIA VET, and at Melandria.

Middleton. In a window of *Middleton* church in Salford hundred between Manchester and Stockport are the figures of 16 archers with their quivers at their backs and their bows on their ſhoulders; and at their head a 17th figure without bow or quiver: over their ſhoulders labels with their names, over the other *William Taylor capellanus*, and under them this inſcription:

Orate pro bono ſtatu . . . . . .
Qui iſtam feneſtram fieri fecerunt.

Chatmos. *Chatmos* begins at Erlom, a mile from the road on the north ſide. "Theſe moſſes are a compages of "the leaves, roots, &c. of eleaginus, ros ſolis, erica, "&c. increaſed every year: the blaek or moſt rotten "is moſt bituminous, the white leſs corrupted, and "the grey a middle ſtate more ponderous[a]."

"*Chateley* more, ſix miles in lenght, and three or "four in breadth, braſt up within a mile of Morley "hall, and deſtroied much ground with moſſe there-"about, and deſtroied much freſh water-fiſh there-"about, firſt corrupting with ſtinking water *Glaſe-"brooke*, and ſo Glaſebrooke carried ſtinking water "and moſſe into Merſey water, and Merſey corrupted "carried the rolling moſſe part to the ſhores of "Wales, part to the iſle of Man, and ſum into "Ireland. In the very top of Chateley more, where "the moſſe was hyeſt and brake, is now a fair plain "valley, as was in tymes paſt, and a rille runneth "in it, and pieces of ſmall trees be found in the "botom, and firr wood in the moſſes[b]."

Notwithſtanding Cæſar's aſſertion that there were no firs in Britain can only relate to the ſmall part of the iſland which he ſaw, which was only the ſouth part, not to mention the foreſts of them in Scotland, it is well known that much of the moſs wood is of that kind, though much of it alſo is oak, and the fir cones are alſo found with the trunks as well as acorns with oak, extraordinary black, the outer bark gone, the ſap in the leſſer branches turned to a white pith. The firs are ſplit into candles, and the oaks into laths for tiles or ſlates. Firs have been brought to grow here withſucceſs at Hey, formerly a ſeat of a family of the ſame name, by Thomas Brotherton, eſq; to whom the world is indebted for many curious obſervations on the growth of trees[c].

There is a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhery in the Merſey. Smelts, or, as they are called all over the north, *ſparlings*, are eat here in quantities, and of a large ſize in ſpring. The *graining* is a kind of dace peculiar to this river[d].

Warrington. "*Warrington*, a pavid town, one church, a freres "Auguſtines at the town end. The town is of a "pretty bigneſs, the pariſh church is at the tail of "all the town. It is a better market than Man-"cheſter[e]." It is a large old town, now famous for its huckabacks and ſail cloth and pin manufactory and copper works[f]. Large quantities of potatoes, the produce of this neighbourhood, are annually exported to the Mediterranean. Here is a bridge over the Merſey, built by the firſt earl of Derby, whoſe middle arches were broken down 1745. In the church are monuments of the Boteler[s] of the reign of Edward I.[g] A chapel was built and conſecrated 1760 by Dr. Keene biſhop of Chester. Here is a Preſbyterian academy on the plan of a Univerſity[h], now reduced for want of reſources to a large ſchool. The priory, founded before 1379 is entirely demoliſhed[i]. Warrington gave title of earl to Henry Booth lord Delamere of Dunham Maſſey 1690, 2 William and Mary, who was ſucceeded 1693 by his ſon George, who dying 1758 without iſſue male the title became extinct; but was revived the ſame year in the perſon of Nathaniel Booth, grandſon to the firſt lord Delamere; who dying in 1770, the title is again extinct.

Orford. *Orford*, a mile from Warrington, is the ſeat of John Blackburn, eſq; a celebrated botaniſt and gardener, who has formed the compleateſt private collection of plants, while his daughter collected a muſeum of animals[k].

Riſley. At *Riſley*, three miles from Warrington was found 1734 a brazen metope of an ox on a bed of white ſand under a bed of peat, five yards deep. It was three quarters of an inch by two and a half between the horns[l].

Winwick. "*Winwik*, a good benefice, hath a park, and is "two or three miles from Werrington, and five from "Wigan[m]." Dr. Sherlock, grandfather of the late biſhop of London, died rector here 1689. The living worth £. 2300. *per annum*, the rector lord of the manor, with a glebe of £. 1300 annual rent, is in the gift of the earl of Derby: the late incumbent Dr. Thomas Stanley, who died 1764, after giving a curate £. 200. a year, cleared 1000.

To the lines given by Mr. Camden in this church are now added,

Sclatur *poſt Chriſtum murum renoverat iſtum*;
Henricus Johnſon *curatus erat ſimul hic tunc*[n].

Newton. *Newton*, a ſmall borough town by Warrington. "On a brok a litel poore market, whereof Mr. "Langton hath the name of his barony. Sir Perſe "Lee of Bradley hath his place at Bradley in a park, "ii miles from Newton[o]."

Walton. "*Walton*, a iiii mile off [Liverpool], not far from "the ſe is paroche church. The king hath a caſtelet "there, and the earl of Derby a ſtone houſe [built by ſir John Latham, who married an heireſs of Stanley during his government of Ireland, and called the Tower[p].] "Iriſh marchants come much "thither as to a good haven. After that Merſey "coming toward Rumcorne in Cheſhire liſith "among the common people the name, and Lyr-

[a] Leigh I. 50. [b] Phil. Tranſ. p. 187. Leigh. I. 21. G. [c] Lel. VII. 56
[d] Pennant, 10. [e] Ib. 9. [f] Pennant ubi ſup. 11, 12. [g] Lel. VII. 56.
[h] Pennant, ib. 12. [i] Ant. Soc. min. [k] Ib. 10. [l] Tan 235.
[m] Lel. VII. 56. [n] Lel. VII. 56. [o] Pennant, ib. 13.
[p] Enfield's Hiſt. of Liverpool, p. 9.

"pole. At Lyrpole is ſmall cuſtom paid that "cauſith merchants to reſort. Good marchandiſe at "Lyrpole, and moch Iriſh yarn that Mancheſter men "do by ther[l]."

Liverpool. "*Lyrpole*, alias *Lyverpole*, a pavid town, hath "but a chapel[m]." It is principally indebted to the Mores of Blankhall, chief owners of it, for its handſome ſtone buildings, and ſeveral of the ſtreets are named after their relations. The Weſt India trade, the ſlave trade from Africa, and the ſeveral manufactories in the environs have occaſioned a double increaſe of the town, and a tenfold advance upon their cuſtoms within a few years. Such perſons as are free of Liverpool have alſo the benefit of being free of Briſtol, Waterford, and Wexford. 10 William III. an act paſſed for building and endowing a church, and to make the town and liberties a diſtinct pariſh from Walton. A town houſe has been built on arches and pillars of hewn ſtone with an exchange under it: alſo a large handſome public charity ſchool, or blue-coat hoſpital. Here is alſo a freeſchool, formerly a chapel, at the weſt end whereof, next the river, ſtood the ſtatue of St. Nicholas, to whom mariners offered when they went to ſea. Several of the mayors of this town have been perſons of moſt conſiderable familes both before and ſince the Reſtoration. 8 Anne an act paſſed to make here a convenient dock or baſon for the ſecurity of ſhips, enlarged 19 George II. and 2 George III.[n] and another for bringing freſh water into the town which was never put in execution[o]. The wet and dry dock is capable of containing 100 ſhips. The town is large and well built, but the ſtreets narrow. It lies at the foot of an hill, whoſe top commands an extenſive view of the Merſey and the Cheſhire coaſt. The river is a mile over, and the navigation ſo difficult as to be deemed a ſufficient ſecurity againſt a foreign fleet, notwithſtanding which two conſiderable batteries have been erected, one of twelve eighteen pounders in the new churchyard, another with a block houſe nearer the mouth of the river. The beach is a ſoft ſand, on which the tide riſes at high water 30 feet[p]. Here are now ten churches, of which St. George's was built on the ſite and with the ſtones of the caſtle 1739, beſides eight meeting houſes, including one lately called from its form the octagon, where God was ſerved by a kind of half compromiſe between the Eſtabliſhed Religion and Preſbyterianiſm; a magnificent infirmary, an hoſpital for ſeamen, a poor houſe, and a playhouſe.

An act paſſed in 1770 for a navigable canal from Leedes in Yorkſhire to Liverpool and the river Merſey; part of which is finiſhed, and the proprietors thereof having purchaſed the intereſt of the undertakers of the navigation of the river Douglas to Wigan, have opened a communication by water between thoſe two towns, and paſſage-boats go between them every day, and carry both goods and paſſengers on eaſy terms.

Sefton. The ſeat of the Molyneuxs at *Sefton* has been long ſince demoliſhed: but the church is a handſome Gothic building, with a choir and ſtalls richly carved, and ſome tombs of the family[q]. The family is removed to Croxteth[r]. Charles William Molyneux was created baron Molyneux, earl of Sefton, 1771[s].

Morehall. *Morehall* near Liverpool, the ſeat of the Mores, was a magnificent moated houſe, lately pulled down[t].

Preſcott. "*Preſtcod* a little market having no notable water "about it iiii miles from Merſey up toward Lyrpole. "Mr. Molineux, a knight of great landes, ii miles "from Preſtcode, dwellith at a place called *Croſ-* "*toffe* [q. Croxteth], *Tokſtoffe* [Tockſeat], a park of "the kings hard by his howſe. *Knolleſly* [Knowſ-"ley], a parke having a praty houſe of the erles of "Derby within a mile of Preſtcod. Sir William "Norys dwellith at a houſe called *Speyke* 2 or 3 "miles from Preſtcod[u]." Near Preſtcott is a conſiderable manufactory for large plate glaſs.

Speke *hall*. At *Speke* hall in Childwell, five miles from Liverpool, is a curious piece of wainſcot brought by ſir Edward Norris from the library of the king of Scotland after the battle of Floddon[v].

Crosby. Near *Sefton* is *Great Croſby*, where is a grammar ſchool, founded by one Harriſon, a native, endowed with £. 50. *per annum*, beſides £. 7 or 8 allowed for repairs[w].

Harkirk. At *Harkirk*, in the lordſhip of *Little Croſby*, in Sefton pariſh, were found 1611 a number of Saxon and other coins engraved in a plate at the expence of William Blundell, eſq; lord of the manor[x]. The 32 Saxon make Plate III. of thoſe in Spelman's Life of Alfred.

Ormſkirk. "*Ormſkirke*, a 3 or 4 miles from Lyrpole, and "about a 2 miles from Latham, a pariſh church in "the town, no river by it, but moſſes on ech ſide[y]." It has a market and fair[z], and has been the burial place of the Stanleys only ſince the time of Elizabeth, when Edward, earl of Derby, who died 1572, appointed a chapel to be built in this church for that purpoſe[a]. This place has been rendered famous by the diſcovery of a medicine accounted ſovereign againſt the bite of a mad dog, compounded by Thomas Hill, eſq; of this place, whence it is called the Ormſkirk medicine.

Thelwall. "*Thelewaulle* ſomtime a havenet and litle city as "it apperith by the kinges recordes. Now fiſche "garthes marr the haven, and the old town now a "poor village. It ſtandith 2 miles upward from "Warrington[b]." Leland derives its name from its walls being made of timber.

Latham. "*Lathebam*, moſt part of ſtone, the chiefeſt houſe "of the earls of Darby, two miles from *Ormeſkirke*, "on a brook called *Golforden*[c]." It was gallantly defended four months againſt 2000 of the parliament forces 1644 by Charlotte counteſs of Derby during her lord's abſence at the Iſle of Man. It ſtood on a low boggy ground, ſurrounded with a mote and a thick wall with nine towers, and after a ſecond ſiege under its governor Rawſthorne, being one of the laſt places that held out for the king in theſe parts, was delivered up by his order[d], and demoliſhed. Sir Thomas Bootle has built a magnificent houſe on the ſite. Near the pariſh is a mineral water deeply impregnated with iron and vitriol, and of more uſe than it is generally applied to for want of proper accommodations near it[e].

[l] Leland ib. [m] Ib. [n] Enfield's Hiſt. of Liverpool, 16. 18. [o] G.
[p] Enfield. [q] Ib. 108. [r] Ib. 109. [s] Ib. 112.
[t] Lel. VII. 56. [u] Enfield, 115. [v] G.
[w] Lel. VII. 56. [x] Dugd. Bar. II. 250. [y] Lel. Ib. [z] G.
[a] Dugd. Bar. II. 251. [b] G. Borlaſe's Treatiſe on it. [c] Lel. Ib.

Halfal. At *Halfal* near Ormſkirk is a bituminous turf which emits a ſmell like oil of amber, and burns like other moſſes [c].

Burſcough. *Burſcough* priory was founded for black canons by Robert Fitz Henry lord of Latham t. Henry I. valued at £.80. [d] Leland [e] ſays it was founded by the earls of Derby; many of whoſe line lye there. It ſtands not far from the river Douglas.

Wigan. "*Wigan* pavid as big as Warrington and better "builded. There is one pariſh church amid the "town. Some merchants, ſome artificers, ſome "farmers [f]." It is a borough, and has a manufactory of braſs, pewter, and checks. Here the candle or canal coal is turned into vaſes, &c. [g] The town is ſuppoſed to ſtand upon a vein of that mineral. Maurice Johnſon ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1729, a ſhoe found two feet deep in Ince moſs near Wigan of very tough thick leather; the calceus niger ruſticorum & venatorum Romanorum of Ferrarius [h].

At Wigan is a new church built 1780 not yet conſecrated.

Douglas r. "*Dugles* river cuming by Wigan market goith into "the ſe by itſelf toward Latham [i]."

The river *Dowglas*, near which Wigan ſtands, was the ſcene of Arthur's victory over the Saxons [k]. It was made navigable 1727 almoſt to the mouth of the Ribble.

Holland. In *Holland* church was a college of a dean and 12 ſeculars, changed 1319 to a Benedictine priory, valued at £.53. [l] "A priory of black monks, two "miles from Wigan; the Wottons were founders "there [m]."

Martine meer. "*Martine meer* towards Latham is the greateſt "meare of Lancaſtreſhire, four miles in length, and "two in breadth [n]."

In draining the Larger Martin meer, which is 18 miles round, and two over, were found, beſides a great quantity of valuable marle, eight canoes, in ſize and ſhape like thoſe uſed in America [o].

"Mr. Bradſhaw hath a place called *Hawe* a "myle from Wiggan. He hath found much coal "like ſe cole on his ground very profitable to "burn [p]." The Bradſhaws have monuments in Wigan church [q].

Haigh. *Haigh* is an antient houſe [r] built at different times; the chapel ſuppoſed in the reign of Edward II. The famous preſident of the High Court of Juſtice that ſentenced Charles I. was not of this family, but of Bradſhaw near Marple hall, Cheſhire, near Stockport, and educated at Chapel le frith [s]. This neighbourhood abounds with that fine ſpecies of coal called *canal* or candle. It is very curious and valuable, and, beſides yielding a clear flame when burnt, and therefore uſed by the poor as candles, is wrought into candleſticks, plates, boxes, &c. and takes a fine poliſh like black marble.

"The great mine of canal is at Hawe 2 miles "from Wigan [t]."

Standiſh. The church of *Standiſh* near Wigan was rebuilt 1584 chiefly by its rector Richard Moodie, who turned proteſtant, and has a monument in it [u]. Standiſh hall is the ſeat of the Townleys [x].

Whittle. North from hence at *Whittle*, near *Chorley*, a mine of lead has been wrought with ſucceſs, and near the ſame place is a plentiful quarry of mill ſtones equal to thoſe beforementioned in the Peak [y].

Within one mile and a half of Wigan is a well, on emptying which there breaks out a ſulphureous vapour which makes the water bubble up as if it boiled. A candle applied to it makes it burn like brandy, and the flame in a calm ſeaſon will continue a whole day with heat ſufficient to boil eggs or even meat. The water remained cold, and the bubbling did not increaſe it, but only kept it in motion, nor would the water taken out of the well produce the effect; ſo that it is rather to be aſcribed to ſome bituminous vapour breaking out there [z]. Both this and the like well at Broſeley, Shropſhire, are now loſt. On Mr. Molyneux's eſtate at *Hawkſhead* near Wigan, was another whoſe vapour would light a candle at half a yard diſtance [a].

Cloudſberry. The Cloudsberry is called by ſome of our naturaliſts *Vaccinia nubis*, but the more common and true name is *Chamæmorus*; it being a dwarf mulberry. It is not peculiar to Pendle hill, but grows plentifully on the boggy tops of moſt of the high mountains both in England and Scotland. In Norway alſo and other northern countries it is plentiful enough. Inſtead of Gerrard's miſtaken name of Cloudberry the northern people call it *Knoutberry* from an idle tradition that king Knut or Canute once relieved his hunger by it. The name alſo of this prince is given to the *Knot* a bird of a ſavoury taſte in the fens about Ely and Lincolnſhire [b].

Coln. At *Colne*, a market town near Pendle hill, in Blackburne hundred, Dr. Cowper of Cheſter found, 1747, an inſcription in the church or chapel in relief in Saxon characters, on a beam of the N. chancel roof:

Hac tentare via debes lætari Maria,
Larvas in coitu diluit illa manu.

The women are always churched in this chancel, and not at the rails of the altar. The Dr. believed that Madonna was ſometimes invoked as a Chriſtian Lucina, but did not know ſhe *previouſly* interpoſed [c]. Roman coins have been found here, ſome of copper and ſome of ſilver, of Gordian, &c. in a ſilver veſſel [d], but it has no other marks of a Roman ſtation.

Burnly. *Burnley* is another ſmall market town, 10 miles ſouth-eaſt of Coln, where alſo have been found Roman denarii [e], of which Mr. Thoreſby received 22 family denarii with the head of Rome from Mr. Townly [f].

Whalley abbey. "*Whalley* abbey, four miles above Ribeceſtre on "the ſame ripe of Ribell [g]." Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, gave it to the White Monks of Stanlaw, who removed hither 1296. It was valued at £.321. [h]

Ribcheſter. "*Ribcheſtre* is now a poor thing. It hath been an "antient town. Great ſquared ſtones, voultes, and "antique coines be found there, and there is a place

[c] Leigh I. 64. [d] Tan. 231.
[e] It. VII. 55. [f] Lel. VII. 56.
[g] Pennant, ubi ſup. 14. [h] Ant. Soc. min.
[i] Lel. VII. 57. [k] Hen. of Hunt. p. 313.
[l] Tan. 234. [m] Lel. VII. 56.
[n] Lel. VII. 57. [o] Leigh I. 18.
[p] Lel. VII. 56. [q] Pennant, p. 14.
[r] Ib. [s] Gent. Mag. LIV. 96.
[t] Lel. VII. 56. [u] Pennant, 16. [x] Ib. 17. [y] Ib. 15.
[z] G. Phil. Tranſ. N° 26. and 245.
[a] Birch Hiſt. of Roy. Soc. I. 301.
[b] Pennant Zool. II. 366. Drayton Polyolb. II. p. 112. G.
[c] Ant. Soc. min.
[d] Newbery's Deſcription of England. [e] Ib.
[f] See Hyrgrave's letter to Leigh.
[g] Lel. IV. 39. [h] Tan. 233.

"where

"where that the people fable that the Jues had a "temple[k]." The three first inscriptions given by Mr. Camden are not now to be found. The conclusion of the first is to be read *Dominorum Augustorum & Cæsarum nostrorum*, referring probably to Diocletian and Maximian and their two Cæsars Constantius and Galerius Maximianus[l]. Leigh says it was at Mr. Warren's at Dinckley with another erased altar[m]. The second is supplied from Horsley, Gale, and my own conjectures. I should not be surprized if the third is the same with Dr. Leigh's:

DEO MART ET
VICTORIAE DEC.
SASIATIC AL. SARMAT.
SS. L. L. M. IT. C. C. NN.

as he neither knew how to copy nor explain these kind of things, witness his interpretation of the last of Mr. Camden's inscriptions here, which, though of a declining period, he has made absolute nonsense. *Eq.* seems wanting in the 8th line, *pientissimus patri* for *erga patrem* is unusual, and so is *tenacissimæ memoriæ* in a passive sense, if that be the meaning. Dr. Leigh[n] mentions as found here a large stone now a corner stone at Salisbury hall, having on one side Apollo in a loose mantle leaning on his harp, and on the other side two priests habited with an ox's head in their hands, sacrificing to him, and at his feet the heads of animals. Horsley gives this inscription at a house door, erected by a vexillarius of a legion to two emperors, probably Severus and Caracalla:

IMP CA
IMP. CA
VEX FG
SVB. SEX.

and a milliary inscribed at top, probably Leigh's pillar, 17 inches diameter with letters on it in great measure erased and not at all legible[p]:

IMP. CAES
MA.....
CO PMXIT

which he reads, *Imperatori Cæsari Marco Aurelio ... consuli pontifici maximo tribunitia potestate.*

and at bottom,

OM L
CICN
CEIFL

At a fortification called *Anchor hill*, and at other places about this station, have been found Roman coins, pateræ, urns, tiles and bricks, a sewer and a pavement, and the finger of a bronze statue[q]. Mr. Ward places RIGODUNUM at *Warrington*, and COCCIUM here[r]. Mr. Watson[s] places the latter at Castle Croft near Manchester, the former here. Mr. Whitaker in a dogmatical spirit arraigns his friend's disposition as hasty and unjust. Mon. Ang. I. 903, mentions *Rommesgreve* in the chace near Blackburne, which may imply some Roman work thrown up by digging[t].

"Cumming from Manchestre towards *Morle*, sir "William Lelande's house, I passid by enclosid "ground leving on the left hand a mile and more of "a fair place of Mr. Langforde's called *Agecroft* [Edgecroft]. Edgecroft.
"[Edgecroft], and and there is a bridge very high "and great of timber on Irwell, and thereby is *Pil-* Pilkington.
"*keton* park, and therein is a stone house of the Pyl-"ketons, attainted by king Henry VII. and given "to the lord of Derby, and within a 2 mile of Morle "on the same hand not far off a place of master "Worseley of the Bouthe. Morle, Mr. Lelande's place, "is buildid saving the foundation of stone squarid "that risith within a great moot a 6 feet above the "water, all of timbre after the commune sort of "building of houses of the gentilmen of Lancastre-"shire. Ther is as much plesure of orchardes of "great variety of fruit and fair made walks and "gardens as there is in any place of Lancastreshire. "He brenneth al turfis and petes for the commodite "of mosses and mores at hand. For *Chateley* mosse "that with breking up abundance of water in it did "much hurt to landes thereabouts and rivers with "wandering mosse and corrupte water is within lesse "than a mile of Morle. And yet by Morle as in "hedgerows and grovettes is meatly good plenti "of wood: but good husbandes keepe it for a "jewell. Sir John Holcroste's house [at *Holcroft*], Holcroft.
"within a mile or more of Morle stood in jeopardy "with fleing of the mosse. Morle standeth in *Leigh* "parish, a mile and more from the church. Riding "a mile and more beyond Morle I saw on the right "hand a place nere by of Mr. Aderton, and so a ii "mile of to *Lediate* mosse, in the right side whereof Lediate.
"my guide said that there were roots of fur wood. "About this mosse I began to se a hill or hills on the "right hand that still continued on the same hand as "a mighty long bank until I came to Lancaster. "One part of this hill where I saw it first is called "*Fairlokke*, but commonly the people thereabout "calleth it *Ravenpike*. One told me that about "Lediate mosse under the hill is a village called *Ri-*"*ven*, or *Riventon*, standing on a water called *An-* Riventon.
"*dertonford*, and Anderton a gentleman having a "place called *Andreton* dwelleth thereby, and Mr. "Riventon at Riventon. Anderton water comith "into Duggles. Then I came over Dugles, com-"monly called *Duggels*, that cometh by Wigan and "goeth into the se toward Latham running through "*Newborow* village bridge, a mile and a half from Newborow.
"Latham. After one half mile beyond Duggels I "passid over *Yarow* [Yarrow] river, and then one "half and more to *Chorle* [Charley], a little market Charley.
"town in *Lelandshire*, a wonderful poor or rather no "market[u], the which about the river Duggils de-"parteth Lelandshire from Derbyshire[x]. There is "besides Chorle *Crossetom* [Croston] a market town, Croston.
"a poor or no market[y] in Lelandshire, three miles "from Chorle, and Latham is three miles from it. "In Lelandshire be about 8 parish churches, whereof Leland.
"*Leland* parish is one, and as I remember Standick "another and *Eccleston*. A good mile of Leland I Eccleston.
"saw where the Farringtons antient gentlemen "dwell[z]."

"*Penwardine* seemed to me to be more than half

[k] Lel. IV. 39. The Jews and Romans are often confounded like king Arthur and king John in the ideas of the common people. Hence the Roman remains at Leicester are called the *Jewry* wall.
[l] Horsl. 309. [m] P. 7. [n] P. 9. [o] P. 302. [p] P. 7.
[q] Leigh. 7. [r] Horsl. 375. 455. [s] Archæol. I. 108.
[t] Gale MS. [illegible] on Anton. [u] Lel. VII. 57.
[x] V. 83. Leland confounds *Derbyshire* with *Lancashire*.
[y] Ib. VII. [illegible]. [z] Ib. V. 83.

"a mile

"a mile from Preſton, and is a paroch church and "cell to Eveſham abbey and ſtandith in Cheſter "dioceſe[a]."

Penwortham. Penwortham was given by Warine Ruſſell to Eveſham abbey t. William the Conqueror, and a Benedictine priory erected here, valued at £,99.[b]

Preſton. *Preſton* in *Andernes* is a little ſhire in Yorkſhire dioceſe[c]. Edmund earl of Lancaſter ſon of Henry III. founded the Grey friars, and here was an hoſpital 1291[d]. It is a market town and antient borough, and celebrates a guild merchant every 20 years, the laſt with great reſort 1782[e]. It is an handſome, genteel, well-built town, with wide ſtreets; and here the law-offices belonging to the county palatine are kept. A bridge at Penwortham over the river Ribble, lately built at the expence of the county, being waſhed down by a great flood, another hath been built in the room thereof by act of parliament in the year 1781; and another bridge has alſo been lately built.

Amounderneſs. "Al *Aunderneſſe* for the moſt part in time paſt "hath been ful of wood, and many of the moore "repleniſhed with high firr trees; but now ſuch "part as is near the ſe is fore deſtitute of wood[f]."

Wyre r. Grenſhaugh. "*Wyre* riſith 8 or 10 miles from Garſtang out of "the hills on the right hand, and comith by *Grens-haugh* a prety caſtle of the lord of Darbys[g]." Only one tower remains near the town. It was built by the firſt Stanley earl of Derby[h].

"Wyre ebbeth and floweth iii miles beneath "Garſtan and at a chapel of Allhalows 10 miles be-"low Garſtan garth into the ſea[i]." It makes a fine harbour[k].

Garſtang. "Some ſay that *Garſtang* was a market town[l]." Garſtang being above a mile from the pariſh church a chapel has been lately erected in the town.

The adjacent tract produces the fineſt cattle in the county: alſo abundance of potatoes. Sir Edward Walpole is lord of the manor by grant from the crown to his father[m].

Pelling moſs. *Pelling moſs* once made an eruption like Solway[n].

Coker r. "*Coker* river maketh no great courſe or he come "to the ſands by *Cokerham* village not a mile off, "upon the which ſands I paſt over Coker river "once again not without ſome feer of quickſandes. "At the end of the ſands I ſaw divers ſalt cootes, "where were divers heaps of ſandis taken of "ſalt ſtrondys out of the which by often weting "with water they pike out the ſaltneſs and ſo the "water is drived into a pit and after ſodde. Thens "to *Cokerſande* an abbey of Ciſtertienſes, about half "a mile of, ſtanding very blekely an object to al "winds. One William of Lancaſter was founder "of the houſe about Henry II's time.[o]"

Cockerſand. *Cockerſand* was firſt a hermitage, then an hoſpital, under Lancaſter abbey, founded or endowed by William de Lancaſter t. Henry II. but about 1190 changed into an abbey of Premonſtratenſian canons, valued at £.157.[p]

Burrow. "*Borowe*, now a village ſet in *Luneſdale*, 6 miles "beneath the foot of *Dentdale*, hath been by likelyhood ſome notable town. The plowmen find "there in ering *lapides quadratos*, and many other "ſtrange things much ſpoken of by the inhabitants "there[q]." At Burrow is a handſome ſeat belonging to Thomas Fenwick, eſq.

Bremetonacæ. Overboro'. All antiquaries agree in placing BREMETONACÆ at *Overboro'*. A Roman road runs from Ribcheſter north over Long Ridge Fell, appearing green when the reſt of the fell is heathy and moraſſy on both ſides, and thence called the *Green lane*. At the north ſummit of the ridge it makes a right angle, and runs on to the north ſide of the hill toward the eaſt; and, after ſome length, turns gradually to the north pointing towards Overboro'. It enters Yorkſhire a little below Dowford bridge, and proceeds in a direct line on the north ſide of Newton and Slaitburn through Croſs a Greet. It is very apparent on the north ſide of Tatham chapel and runs through Bentham towards Overboro', but the improved country there of the latter has eradicated its remains. By its ſide between Ribe and Overboro' are ſeveral tumuli of ſtones with urns, and in one were found two copper ſtyles, and in another 200 denarii, moſtly of Alexander, Severus, and Gordian[r]. Gale derives *Bremetonacæ* from *Bre meinig tan*, the hill of ſtone and fire, and on Ingleborough hill above are traces of a beacon tower[s]. An altar was found here ſince Horſley's time, inſcribed,

DEO SAN
GON TR
EBIVAT
TA POSV.

which Mr. Rauthmell read,

Deo Sancto
Mercurii
Reſtituta bonæ ſam valetudini At
ta poſuit votum[t].

Mr. Pegge more truly *Deo Sangon Trebius Atta poſuit*[u]. On the other ſides an axe and knife and a bird. Earthen pateræ and veſſels and Druid amulets have alſo been found here[x], and a coin of Vespaſian COS VIII. whence its antiquary dates the foundation of the ſtation to Agricola A. D. 79[y].

Gargrave. At *Gargrave* adjoining in Yorkſhire is a camp, and a Roman pavement was found[z].

Hornby c. "At the foot of *Luneſdale* is *Hornby* caſtle longing "to the lord Montegle, half a mile from the Lune.

Lancaster "Thens it runneth to *Lancaſter* (ſet on the ſouth ſide "of Lune) corruptly ſpoken for *Lunecaſtre*, 8 miles "of, wither it ebbith and flowith. The ruines of "old walls about the bridge were only of the ſup-"preſſid priory. The caſtle on a hill ſtrongly "buildid and well repaired. The new town as they "there ſay buildid hard by yn the deſcent from the "caſtle, having one pariſh church, wher ſometime "the priory of monks aliens was put down by king "Henry V. and given to Syon abbey. The old wall "of the circuit of the priory cometh almoſt to Lune "bridge. Some have therby ſuppoſed that it was "a piece of wall of the town. But indeed I eſpied "in no place that the town was ever walled. The "old town as they ſay there was almoſt all burned, "and ſtood partly beyond the black friars. In thoſe "parts in the fields and foundations hath ben found

[a] Lel. V. 84. [b] Tan. 229. [c] Lel. VII. 56. V. 84.
[d] Tan. 234. [e] Preſton Guild. [f] Lel. V. 84. [g] Ib.
[h] Penant ubi ſup. 20. [i] Lel. VII. 84. [k] Pennant, 19. [l] Lel. Ib. [m] Pennant, Ib. 20.
[n] Penn. 1769, p. 262. [o] Lel. V. 84. [p] Tan. 232.
[q] Lel. VII. 61. [r] Rauthmell, 19. 23. [s] Ib. 62. [t] P. 96.
[u] Gent. Mag. Sept. 1759, p. 407. [x] Rauthmell, 101, 102. [y] Ib. 110.
[z] Ib. 16, 17.

"much

"much Roman coin. The ſoile about Lancaſter is "veri famous, plentiful of wood, paſture, mea-"dow, and corn[a]." The town hall is now rebuilding. Dr. Gale and Dr. Hunter place LARGOVICUS at *Lancheſter* c. Durham, without good grounds, for that is GLANNOVENTA[b].

Dr. Leigh (III. 10.) mentions coins and fragments of earthen veſſels, with inſcriptions *Julius Flavius* and *Regina I.* and bones of annimals found in a cellar there.

In digging a cellar here 1772, was found the following inſcription, now in the collection of ſir Aſhton Lever, bart. The ſtone is four feet on the longeſt, two feet 10 inches on the ſhorteſt ſide, and two feet ſix inches wide:

DIS' MANI
BVS'
L' IVL' APoL
LINARIS'
TREVTE' R' AN'
XXX' EQ' AL
AE' AI
I V

Alæ Auguſtæ.

On ſinking the cellars for a large houſe at the upper part of Church ſtreet in this town built 1776 by the rev. Daniel Wilſon, on the ſite of which ſtood ſome very old houſes formerly uſed as the Judge's lodgings, was diſcovered, at about ſix feet below the preſent ſurface of the ſtreet, ſuppoſed a Roman burying-place, as burnt wood, bones and aſhes, broken pateræ, urns, Roman brick, gutter tiles, coins, horns of animals, &c. were found; alſo, two fragments of thick wall, at about five yards diſtant from each other, in a direction from front to back, and ſeeming to continue under Church-ſtreet, betwixt which were ſeveral large ſtones, ſome of them hewn. By this it may be conjectured to have been a vault to depoſit the aſhes of the dead, and to have fallen in, or been pulled down, as there were found, within the walls, ſeveral pieces of urns, an earthen ſepulchral lamp entire (the end of the ſpout where the wick came out was burnt black), broken pateræ, burnt bones, aſhes, a large human ſkull, Roman coins, &c. alſo, at the north-end a well, filled with hewn ſtones, but not meddled with. There is a deſcent of about ſeventy or eighty yards from the back part of the houſe, to where it is thought the river Lon anciently run, but now built upon. The ground on the ſaid back part was levelled a great many yards, equal with the cellar floor; where alſo were found, from three to ſix feet deep according to the deſcent, burnt wood, bones, aſhes, broken pateræ, urns, other pieces of veſſels of different ſhapes, Roman coins, boars' tuſks, nails almoſt eaten with ruſt, pieces of lead, braſs, &c. The ſtratum of aſhes and bones was from a foot to about five feet thick. It no doubt runs quite under Church ſtreet, if not farther, as in digging a drain on the oppoſite ſide of Church ſtreet, and to the weſtward of Mr. Wilſon's houſe, at about ſix feet under the ſurface, was found the ſame ſort of ſtratum of aſhes, bones, pateræ, boars tuſks, a ſmall brazen head like a dog's, which by the appearance of the back part of it had been fixed to ſomething; the pedeſtal and feet part of a ſmall image, which ſeemed to be made of plaiſter of Paris or ſome ſuch matter, and was thought to have been a lar, with an inſcription; pieces of glaſs of a blueiſh-green colour, &c. One bottom of a patera had ſtamped on it CADGATEMA, perhaps the maker's name. Theſe veſſels are of a fine brown colour, far ſuperior to the Staffordſhire brown ware, elegantly varniſhed or glazed, ſome plain, others finely emboſſed with different ſorts of figures, animals, and birds. The urns are of a coarſe kind, much like the oil jars; and ſome of a black colour as if burnt in the fire, ſome ſmall and ſome very large; but none entire, being broken into ſeveral pieces. Some have large handles.

Nothing Roman was found above the burnt ſtrata of aſhes, bones, &c. which it may be conjectured was the then ſurface of the ground; and where the funeral rites were performed the burnt bones and aſhes of the perſons might be buried under this ſtrata, as they were found in that ſituation with the pieces of urns. The inſcriptions on the coins were none of them perfect, except one of braſs, of Marcus Aurelius; and another ſmall one of ſilver, a fine impreſſion, and in high preſervation, of Fauſtina his wife: on the head ſide, DIVA FAVSTINA PIA; reverſe, a monument, with CONSECRATIO. The burying-place is a little to the eaſtward, and without the wall of the Roman fortification where the garriſon was kept, as there now remain ſeveral veſtiges of the wall, ſufficient to evince that it has taken up great part of the hill where the church and caſtle ſtands, and part of the upper end of Church-ſtreet. About 100 yards to the eaſtward of Mr. Wilſon's new houſe, on the oppoſite ſide of Church-ſtreet, on digging a cellar a few years ago for Mr. Henry Baynes's new houſe, were found ſeveral large hewn ſtones, and one about ſix feet under the ſurface, ſuppoſed to be about three ton weight, of which ſeveral cellar ſteps were made; and about a ton weight ſtill remains in its place, under which were found a great many Roman coins of Domitian, Veſpaſian, &c. It is thought to have been the corner ſtone of a temple or other public building. There were found in Mr. Wilſon's cellar, as alſo in the drain in Church-ſtreet, ſeveral ſtones, thought to have been pieces of ſmall hand mill-ſtones, of about 13 inches diameter when whole, of a blueiſh-grey colour, and exceeding hard: they are about three inches thick at the outer edges, and not an inch in the middle[c].

Here was a Benedictine priory, founded by Roger earl of Poictiers 1094, valued at £.80. given by Henry V. to Syon[d]. An hoſpital founded by king John while earl of Moriton and by Henry duke of Lancaſter t. Edward III. annexed to Seton priory, Cumberland[e]. A houſe of Dominican or Black friars, founded by ſir Hugh Harrington t. Henry III.[f] What Mr. Camden takes for Roman wall called the *Wery wall*, is by Leland ſuppoſed part of the priory, but Mr. Weſt contends for its being Roman. At *Quarmore*, near Lancaſter, a Roman pottery and a tile with turned-up ledges and bricks ſtamped with ALESEBVSIA.

The aſſizes for this county palatine are held in the caſtle which is entire and is the county gaol. The church ſtands near it on an eminence. Lancaſter is a corporation and borough, and has a market and fair. The town is large and well-built though not regular: it has been much improved by widening and new building ſeveral ſtreets, particularly a void place called the Green Air[g] adjoining to the town is now covered with handſome houſes,

[a] Lel. V. 85. [b] Horſl. 450. [c] Archæol. V. 98—101. [d] Tan. 229.
[e] Ib. 232. [f] Ib. 233.
[g] for *Green Caer* from the old name *Caer Werid*. Weſt's Guide to the Lakes, p. 18.

and a new bridge built by act of parliament over the river Lune or Lon. It has a conſiderable trade particularly to the Weſt-Indies, and a fine quay on the river Lune: the river navigable to the bridge for ſhips of 250 tons. The cuſtom-houſe is a handſome building.

Mr. Camden ſpeaks of Furneſs as almoſt ſeparated from Lancaſhire by the encroachment of the ſea. He might have affirmed that it is no where elſe connected with any part of the county. Ptolemy's Mo-
Moricambe RICAMBE is *Cartmel bay*, perhaps from the Britiſh *Moreb*, a haven and *Cain* white or beautiful, from the white rocks on this coaſt[h]. A Roman road runs through Furneſs from Coniſhed to Dalton, near which laſt place is a ditch and rampart on the eaſt ſide of the church-yard[i]. Cartmel is the only town near Furneſs that retains a Britiſh name, and Bardſey the only village in it that retains a Britiſh ſound[k].

Furneſs. The low or plain part of *Furneſs*, which is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the woody or mountainous part, produces all ſorts of grain, but principally oats, whereof the bread eaten in this country is generally made; and there are found here veins of a very rich iron ore, which is not only melted and wrought here, but great quantities are exported to other parts to mix with poorer ores.

In the mountainous parts of this country are found quarries of a fine durable blue ſlate to cover buildings with, which are made uſe of in many other parts of the kingdom; and here are ſeveral cotton-mills lately erected; and if fuel for fire were more plentiful, the trade of this country would much increaſe; but there being no coals nearer than Wigan or Whitehaven, and the coaſt duties high, firing is rather ſcarce, the country people uſing only turf or peat, and that begins to be more ſcarce than formerly.

Biſhop Gibſon derives the name of Fourneſs from the numerous furnaces there antiently, whoſe rents and ſervices called *Bloomſmithy rent* are ſtill annually paid.

In the moſſes of Furneſs much fir is found, but more oak: the trunks in general lie with their heads to the eaſt, the high winds having been from the weſt[l]. High Furneſs has ever had great quantities of ſheep which browſe upon the hollies left in great numbers for them; and produces charcoal for melting iron ore, and oak bark for tanners' uſe in great abundance. Low Furneſs was applied to the uſes of agriculture[m]. The foreſts abounded with deer and wild boars, and the *legh* or *ſcofe* or large ſtags, whoſe horns are frequently found underground here.

The three ſands mentioned by Mr. Camden are very dangerous to travellers by the tides and the many quickſands. There is a guide on horſeback appointed to Ken or Lancaſter ſand at £.10. *per ann.* to Leven at £.6. *per ann.* out of the public revenue, but to Dudden, which are moſt dangerous, none; and it is no uncommon thing for perſons to paſs over in parties of 100 at a time like caravans, under the direction of the carriers, who go to or fro every day. The ſands are leſs dangerous than formerly, being more uſed and better known, and travellers never going without the carriers or guides.

Plumpton was famous 500 years ago for its iron Plumpton.
mines[n], and much is ſtill found at Whitrigs[o], and other parts of *Plain Furneſs*.

Mr. Camden in Caernarvonſhire had placed the *Setantiorum λιμην* of Ptolemy on the river *Seconi* near Caernarvon, but allows that other copies remove it further off. Baxter puts it at the mouth of Merſey, Stukeley of Lune, Ward in Horſley and Whitaker of Ribble[p].

Cartmell was a priory of Auſtin canons, founded Cartmell.
1188, valued at £.91.[q] The gate ſtill remains. The large and handſome church was purchaſed by the pariſhioners at the diſſolution; the choir adorned with curious carving of the paſſion, by George Preſton of this place 1640, who repaired it in the antient ſtyle[r]. The town is ſmall and has very irregular ſtreets lying in a vale ſurrounded by high hills. The market which the priory had at *Flookborough* adjoining is now removed to Cartmel[s].

Holker mount, once the ſeat of the Preſtons, ſince Holker
the property of the Lowthers, and now of lord mount.
George Cavendiſh, is a large irregular houſe in a pretty park well wooded[t].

Near *Wrayſholme* tower is a brackiſh medical ſpring Wrayſholme.
much uſed for arthritic and cutaneous diſorders[u].

Ulverſton, the key and mart of Furneſs, has a good Ulverſton.
market, and fits out 70 ſhips for the coaſting trade[x]. The ſteeple was built by a private perſon from the ground to the height of the church roof, and was finiſhed by the inhabitants[y].

Dalton, anciently the principal town, now decayed, Dalton.
though pleaſantly ſituated, has an old caſtle or tower, lately a gaol for debtors[z],

"*Furnis* abbay up in the mountains[a]," was begun Furnes *ab.*
at Tulket in Amounderneſs 1124, for the monks of Savigni in France, and three years after removed to this valley, then called *Bekangeſgill* or the vale of Nightſhade. It was of the Ciſtertian order, endowed with above £.800. *per ann.*[b]

Some ruins and part of the foſſe which ſurrounded the monaſtery are ſtill to be ſeen at Tulket[c]. The remains at Furneſs breathe that plain ſimplicity of the Ciſtertian abbies; the chapter-houſe was the only piece of elegant Gothic about it, and its roof has lately fallen in. Part of the painted glaſs from the eaſt window repreſenting the crucifixion, &c. is preſerved at Winder mere church in Bowlneſs c. Weſtmorland. The church (except the north ſide of the nave), the chapter-houſe, refectory, &c. remain only unroofed[d].

Walney iſle at the extremity of Fourneſs has been Walney *iſle.*
lately improved by ſpreading ſea-ſand on the land, and now produces plentiful crops of wheat and other grain. The ſtrong caſtle of the pile of Foudrey ſtands on another iſland at its ſouthern extremity[e].

The murder aſcribed to Ethred in *Wornvaldremere* A.D. 791, is doubted, becauſe he was himſelf one of king Elfwold's ſons[f].

Great part of *Aldingham* pariſh has been ſwept Aldingham.
away by the tides[g].

h Weſt's Hiſt. of Furneſs, p. v.
i Ib. p. ix.
k Ib. xii.
l Ib. xliv.
m Ib. xlv.
n Ib. xv.
o Pennant, 26. Weſt, xvii.
p L. 125.
q Lel. V. 85. Tan. 231.
r Weſt, xiv. 261. Penn. 23.
s Weſt, ib. Penn. 24.
t Weſt, ib.
u Weſt, ib.
x Ib. xvi. P. 25.
y Inſcription in the tower.
z Weſt, xviii.
a Lel. V. 85.
b Tan. 230.
c Weſt, 2.
d Ib. 94.
e Weſt, xix. Pennant, 27.
f G.
g Weſt, xxi.

Gleaſton

Gleaſton c. *Gleaſton* caſtle in this pariſh, now belonging to lord George Cavendiſh, has been very large, having four high towers beſides many other buildings with thick mud walls. It ſtands in a fertile vale among rich meadows ſheltered from the ſea by fruitful hills[g]. In the ruins of this caſtle was found a braſs celt 9 inches long and 5 at its broad end, finely poliſhed and covered with a beautiful patina[h]. Another ſhaped like it but having a ring and ſocket was found in Lancaſter 1737[i].

Bardſay hall. *Bardſay* hall, the ſeat of a family of its name now extinct, and afterwards of lord Molyneux, is an antient building on rock with coſtly gardens, now belonging to Wilſon Braddyll, eſq.[k]

Kirkby Ireleth. *Kirkby* near *Ireleth* was the ſeat of the antient family of Kirkby from the Conqueſt[l], but now belongs to lord John Cavendiſh. The manor-houſe, now moſtly down, was called *Kirkby croſs houſe*, from a croſs before the door, whoſe head is ſaid to have been broken off by order of archbiſhop Sandys who was born at Hawkſhead[m]. Ireleth is the place whence the iron ore is now ſhipped, and its name may be derived from *ire* iron, and *lath* a barn, in the country dialect.

Urſwick. At *Urſwick* was found 1774, a Roman braſs veſſel on three feet.

Broughton. *Broughton*, the ſeat of a family of that name till forfeited t. Henry VII. by ſir Thomas Broughton for joining Lambert Simnel. He is ſaid to have fallen in the battle of Stoke 1487, but others ſay he eſcaped to Witherſlack in Weſtmorland, where he lived long undiſcovered among his tenants, and was buried there in the chapel ſince rebuilt at a conſiderable diſtance from the old ſite by dean Borwick 1664[n]. It belongs now to the Sawreys and has a conſiderable market for woollen yarn, and a neat ſquare built by the Sawreys. Near this place an handſome bridge was built at the expence of the hundred over the river Duddon, which divides the counties of Lancaſter and Cumberland.

Coniſhed. *Coniſhed*, a priory of black canons, founded by Gabriel Pennington t. Henry II. valued at £.97.[o] It was firſt an hoſpital founded by William de Lancaſter baron of Kendal, the ſeat of the Sandys, the Doddings, and Braddylls[p].

Swartmoor. *Swartmoor* was ſo called from Martin Swartz, who encamped here with his Germans, who came over with Simnel 1487, at the pile of Foudrey; and here George Fox and his followers firſt ſhewed themſelves in this county 1652[q].

Coningſton. To the north is *Coningſton* manor between Coningſton fells, very high mountains, wherein are mines of copper, lead, and ſlate[r], and Coningſton or Thurſtan water, a lake five miles long and near one broad, whoſe char are ſaid to be the fineſt in England; they are fiſhed later than on Windermere, and continue longer in the ſpring[s]. It has the additional name of *Fleming* to diſtinguiſh it from *Monk* Coningſton on the oppoſite ſide of the lake which belonged to Furneſs abbey. In the reign of Henry III. it came by marriage from the Urſwickes to Richard le Fleming of Caernarvon caſtle, and has been ever ſince enjoyed by his heirs male, ſir Michael le Fleming of Rydal hall, Weſtmorland, being the preſent poſſeſſor; which laſt manor came to them by marriage of ſir Thomas le Fleming with Iſabel one of the daughters and coheirs of ſir John de Lancaſter of Rydal and Holgil caſtle in the ſame county, knt. The chapel was made parochial among divers others in this county by archbiſhop Sandys[t].

Hawkſhead. *Hawkſhead*, the 4th market town in Furneſs, is built in an odd faſhion, the birth-place of archbiſhop Sandys, who here founded a grammar-ſchool and made the church parochial; in which his father and mother have a tomb[u]. The trade of this place and Coniſton is woollen yarn[v]. Inſcription over the ſchool-houſe:

> *Memoriæ reverendi D. D. Edwini Sandys, Ebor. olim archiepiſcopi ſcholæ hujus fundatoris Daniel Rawlinſon civis Londini Graiſdalea com' Lanc' oriundus poſuit, A. D.* 1675.

Mr. Rawlinſon was a conſiderable benefactor.

Inſcription on the poor-houſe at Gallow Barrow near Hawkſhead:

> Rev. Thomas Sandys, curate of St. Martin in the Fields and lecturer at St. James's, London, A. D. 1717, left by will the intereſt of 800*l.* to endow this poor houſe, maintain and educate as many boys born in Hawkeſhead as the intereſt will admit of, and they are to be taught at the freeſchool.—1749.
>
> Subſequent benefactions, George Satterthwaite late of Green End, deceaſed, 20*l.*
>
> William Denniſſon, late of Rodger Ground, deceaſed, 400*l.*
>
> N. B. Some of it loſt.

From the antient family of Rawlinſon of *Graiſdale* deſcended ſir Thomas Rawlinſon, lord mayor of London, 1706, who died 1708, leaving eight of 15 children ſurviving. The eldeſt ſon Thomas was a man of learning and a patron of ſcholars and antiquaries, a great collector of books and MSS. which were ſold after his death, 1725. 1733. The 4th ſon Richard was an eminent antiquary and great benefactor to the Univerſity of Oxford, where he had been educated at St. John's college, and was created LL. D. by diploma 1719 F. R. and A. S. and editor of various county hiſtories, and other topographical pieces, and compiler of the "Engliſh Topographer, 1720." 8vo. which ſuggeſted the plan of the "Britiſh Topography," in 2 vols. 4to. He died 1755, aged 65, and was buried in a vault under St. Giles' church at Oxford, and his heart in his college chapel. His library of books was ſold 1756 in 50 days, and his 20,000 pamphlets in 1757 in 10 days. Chriſtopher Rawlinſon, only ſon of Curwen Rawlinſon, of Cark hall, in Cartmell, collaterally related to all the foregoing, was born 1677, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and eminently diſtinguiſhed for his application to the Saxon and Northern literature. He publiſhed a beautiful edition of Alfred's tranſlation of Boetius de Conſolatione 1698, and left a large collection of MSS. among which are many relating to Weſtmorland and Cumberland. He died 1732, aged 55, and was buried in a vault in the north tranſept of St. Alban's abbey church, where is a beautiful monument to his memory.

[g] G. W. xxv. 2[illegible]8.
[h] Archæol. V. 106.
[i] Ib. 113.
[k] Weſt, xxvii.
[l] Ib. 235.
[m] G.
[n] G. Weſt 210.
[o] Tan. 231.
[p] G. Pennant, 28.
[q] Weſt, xxxiv.
[r] Weſt's Guide to the Lakes, 57.
[s] Weſt, xxxviii.
[t] G. Weſt, 219—234.
[u] Weſt, 185.
[v] Weſt, xxxv. Pennant, 31.

"Ther

"Ther is a very great lake or mere, whereof part "is under the edge of Furnes felles called *Wyner-* "*mere wath* (q. water), wherein a ſtraunge fiſh "called a char, not ſene elſe there in the country as "they ſay[x]."

Winander mere.

Winander mere is 15 miles long by one broad, 90 feet deep in the middle, in other places 132 feet, and its greateſt depth oppoſite to Eccleſrig crag 222 feet[y], the bottom ſmooth horizontal ſlate rocks. Before ſtorms it has a current in the oppoſite direction to that point whence the wind comes. The holm or iſland in it reckoned to Weſtmorland contains above 30 acres, and has a good houſe on it, where ſir Chriſtopher Philipſon lived 1705 ſecreted from creditors. Mr. Engliſh began a houſe there which was finiſhed by Miſs Curwen, ſince married to John Chriſtian, eſq.

Char.

The char which abounds in the cold Lapland lakes is found in *Winander meer*, Llyn Quellyn at the foot of Snowden, and Llynberris, and in certain lakes of Merionethſhire and Scotland. In the 2d and 3d of theſe the copper works have entirely deſtroyed the fiſh. The largeſt and moſt beautiful are taken in Winandermeer, diſtinguiſhed into the *caſe*, the *gelt* or *baren*, and the *red* char. Some ſlight variety in theſe three. The former ſpawn about Michaelmas, chiefly in the river *Brathy*, which has a black ſtoney bottom, and are in the higheſt perfection from May through the ſummer. The gelt char ſpawn from January to March, and keep in the ſmooth ſandy parts of the lake, are taken from the end of September to the end of November, and are eſteemed more delicate for the table, eſpecially potted. The ſpawning ſeaſon of the Weſtmorland chars agrees nearly with that of the Welſh ones, which from their colour are called *torgoch* or *red belly*, the other two being paler. The Snowdon chars are ſmaller and paler[z]. The diviſion of the counties of Lancaſter and Weſtmorland is through the middle of this lake.

At the head of the lake, and level with it, not far from Ambleſide, is a Roman fort, ſingle ditch'd, 396 feet by 240 the ſhorteſt ſide next the water, in which have been found Roman antiquities, though its name cannot be aſcertained[a].

All the iſles or *holmes* in Winander mere are in Weſtmorland, and all the fiſhing belongs to *Apelthwaite* in Winander mere pariſh in the ſaid county, and all the tithe fiſh to the rector thereof, who has a pleaſure boat on the lake and a preſcription of ſo much a boat in lieu of the ſaid tithe. The abbot of Furneſs by gift of William de Lancaſter baron of Kendal, had formerly two boats on it[b]. See more of it in Weſtmoreland.

[x] Lel. VII. 63
[y] Weſt's Guide to the Lakes, p. 59—76.
[z] Pennant Zool. 3. 256—261, Tour 1769, p. 35.
[a] Weſt's Furneſs, xxxix. See Camden in Weſtmorland.
[b] G. in Weſtmorland.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Lancaſhire.

Aira *aquatica*. Water Hair Graſs; in watery places, and banks of rivers.

—— *montana*. Mountain Hair Graſs; in ſandy dry heaths and paſtures.

Andromeda *polifolia*. Marſh Wild Roſemary; on turfy bogs.

Aſarum *Europæum*. Aſarabacca; in woods.

Athamanta *meum*. Spignel Mew, or Bawd money; in mountainous paſtures.

Bartſia *viſcoſa*. Marſh Eyebright Cowwheat; in bogs about *Latham*, near *Ormſkirk*.

Blaſia *puſilla*. Dwarf Blaſia; on the ſides of ditches and rivulets; near *Mancheſter*.

Braſſica *Monenſis*. Small Jagged Yellow Rocket, of the Iſle of Man; between *Marſh Grange* farm and the Iſle of *Walney*.

Carex *limoſa*. Brown Carex; } on turfy bogs.
Chara *tomentoſa*. Brittle Chara; }

Cineraria *paluſtris*. Jagged Fleabane; in the ditches about *Pillin* Moſs, plentifully.

Ciſtus *hirſutus*. Hairy Ciſtus; on the rocks about *Cartmell Wells*.

Cochlearia *Danica*. Small Sea Scurvy Graſs; in the Iſle of *Walney*.

Conferva *gelatinoſa* δ. A variety of Jelly Conferva; in fountains and pure rivers: near *Mancheſter*.

Echinophora *ſpinoſa*. Prickly Sampire, or Sea Parſley; at *Roosbeck* in *Low Furneſs*.

Eriophorum *vaginatum*. Hair's Tail Ruſh; upon the Moſſes.

Fucus *fibroſus*. Fibrous Fucus; on the ſhore.

—— *filicinus*. Fern Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones in the Iſle of *Walney*.

—— *pedunculatus*. Pedunculated Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: in the Iſle of *Portland*.

Galanthus *nivalis*. Snowdrop; in meadows.

Galeopſis *tetrahit* δ. Nettle Hemp, with a party coloured flower; in ſandy corn fields.

——— *viſcoſa*. Hairy Nettle Hemp; in ſandy corn fields.

Gentiana *Pneumonanthe*. Marſh Gentian or Calathian Violet; in wet meadows.

Geranium *ſanguineum* γ. Bloody Craneſbill, with a variegated Flower; in a ſandy ſoil near the ſea ſhore in the Iſle of *Walney*.

Lathyrus *paluſtris*. Marſh Chickling Vetch; in wet meadows.

Lichen *ampullaceus*. Bladder Lichen; in mountainous paſtures called *Emmot-paſture* near *Coln*.

——— *articulatus*. Jointed Lichen; on trees near *Burnley*.

——— *fahlunenſis*. Cork Lichen; on rocks and large ſtones; near *Longdale*.

——— *glaucus*. Glaucous Lichen; in mountainous paſtures called *Emmot-paſture* near *Coln*.

Lycopodium *Selago*. Fir Club-moſs; on mountainous heaths.

Narthecium *Oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel or Baſtard Engliſh Aſphodel; on boggy grounds.

Ophrys *cordata*. Leaſt Tway-blade; upon *Pendle* hill among the heath.

Potamogeton *ſetaceum*. Setaceous Pond-weed; on turfy bogs.

Polypodium *Dryopteris*. Branched Polypody; on ſtones and dry places.

Potentilla *verna*. Spring Cinque-foil; in barren paſtures near *Preſton*.

Prunus *Ceraſus* β. Wild Heart Cherry-tree or Merry-tree; about *Bury* and *Mancheſter*.

——— *padus*. Bird Cherry; in woods and hedges.

Pulmonaria *maritima*. Sea Bugloſs; on ſandy ſea ſhores: overagainſt *Bigger* in the iſle of *Walney*.

Rubus *chamæmorus*. Mountain Bramble or Cloudberry; upon mountainous turfy bogs.

Sambucus *nigra* γ. Elder tree with jagged leaves; in a hedge near *Mancheſter*.

Sedum *anglicum*. Engliſh Stone-crop; on rocks and ſtones.

Serratula *alpina*. Mountain Saw-wort; on rocks near *Burnley*.

Stellaria *nemorum*. Wood Stich-wort; in wet woods and hedges.

Tragopogon *porrifolium*. Purple Goat's-beard; on the banks of the river *Calder* near *Whalley*.

Ulva *flaveſcens*. Yellowiſh Liver-wort: on ſea rocks and ſtones: in the iſle of *Walney*.

REFERENCES to the WARDS.
1. East Ward
2. West Ward
3. Kendal Ward
4. Lonsdale Ward
Scale of Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree of Latitude.
MAP of WESTMORELAND from the best AUTHORITIES.
Engraved by J. Cary.
Longitude West from London
CUMBERLAND
DURHAM
YORKSHIRE
Penrith
Ullswater
Hinfell Forest
Milburn Forest
Lune Forest
Stainmoor Forest
Glenridden Forest
Martindale Forest
Westmorland Fells
Orton Common
Shap
Appleby
Kirkby Stephen
Brough
Sedbergh
Kendal
Windermere
Hawkshead
Ambleside
Little Langdale
Grasmere
Keswick
Derwent Fells
Skiddaw
Saddleback
Helvellyn
Kirkstone
Dunmail Raise
Thirlmere
Bassenthwaite Lake
Crummock Water
Buttermere
Ennerdale Water
Wastwater
Ullswater
Haweswater
Shap Fells
Mallerstang
Wild Boar Fell
Rough Fell
Fell Side
Kirkby Moor
Burton in Kendal
Milnthorpe
Levens
Heversham
Preston Patrick
Killington
Docker
Patton
Strickland Roger
Sellside
Potter Fell
Underbarrow
Crook
Clawthorpe Heath
Browness
Winster
Troutbeck
Longsleddale
Kentmere
Staveley
Ings
Bowness
Orton Moor
Asby Moor
Bleaterin Common
Coulby Common
Kirkbythore Moor
Dufton Fell
Helbeck Fell
Warcop
Stainmoor
Dale
Ravenstonedale
Morland
Bampton
Tebay
Clifton
Lowther
Askham
Barton
Pooley Bridge
Eamont River
Eden River
Tees River
Derwent River
Kent River
Leven River
Winander Mere
Rydal Water
Grasmere

WESTMORLAND.

AT the extremity of Lancaſhire more to the north is another ſmall tract of the Brigantes, called by Latin writers *Weſtmorlandia*, by us *Weſtmoreland*, and by ſome later writers *Weſtmaria*[a]; bounded on the weſt and north by Cumberland, on the eaſt by the counties of York and Durham. It has its name in our language from its lying intirely among high mountains (our Apennines extending themſelves ſtill further here in breadth), and for the greater part waſte; deſart tracts capable of little improvement from cultivation being called in the north of England *Mores*, and *Weſt-more-land* meaning nothing more with us than *a waſte country to the Weſt*. Let us therefore baniſh from the ſchool of venerable antiquity that idle dream about king Marius, whom our ſleepy hiſtorians fancied to have ſubdued the Picts, and left his name to this county.

The ſouthern part of this county, which is contracted in a narrow ſpace between the river *Lone* and *Winandermere* is reckoned very fruitful in the vales, though it has its rough and ſlippery craggs, and is comprehended under the general name of *The Barony of Kendale*, or *Candale*, q. d. the *Valley on the Can*, a river which runs over rocks through this valley, and gives name to it, on whoſe weſtern bank is the populous town of *Candale*[b] or *Kirkeby Candale*, q. d. *the church in the valley on the Can*, with two long ſtreets interſecting each other, and eminent for its woollen manufacture, and the induſtry of its inhabitants, who carry on a great trade in woollen cloth all over England, and eſteem it their higheſt honour that they have had barons and earls of their own. The firſt of theſe are deſcended from Ivo *Taleboys*, of whoſe poſterity William by leave of Henry II. ſtyled himſelf William of *Lancaſter*, whoſe niece[c] and heireſs married Gilbert Fitz Roger Fitz *Reinfrid*, by whoſe daughters[d] on the death of his ſon William, the eſtate paſſed to Peter *Brus* ſecond lord of *Skelton* of that Chriſtian name, and William *Lindeſay*, from whom Ingelram lord of *Coucy* in France derived his deſcent by the mother's ſide as we find in the hiſtory of Forneſs abbey. By a daughter[e] of this Peter Brus, ſiſter and heir of Peter Brus the 3d, this barony came to the *Roſſes* of *Werke*, and from them this honour devolved by inheritance on the *Parrs*[f], whoſe caſtle overagainſt the town is now decaying with age. I find three earls, John duke of Bedford, ſo created by his brother king Henry V.[g] John[h] duke of Somerſet, and John de *Foix* of the illuſtrious family of Foix in France, whom Henry VI. advanced to this dignity for his faithful ſervices in the French wars[i]; whence it probably comes that ſome of this family of Foix in France are ſtill called *Candale*. I know no other claim that Kendal has to antiquity. I once, indeed, imagined that it was the Roman ſtation CONCANGIOS, but time has better informed me. Lower down in the river Can are two falls, down which the water ruſhes with great noiſe, one at the little town of *Levens*, the other more to the ſouth near *Betham*, which are certain prognoſtics of weather to the neighbourhood. For, when the northernmoſt makes a loud noiſe they expect fair weather, and when the ſouthernmoſt does the ſame rain and fogs. Theſe are in the ſouth and narrower part of this county, bounded on the weſt by the river *Winſter* and that ſpacious lake beforementioned *Winandermere*; on the eaſt by the river *Lone* or *Lune*[k].

At the upper point of Winandermere lies the carcaſe[l] as it were of an antient city with great ruins of walls and of buildings without the walls ſtill remaining ſcattered about. It was of an oblong form defended by a foſſe and vallum, in length 132 ells and in breadth 80. The Britiſh bricks, the mortar mixed with fragments of bricks, the ſmall urns, glaſs veſſels, Roman coins frequently found, round ſtones like mill-ſtones, of which piled on one another pillars were formerly made, and the paved roads leading to it plainly beſpeak it a Roman work. Its antient name indeed is loſt unleſs as it is at preſent called *Ambleſide* any one ſhould ſuppoſe it the AMBOGLANA of the Notitia.

On the eaſt the river *Lone* ſerves as a boundary, and gives its name to the adjacent tract of *Lonſdale*, q. d. the *valley on the Lone*, whoſe chief town is *Kirkby Lonſdale*, to which the neighbouring inhabitants reſort to church and market. Above the ſource of the river *Lone* or *Lune* the country extends further, and the hills run out in many windings and turnings, under which are valleys of a great depth in many places hollowed like caverns. The noble river *Eden*, called by Ptolemy ITVNA, riſing in the county of York, firſt with a ſlow ſtream, but by the influx of rivers gradually increaſed, ſeeks it way among theſe hills to the north-weſt by *Pendragon* caſtle, to which time has left nothing but a name and heap of ſtones; thence by *Wharton hall*, the ſeat of the barons *Wharton*, of whom the firſt was Thomas, advanced to that title by Henry VIII. and ſucceeded by his ſon of the ſame name, and he by the preſent lord Philip, a moſt worthy nobleman. It afterwards runs by *St. Stephens*, commonly *Kirkby Stephen*, a noted market town: and two villages of the name of *Muſgrave* which give name to the warlike family of *Muſgrave*, of whom t. Edward III. Thomas Muſgrave had ſummons to parliament[m] among the barons; *Heartly* caſtle in this neighbourhood was their reſidence. Here the Eden ſeems to ſtop again to unite with other rivulets, on one of which ſcarce two miles from the Eden ſtood VER-

Barony of *Kendal*.

Candale.

Barons *Kendale*.

Hiſt. of *Furneſs* ab.

CONCANGIOS

The Forces. (Bors. Brit. Gale MS.)

Levens. *Betham*.

Ambleſide. AMBOGLANA

Lone r. *Lonſdale*.

Kirkby Lonſdale.

Eden r. ITVNA.

Pendragon c.

Wharton hall.

Kirkby Stephen.

Muſgrave.

Heartley c. [*Hartela*.]

VERTERÆ.

[a] William Neuburgh. II. 32.
[b] or *Kendale*. Holland.
[c] daughter. Mon. Ang. I. 708. Dugd. Bar. I. 421.
[d] *Helewiſe* married Peter. (Dugd. Ib. 449.)
[e] Margaret. (Dugd. I. 555.)
[f] Of whom Sir William Parr was made lord Parr by king Henry VIII. H.
[g] 2 Hen. V. (Dugd. Bar. II. 200.)
[h] Beaufort, father of Margaret counteſs of Richmond. Vincent on Brocke, 477. q. Dug.
[i] Dugd. Bar. II. 228.
[k] The county reaches beyond the preſent river. (G.)
[l] Of this ſee before in Lancaſhire, p. 144.
[m] 24 Ed. III.

TERÆ,

VERTERAE. TERAE, an antient town mentioned by Antoninus and the Notitia, which laſt adds that in the decline of the Roman empire here was a Roman præfect ſtationed with a *Numerus Directorum*. The town at preſent reduced to a mean village, fortified with a ſmall rampart, has changed its name to *Burgh*, by our people called *Burgh under Stanemore*. Under the later emperors, to remark once for all, ſmall caſtles proper for war and well ſupplied, began to be called *Burghs* * by a new name, which, after the removal of the empire into the eaſt, the Germans and other nations ſeem to have borrowed from the Greek Πυργος †, whence the Burgundiones had their name from inhabiting Burg, the common term at that time for dwellings thick ſcattered on borders. I find no further mention of this place except that in the beginning of the Norman government the Engliſh [n] here formed a conſpiracy againſt William the Norman. I would venture to affirm this Burgh to be VERTERAE for this ſingle reaſon, that the diſtance between it and *Lavatræ* one way, and *Brovonacum* the other, reduced to Italian miles, exactly corresponds with the numbers in Antoninus, and the Roman military way with a viſible ridge runs this way to BROVONACVM through ABALLABA, mentioned in the Notitia, which ſtill retains its name with ſo little variation as to diſcover itſelf moſt clearly, and remove every doubt. For we call it by ſhortneſs from Aballaba *Apelby*. This place is conſidered only for antiquity and ſituation, as in the Roman times it was a ſtation of Aurelian Moors, ſituate in a very pleaſant country, and almoſt ſurrounded by the river Eden, but ſo thin of inhabitants, and meanly built, that were it not that for its antiquity it deſerved to be accounted the principal town in the county, and to have the aſſizes held in its caſtle, which is the county gaol, it would be little better than a village. For all its beauty conſiſts in one broad ſtreet running up a gentle hill from ſouth to north. On the top of the hill is the caſtle, almoſt entirely ſurrounded by the river. At the bottom the church, and a ſchool founded by Robert Langton and Milo Spencer, Doctors of Law, the head maſter whereof is the very learned Reginald Bainbrigge, who kindly copied for me ſeveral antient inſcriptions in theſe parts, and removed ſeveral into his garden here. William of Newburgh [o], not without reaſon, calls this place and Burgh *royal fortreſſes*, when he relates the ſurprize of them by William king of Scots, a little before he was taken priſoner at Alnwick. King John generouſly gave them to John de *Vipont* for his ſervices in re-taking them.

Burgh. *Burgh under Stanemore.* ABALLABA. *Apelby.*

Buley caſtle. *Kirkby Thore.* The river hence purſues its courſe by *Buley*, a caſtle of the biſhop of Carliſle, and *Kirkby Thore*, below which are to be ſeen conſiderable ruins of an antient town, and Roman coins are frequently dug up, and not long ago this inſcription:

DEO BELATVCAD-
RO LIB VOTV
M FECIT
IOLVS.

Wheallep c. GALLATUM. Age has almoſt obliterated its name, it being now called *Whellep* caſtle. If the prince of antiquity [p] would allow me I ſhould ſay it was the GALLAGVM of Ptolemy, and GALLATVM of Antoninus, agreeable to the diſtance of miles, and not contradicted by the name. The Britiſh term *gall* at the beginning of a word was changed by the Saxons into *Wall*, as GALENA into *Wallingford*, and *Gall-Sever*, Severus' *Wall*, &c. It was certainly conſiderable when the pitched road called *Maidenway* ran ſtrait from hence to *Caer Vorran* by the Picts' wall, where mooriſh mountains rear their heads for near 20 miles. On this way I ſhould conclude the ſtations and manſions recited by Antoninus in his IXth Britiſh iter lay if nobody had pointed out the places. Nor is this to be wondered at when they have been for ſo many ages the food of time.

Maidenway.

Crawdundale-warth. Near this place, at *Crawdun dale-warth*, are to be ſeen ditches, ramparts, and hills thrown up, and among them this Roman inſcription copied for me by the aforemeotioned Reginald Bainbrig, ſchoolmaſter of Appleby, and cut on a rough rock, the beginning effaced by time [q]:

- - - - VARRONIVS
- - - ECTVS LEG. XXV. V.
- - AEL. LVCANVS
- - P. LEG. II. AVG. C.

which I read - - - *Varronius præfectus legionis viceſimæ Valentis Victricis* - - - *Elius Lucanus præfectus legionis ſecundæ Auguſtæ caſtra metati ſunt*, or to ſome ſuch effect. For the Legion Vicesima Valens Victrix, which was ſtationed at DEVA, or West Cheſter, and the Legio ſecunda Augusta ſtationed at ISCA, or Caerleon in Wales, being called to ſervice here againſt the enemy, ſeem to have been quartered and to have had their caſtra ſtativa here for ſome time, in memory of which their officers cut this inſcription on the rock. I cannot eaſily fix the date: but for this purpoſe theſe larger letters ſeem to have been cut on a neighbouring rock CN. OCT. COT. COSS. though we find no ſuch names together among the conſuls in the Faſti Conſulares. I have obſerved, however, from the time of Severus to Gordian, and afterwards, the letter A in all the inſcriptions of that age wants the tranſverſe ſtroke, and is formed thus Λ.

A to A.

Howgill. Hence the Eden proceeds not far from *Howgill*, a caſtle of the *Sandfords*, but the military way runs ſtrait on W. by *Whinfield* [r], a large ſhady park to BROVONIACVM, 20 Italian and 17 Engliſh miles from VERTERAE, as placed by Antoninus, who calls it likewiſe *Brocovum*, as does the Notitia *Broconiacum*, adding that the *Numerus Defenſorum* was ſtationed here. Though time has deſtroyed its buildings and glory, the name remains almoſt unaltered. For we ſtill call it *Brougham*. Here the river *Eymot* riſing out of a large lake, and for ſome time dividing this county from Cumberland, receives the river *Loder*, near whoſe ſource at *Shape*, antiently *Heye*, a ſmall monaſtery, built by Thomas ſon of Goſpatric, ſon of Orme, is a fountain, which, like the Euripus, ebbs and flows ſeveral times a day, and ſeveral huge ſtones of a pyramidal form, ſome of them nine feet high, and four thick, ſtanding in a row for near a mile at an equal diſtance, which ſeem to have been erected in memory of ſome tranſaction there, which by length of time is loſt. On the

BROVONIACVM. *Brougham.* *Shape.*

* Veg. IV. c. 10. † Oroſius.

[n] The Northern Engliſh. Holland. [o] II. 32. *munitiones regales.*

[p] Antiquitatis Prætor. [q] Or thruſt out by the root of a tree there growing. H.

[r] *Whin* ſignifies in the north of England the ſame as *Burr* in the ſouth. Furze. G.

Loder. Loder is alſo a place of the ſame name, which, like *Strickland* in its neighbourhood, gave name to families of antient renown. Higher up at the confluence of the Loder and Eymot in the year 1602 was found a ſtone with this inſcription in honor of Conſtantine the Great:

Strickland.

IMP.
C. VAL.
CONSTA-
NTINO
PIENT.
AVG.

Pientiſſimo Auguſto.

The Eymot, after ſerving ſome time as a boundary between this county and Cumberland near *Iſanparles*, a rock well known in the neighbourhood, formed by Nature difficult of acceſs, with many caverns and detours as a retreat to the diſtreſſed in troubleſome times, throws its own and other ſtreams into the *Eden* after a courſe of a few miles, when it has received the river *Blencarne*, a boundary towards Cumberland, on which I am told are confuſed ruins of a caſtle called *the Hanging walls of Marcantoniby*, or, as they fancy, Mark Antony.

Iſanparles.

Hanging walls of Markantoniby.

The firſt lord of Weſtmoreland that I have met with was Robert de *Veteriponte*, or de *Vipont*, who bore for his arms G. ſix annulets Or.* King John gave him "the bailliwik and revenues of Weſtmoreland "for four knights fees," whence the *Cliffords* his ſucceſſors to this day hold the office of *Sheriff of Weſtmoreland*[n]. For the laſt Robert de Vipont[m] left only two daughters Sybill[a], wife of Roger lord *Clifford*, and Idonea, married to Roger de *Leybourne*. A long while after this king Richard II.[o] created firſt earl of Weſtmoreland Radulphus de Novavilla, or *Neville*, lord of Raby, a man of high and antient Saxon nobility, deſcended from Uchtred, earl of Northumberland. His deſcendants by his firſt wife M.[p] daughter of the earl of Stafford, enjoyed this title till Charles forming a conſpiracy as vain as wicked againſt Queen Elizabeth, and being obliged to fly his country[q], diſgraced that noble family, ſtained his own glories[r]; and ended his life in wretched exile in the Netherlands. By his ſecond wife Catharine[s], daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, he had ſuch a numerous iſſue, that her deſcendants were at one and the ſame time earl of Saliſbury, earl of Warwick, earl of Kent, marquis Montacute, baron Latimer, and baron Abergavenny[t].

Arms of Vipont.

Earls of *Weſtmoreland.*

In this county are 26 populous pariſhes.

* Fines term. Mich. E. VI. H. VIII.

[m] who died 1261. Dugd. Bar. I. 349. 337.

[n] *Iſabel.* H.

[o] 21 R. II. He died 1425, 14 H. VI. buried at Staindrop. Ib. 297.

[p] Margaret. Ib. 298. His ſon John died 1423 in his father's life time, and was buried in Grey Friars, London, and his ſon Ralph ſucceeded and died 4 Richard III. 1484, ſucceeded by his nephew Ralph 15 H. VII. and he by his grandſon, who died 15 E. VI. His ſon Henry ſucceeded, and died 1564, 6 E. I. His ſon Charles joined in Northumberland's deſigns in favour of the Queen of Scots, and died 1584. (Camden vit. Eliz.) and with him this title ended. Ib. 297—301.

[q] and covering treaſon under the mask of religion. *H.*

[r] by actual rebellion in 1599. Ib.

[s] Joan. Dugd. Ib. 298.

[t] A duke of Bedford. H.

ADDITIONS.

WESTMORLAND is about 40 miles long by as many broad, and 140 miles in circumference, contains 510,000 acres, four wards, ſeven market and two borough towns, 32 large pariſhes, and about 6500 houſes. The air is ſharp and healthy. The ſoil in the hills is barren and moory yet affording paſture for ſtore of ſheep; the vallies are fertile in corn and near the rivers in graſs [a].

Mr. Camden's deſcription of the county anſwers only to that part from Lancaſter through the barony of Kendal to Workington in Cumberland, which is a mountainous tract. Whereas the barony of Weſtmorland, commonly called from its low ſituation the *bottom* of Weſtmorland, is a large open champion country, not leſs than 20 miles long and about 14 broad, affording great plenty of arable land and corn. Nor do *mores* in the north parts ſignify wild barren mountains, but generally *common of paſture*, in oppoſition to *fells* or mountains; ſo that in Kendal barony where they have moſt mountains, there are few or no mores, their *commons* being generally called *fells*, and in the bottom of Weſtmorland there are few mountains (except that ridge which binds the county like a rampire or bulwark), but many mores which have ridges that ſtill appear and ſhew to have been formerly plowed, having probably been deſerted for ſituations more favourable to agriculture [b].

Archbiſhop Uſher does not ſo much controvert the hiſtory of king Marius whatever becomes of the derivation of the name of Weſtmorland from him [c].

Dr. Burn [d] correcting Mr. Camden's etymology denies that the name of this county is derivable from *moors*, it being univerſally written in old records *Weſtmerland*. He does not ſeem to have been aware that it might imply the land or county of the Weſtern *mere* or *boundary* between England and Scotland.

Though mountains, or as they are called in the language of the country, *fells*, compoſe a large part of it, they are not altogether unprofitable. They feed large flocks of ſheep, produce plenty of grouſe or moor game, abound with rivulets which water the vallies beneath and yield a great fund of minerals, lead, and coal, copper, and oker, and *Silverband* fell ſilver; and in the weſtern fells is found fine blue ſlate which ſupplies ſeveral parts of the kingdom, not to mention the ſpars and imitations of diamonds, coralloids, foſſils, and marbles [e].

The rivers of this county are but ſmall, and only three that can properly be called rivers carry their name to the ſea: The firſt river is *Eden* which ſprings in Mallerſtang, and having in its courſe received, beſides many leſſer ſtreams, the conjoined rivers of Lowther and Eamont, enters Cumberland, and running the whole length of that county empties itſelf into the ſea at Rowcliff. The ſecond is *Lune* or *Lon*, which has its ſource in Ravenſtondale, and runs down the vale called from it Lonſdale, where it enters the county of Loncaſter as it was antiently called, and a little below the town of Lancaſter falls into the ſea. The 3d is *Kent* which riſes in Kentmere and waſhes the vale which from thence receives the name of Kendale, and empties itſelf into the ſea below Levens [f].

Eden r.

Lune r.

Kent r.

"*Kent* river is of a good depth not well to be "occupyed with botes for rowllyng ſtones and other "moles. Yt riſith of very many heddes be likeli- "hood ſpringing within the ſame ſhire. A 2 mile "about Kendale they come to one good botom and "Kentdale town that ſtandeth on the weſt ſide of it. "Seven or 8 miles from Kendale is a mere com- "monly called Kenmore [g]." In it is a ſalmon leap [h].

In the hollows among the mountains are found divers large lakes, having ſmall rivulets running through them, which preſerve the water clear, the lakes having commonly a pebbly or rocky bottom.

Of theſe lakes *Windermere*, *Ulleſwater*, *Haws water*, *Ridal water*, *Elter water*, *Greſmere water*, and other leſſer lakes called *tarns*, as *Sunbiggin* tarn, *Ravenſtondale* tarn, *Whinfell* tarn, &c. will be noticed in their places. All theſe bodies of water abound with divers ſpecies of fiſh, as trout, eel, baſs, perch, tench, roach, pike, char, and divers others. The ſouth coaſt is pretty well furniſhed with ſea-fiſh, of which upwards of thirty different ſorts have been brought to Kendal market, till by the improvement of the town and port of Lancaſter the market for fiſh is conſiderably drawn that way [i].

This county long after the Conqueſt appears to have been covered with wood: but it was probably deſtroyed on purpoſe to prevent its affording ſhelter to the Scotch invaders. Large trunks of oak, fir, birch, and other trees, which ſhew the mark of the ax, lie near to their reſpective roots in the moſſes which have been formed over them by the ſtoppage of the water [k].

The *helm wind* is a phœnomenon peculiar to this county and the confines of Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire, about Ingleborough, Pendle, and Penigent. A rolling cloud hovers over the mountain tops for three or four days together when the reſt of the ſky is clear, and continues notwithſtanding the moſt violent hurricane and profound calm alternately ſucceeding each other [l]. *Helm wind.*

The gentlemen's houſes in this county are large and ſtrong, generally built caſtlewiſe for ſecurity of themſelves and their tenants with their goods againſt the inroads of the Scots.

[a] Burn's Hiſt. of Weſtmorland, 1, 2, 3. [b] Ib. p. 7.
[c] Burn, 3—6. Robinſon's Nat. Hiſt. of Cumb. and Weſtmor. [d] Ib. p. 2.
[e] Lel. VII. 62. [f] Burn Ib. 6.
[g] Stukeley It. Cur. II. 39. Of the ſalmon in this county and Cumberland ſee Burn, I. 207, 208.
[h] Burn Ib. 6 7. [i] Ib. 7. [k] Ib. 7, 8. [l] Ib. 7, 8.

The

The great Roman road paſſed through this county from Stanemore to Brougham caſtle, and till the turnpike road was made it was very conſpicuous almoſt the whole length of its courſe, ſix yards broad, formed of three courſes of large ſquare ſtones, (the lowermoſt largeſt) or of gravel and flint as materials varied. *Maiden way*, ſo called perhaps from *Maiden caſtle* a ſmall fort at the firſt entrance over Stanemore, branched out from the other at Kirkby-Thore, ſtretching northwards over the low end of Croſs fell to where it joined with the Picts wall in Northumberland. Beſides theſe two Roman roads there are in this county eight good turnpike ones[m].

The country though barren is populous, and the inhabitants civilized; which advantage Dr. Burn aſcribes to the inſtitution of ſmall ſchools in almoſt every village. Here are large remains of the antient feudal policy, retained longer in theſe parts by reaſon of the particular military tenure againſt the Scots. Theſe lands were firſt granted out in large diſtricts by William the Conqueror and his ſucceſſors to certain great Norman barons. Theſe parcelled them out to inferior lords, and they again granted them to individuals. And they ſeem to have extended this regulation as far as it would go. The ſoldier's eſtate from the number of antient tenements in the ſeveral manors appears to have been ſmall; as what perhaps would now let for about 10 or 12*l. per annum*. And beſides the general military ſervice in the king's wars at home and abroad, the tenants in the borders were liable to be called out in the particular ſervice againſt the Scots, at the command of the lords wardens of the marches. Even the very diverſions of the children ſtill have a reference to this border enmity. The boys to this day have a play called *Scotch and Engliſh*, an exact picture in miniature of the *raid* or *inroad*, and a very active and violent recreation[n].

The common people eat oaten bread as in Scotland, and oats are imported weekly out of Cumberland and the adjoining counties of York, Lancaſter, and Durham. They breed great numbers of cattle, and export largely butter and hams[o].

This county is divided into the barony of Kendal and the barony of Weſtmorland, in later times called the barony of *Appleby*. The former belongs to the dioceſe of Cheſter, the latter to that of Carliſle. In each barony we find two wards, being the diſtricts of the like number of high-conſtables, who preſided over the *wards* to be ſuſtained at certain fords and other places for repelling plundering parties out of Scotland. Two of theſe wards are in Kendal barony, Kendale and Lonſdale wards; and two in the bottom called Eaſt and Weſt wards. There was antiently a middle ward between the two laſt, but ſince watching and warding ceaſed it has fallen into the other two[p].

It is a miſtake that in antient times theſe parts paid no ſubſidy, being ſufficiently charged in the *border ſervice* againſt the Scots[q]; for we find all along collectors of the ſubſidies here granted both by clergy and laity from the reign of Edward III. downwards, and taking all the taxes together we ſhall find this county pays more to government in proportion to the wealth of the inhabitants than any county in the kingdom.

In the Domeſday ſurvey an account is taken of many places within the barony of Kendal, together with the adjoining places in Lancaſter and Yorkſhire, whereas of Weſtmorland properly ſo called no ſurvey was made, it being all waſted and deſtroyed and worth nothing. This barony extended a good way into that part which is now called the bottom of Weſtmorland, particularly into almoſt all the weſt part comprehending the greateſt part of the pariſhes of Barton, Lowther, and Morland. But now the boundary of Kendal barony as diſtinguiſhed from the bottom of Weſtmorland is the ſame nearly as the boundary of the ſeveral pariſhes of Greſmere and Kendal on one ſide and Barton, Shap, and Orton on the other. It is in the dioceſe of Cheſter, and has two rural deanries of Kendal and Kirkby Lonſdale, both of which extend into the adjoining parts of Lancaſter. The bottom of Weſtmorland is in the dioceſe of Carliſle, and is all one rural deanry called the deanry of Weſtmorland[q]. *Barony of Kendal.*

The general military tenure of this county was by homage, fealty, and cornage; which laſt ſeems peculiar to the border ſervice, and drew after it wardſhip, marriage, and relief, and the ſervice of this tenure was knight ſervice. *Cornage* was early converted into a pecuniary payment, and *White rent* was the lord's rent paid in *ſilver*. Scutage was another ſervice or compenſation in money inſtead of perſonal ſervice againſt the Scots. A knight's fee in theſe northern counties according to the regiſter of Wetheral priory was eſtimated not according to the quality but quantity of the land. According to that regiſter 10 *acres* made one *ferndell*, four ferndells a virgate (which is half a carucate), four virgates one hide, and four hides a *knight's fee: ſo* that the knight's fee in this caſe would amount to 640 acres. The value of theſe appears to have been aſcertained at the time of Magna Charta, which fixes the relief to be paid for a knight's fee at 5*l.* and as the relief in all the caſes there ſpecified was after the rate of a quarter of the yearly value of the fee, it follows that knight's fee was then eſtimated at 20*l. per ann.*[r]

The laſt tenure to be explained in this county, and which has puzzled former antiquaries, is *drengage*, which Dr. Burn proves to be the moſt ſervile of all tenures, in oppoſition to the *free* tenants, who were ſo called becauſe they were not villains or bondmen[s]. For other cuſtomary tenures in this county I muſt refer to Dr. Burn[t].

" In Weſtmorland is but one good market town Kendal.
" called *Kendale*, otherwiſe, as I wene, *Kirkby Kendale*.
" It hath the name of the river called *Kent*, *unde &*
" *Kendale*, *ſed emporium laneis pannis celeberrimum*.
" In the town is but one church: the circuit of the
" pariſh by the country adjacent hath many chapels
" and divers in the town itſelf. About half a mile
" of on the eaſt ſide of the town is on a hill a park
" longing to young Mr Par, the chiefeſt of that
" name, and there is a place as it were a caſtle[u]."

Kendal is a large town ſituated in a beautiful valley prettily cultivated and watered by the river Kent. The principal ſtreet is above a mile long, riſing north and ſouth; the houſes old and irregular, moſtly of ſtone plaiſtered, yet the whole has an appearance of neatneſs and induſtry: the number of inhabitants

[m] Burn, 8, 9.
[n] Ib. 9, 10.
[o] Ib. 11.
[p] Ib. 12, 13.
[q] G.
[q] Burn, 11, 12, 13.
[r] Ib. 14—20.
[s] Ib. 21.
[t] Ib. 22—26.
[u] Lel. VII. 62.

about 7000, chiefly engaged in manufacturing of linſeys, worſted ſtockings woven and knit, and a coarſe woollen cloth called *cottons*, ſent to Glaſgow and thence to Virginia for the uſe of the negroes. Theſe manufactures employ great quantities of wool from Durham and Scotland[x]. As early as Richard II. and Henry IV. we find ſpecial laws enacted on purpoſe for the regulating of *Kendale-clothes*[y]. Kendal has a large weekly market. Elizabeth a. r. 18 erected it into a corporation by the name of aldermen and burgeſſes. Charles I. incorporated it with a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 20 burgeſſes[z]. This charter was ſurrendered to Charles II. who regranted it with a few alterations. Here was an hoſpital founded for lepers by Henry II. valued at £.6. *per annum*[a], and ſtill called the *Spittle*, and here is a freeſchool. The church is large, divided into five ailes, and has an altar-tomb with arms in a garter for ſir William Parr, grandfather to the marquis of Northampton and queen Catharine, who was born here. The pariſh comprehends 24 townſhips or conſtablewicks, and was antiently larger. North of the church is *Abbot hall*, formerly belonging to the abbot of St. Mary's abbey, York, patron of the living. Here were alſo four chapels[a]. A chapel of eaſe was erected 1754, by the legacy of the moſt benevolent Dr. Stratford, commiſſary of the archdeaconry of Richmond, with the reſidue of whoſe property 58 ſmall livings were augmented in this and the adjoining counties, and other charities performed[b]. The ruins of the caſtle are on the top of a high hill weſt of the town[c], and oppoſite to it is a large exploratory mount called *Caſtlehow hill*[d]; whether Roman or not is uncertain: it is flat at top ſurrounded by a ditch croſſed by another. Round the baſe a deep foſs and high dike ſtrengthened by two baſtions on the eaſt ſide. Dr. Stukeley[e] calls it Saxon. Immediately below it is a ſpot called *Battle place*[f].

Charles Stuart 3d ſon of James duke of York afterwards king James II. was created duke of Kendal 1664. Prince George of Denmark was created duke of Cumberland and earl of Kendal; and Meluſina Erengart Schulenburg, who had before been created ducheſs of Munſter in Ireland, was further honoured with the title of ducheſs of Kendal, counteſs of Glaſſenbury, and counteſs of Faverſham[g].

Kendal gave birth to Dr. Barnaby Potter biſhop of Cheſter, Dr. Chriſtopher Potter, provoſt of Queen's college, Oxford, and Dr. Thomas Shaw the traveller and principal of Edmund hall.

Siſergh. In *Helſington* chapelry is *Siſergh* hall, the ſeat of the Stricklands from the time of king John, a venerable old building embattled, with a tower and guard-room. In it is a room called the Queen's with the royal arms, probably a retirement of Catherine Parr[g].

Concangios. Concangios is to be placed in Natland chapelry, below Kendal, at *Watercrook*, ſo called from a remarkable bend in the river; on the eaſt ſide of which is a ſquare fort, whoſe ramparts are very diſcernible, though the ditch has been levelled. It has been a large ſtation, ſix chains from north to ſouth and eight from eaſt to weſt, and contains near five acres, the angles rounded[h]. Urns have been found in a bank laid open by the river, alſo coins and ſeals, a lamp, and the inſcription below[i]: alſo an hypocauſt, miſcalled by Mr. Machel an oven[k].

The town ſeems to have ſtood between the fort and river, where they ſtill plough up foundations of freeſtone and cement. Two or three tumuli are near the ſtation, and the round artificial mount called *Caſtle hill*, on the weſt of Kendal is in ſight. Dr. Gale[l] has no ground for placing Brovonacæ here becauſe one copy of the Itinerary ſpells it *Broconaco*[m]. Here was a *numerus vigilum* in the Notitia.

In Mr. Guy's yard Dr. Stukeley ſaw a large altar with feſtoons and grapes on three ſides[n], and the top of an altar in the ſtable: at the end of the houſe a headleſs ſtatue, on whoſe head was formerly a crown, now loſt[o]; a portable altar ſeven inches and an half high, defaced by being uſed as a whetſtone; a Fauſtina large braſs, an intaglio of Mercury in a gold ring, another triple headed, and a third. He was told of a large braſs urn found with bones in it. Mr. Horſley has engraved a ſtone vaſe, moſt probably a font (N° XI.) The latter antiquary gives this inſcription built up in the end of a barn here:

P. AEL. P. F. SERG. BAS[S]
QD' LEG XX. V[V]. H. X'AN
ET. PRIVATVS LIBB. ET. HERC
M. LEG. VI. VIC. FC. C. SIC
SEPVLC. ALIVM. MORT
ERIT. INFER. F. D. D. N. N.
INS AI. I. S. VI.

which he thus reads,

Publius Aelius Publii filius Sergia [tribu] Baſſus quæſtor deſignatus legionis viceſimæ valentis victricis vixit annos . . . et Publius Privatus liberti & Hero . . . miles legionis ſextæ victricis faciundum curarunt. Siquis [in hoc] ſepulcrum alium mort[uum intul]erit inferet fiſco dominorum noſtrorum . . . . . .

Mr. Ward[p] reads the end of the 1ſt and beginning of the 2d line, Baſſus *præfectus equitum deſignatus*; and the laſt word in l. 3 *heredes*. Perhaps the laſt line expreſſed the fine[q]. Gale[r] read it *Sergio Baſſo decurioni* legionis[s] — —*& privatus* libertu & herm— miles *emeritus*, &c. *ſi quis ſepulcro*, and in the laſt line only two or three ſtrokes as for the ſum.

Before the entrance of the fort is a tumulus[t]:

Above the ſtation nearer Kendal a little below the bridge is a place very ſuitable for the purpoſe and ſtill called the *Watchfield*[u].

About a mile and an half from this fort was the *caſtrum exploratorum*, now called *Caſtle Steads*, 60 feet by 120, having two ditches on the ſouth end and three on the north; the other ſides ſteep. At the bottom of the hill a large ſpring[v].

[x] Pennant, I. 259. Stuk. II. 42. [y] 13 R. II. c. 10. 9 H. IV. c. 2. [z] G.
[a] Tan. 588 Burn, 75. [a] Burn, 74, 75. [b] Ib. 80. [c] Pennant ubi ſup.
[d] Horſl. 484. Burn, 81. [e] II. 40. [f] Penn. 261. [g] G.
[h] Burn, 103. Weſt, 195. [h] Stukeley, 14. Burn. 105. [i] Stuk. II. 39. 40.
[k] Burn, I. 105. [l] P. 40. [m] Horſl 484. Penn. 261. [n] Horſl. Westm. ix.
[o] Ib. xii. Mr. Gale calls this a fine figure of a *Cupid* or *Genius*. MS. n. It is ſtill here. Weſt's Guide to the Lakes, p. 191, calls it *Silenus*.
[p] MS. n. [q] Horſl. 300. [r] Ant. p. 40.
[s] *Quæſtori decurionum* or *Duplariorum*. *Optioni decur.* V. Pitiſci Lex. v. *Optio*. Gale MS. penes me.
[t] Stuk. 41. [u] Burn, I. 106. [v] Stuk. II. 41—42.

Godmond hall.

In *Strickland Roger* another chapelry of Kendal remains at *Godmond hall* the tower in its original ſtate. The walls are upwards of two yards thick and ſtrongly cemented; the windows ſmall and croſſed with ſtrong iron bars: the loweſt floor is arched over; and the next above it laid with maſſy boards or planks groined into each other to prevent aſſaults from above: for the predatory parties did not proceed by way of ſap, but by a compendious method ſtrove to unroof the building, and let themſelves down by ropes and ladders[x].

Kentmere.

At *Kentmere* was ſettled from the reign of John the antient family of Gilpin, from whom deſcended the pious Bernard, rector of Houghton le Spring, born here about 1517[y]. Their antient hall ſtill remains with a tower[z].

Burton in Kendal.

In cleaning a field called *The Quamps* in *Dalton* hall demeſne near *Burton in Kendal* 1774, were diſcovered foundations of large ſtones with door-ways in them, a copper pan, ſome ſmall ſtone mortars, and a great number of ſtone hand mills. Within a mile of theſe ruins are two old halls. A quarter of a mile ſouth-weſt of this ſpot was lately a ſmall mound and trench; and at about an equal diſtance to the north were dug up at the ſame time foundations of a like incloſure near 40 yards ſquare[a].

Levens.

At *Levens*, the ſeat of the Redmans from John till Henry VII. is a fair ſtone bridge over the Kent, on the ſouth ſide of which river are ruins of an antient building now called *Kirkſtead*, ſaid to have been a temple of Diana, and near it are ruins of another building, which ſeems to have belonged to the ſame place. In the park well ſtocked with fallow deer and almoſt equally divided by the river is a ſpring called the Dropping well, that petrifies moſs, wood, leaves, &c.[b]

In the river Betha is one of the two *cataduꝑæ* or waterfalls mentioned by Mr. Camden. The rock which croſſes the bed of the river 66 feet in breadth is 16 feet perpendicular, down which the water falls with a mighty noiſe. But in the ſummer ſeaſon the whole of the river is employed in carrying two corn mills[c].

The phænomenon of Levens and Betham fall is thus to be explained. When that which is to the north ſounds more loud and clear, the inhabitants look for four weather; when that to the ſouth, for rain; the ſouth-weſt winds blowing from the ſea bringing the vapors with them, and from the north-eaſt have the contrary effect[d].

Witherſlack.

Weſt from hence lies *Witherſlack*, in which manor a fair parochial chapel was built and endowed by Dr. John Barwick dean of Durham and St. Paul's 1664, a native of the place, and conſecrated 1671 by biſhop Wilkins, and dedicated to St. Paul[e]. *Betham*, the pariſh church, is at a great diſtance. "By "Bitham is a greate park, and a goodly place in it of "the earle of Darby. By Bytham runneth Byth "water, a pretty river[f]." Below at the mouth of the river Betham is *Milthorp*, the only ſeaport in the county, to which the commodities imported are brought from Grange in Lancaſhire[g]. Here are two paper mills, as there was one near a century ago[h].

Betham.

Milthorp.

Bytham hall, now in ruins, is thus deſcribed by the vicar of the place 1762. "By an eaſy aſcent from the river we come to a gateway, being the grand entrance into the caſtle yard. Entering there we find ourſelves in a fine large open area, 70 yards long, by 44 in breadth. On the right appear to have been ſome buildings as low as the walls of the yard to the length of 98 feet, like barracks for ſoldiers. On the left we have a charming view of the caſtle ſtanding at the ſouth end of the area. The walls of the yard are three feet and an half thick, with loopholes for the archers at proper diſtances, 12 feet high below the parapet. The loopholes are about three feet from the ground, two feet and an half in height and breadth ſloping outwards to two inches and an half. The front of the houſe is in length 87 feet, of which the eaſt wing is 22, and the weſt 26; the remaining ſpace of 39 feet makes the hall, which is in breadth 25 feet. The windows in the hall are high up in the wall, and ſmall in proportion to the room, with much Gothic work about them. Indeed in all the old houſes in the country the windows, for the ſake of defence, have been ſmall, and ſtrongly ſecured with croſs bars of iron. The doors of the rooms are all little, and one above another through each ſtory. Up one pair of ſtairs there hath been a chapel with a back ſtaircaſe to it, whereby the tenants and neighbours might come to the chapel without diſturbing the family. Southward from the caſtle there is a fine deſcent, at the foot of which is a good ſpring that ſupplies two large ponds with water. Behind the houſe was the park, and in one of the walks there are the remains of a lodge, and near it a ſpring of good water, which Camden ſays had a petrifying quality, but there is little or no appearance of ſuch quality at preſent[b]."

Helſlack.

Within this manor alſo is *Helſlack* tower, now in ruins. Helſlack moſſes are remarkable for the ant or piſmire. About the middle of Auguſt, when they take wing, 1000 ſea maws may be ſeen here catching theſe inſects. The neighbours call them the *piſmire fleet*. In theſe moſſes are found, as in many others, large trees lying in all directions at five feet depth. In this diviſion likewiſe is *Arnſide* tower, the walls thereof not yet much decayed. Theſe towers ſeem to have been erected to guard the bay; as there are on the oppoſite ſide the veſtiges of *Broughton* tower and *Bazin* tower, ſo there is *Caſtle head* upon the iſland in Lindal Pow, and higher up the moſſes of Methop, Ulva, and Foulſham were inacceſſible. In the centre of the bay is Peel caſtle.

Arnſide.

Haverbrack.

In *Haverbrack* park is a ſmall hill, on the top of which was formerly a circular caſtle, whence it is ſtill called *Caſtle hill*, and the ſide thereof *Caſtle bank*[i].

Windermere water.

The large lake called *Windermere water* is in Applethwaite diviſion. The iſlands within it are all in Windermere pariſh. The rector hath for time immemorial had a pleaſure boat upon it; and he hath a preſcription of ſo much a boat, in lieu of all the tithe fiſh that are caught in the lake.

This lake is from one to two miles broad, and extends with crooked banks for the ſpace of about thirteen miles, but in a ſtraight line drawn from one end to the other, perhaps not above eight or nine miles, being in ſome places of a wonderful

[x] Burn, I. 132. [y] See his life by Mr. Gilpin. [z] Burn Ib. 135—138.
[a] Gent. Mag. XLVI. 310. 1774. [b] Burn, Ib. 208. [c] Ib. 225, 226. [d] Ib. [e] Ib. 231.
[f] Lel. V. 85. [g] G. [h] Burn, 201, 202. [i] Ib. 225.
[k] Ib. 227.

depth, and of a clear pebbly bottom; breeding good ſtore of fiſh, as eels, trouts (both common and grey), pikes, baſs or perch, ſkellies, and particularly *char*, which is a fiſh generally about nine inches long, the rareneſs of which fiſh occaſions many pots of it to be ſent to London and other places yearly as preſents. There are three ſorts of chars; firſt, the male, being large, with a red belly, but the fiſh thereof ſomewhat white within, having a ſoft roe, and theſe are called *milting* chars; ſecondly, the female, being alſo large, with not ſo red a belly, but the fiſh thereof very red within, having its belly full of hard roes or ſpawn, called *roneing* chars; thirdly, the female being not ſo large nor ſo red on the outſide, but the reddeſt within, having no roes in its belly, and theſe are called *gelt* chars.

Sir Daniel Fleming ſays, there are no chars to be found ſave only in this lake and Coningſton Water. Some other waters (he ſays) pretend to have chars in them, as Buttermere in Cumberland, and Ulleſwater, which is between Weſtmorland and Cumberland; but theſe are generally eſteemed by knowing perſons to be only *caſe*, a kind of fiſh ſomewhat like unto a char, but not near ſo valuable; but the owners of the fiſhery in Ulleſwater do not aſſent to this poſition.

The fiſhery in the lake is farmed by ſeveral perſons, who all together pay to the king's receiver for fiſhing 6*l.* a year, or for the fiſhing and ferry together £.6. 13*s.* 8*d.*; and ſo it deſcends to their executors or adminiſtrators.

The fiſhing is divided into three *Cables* as they call them: 1. The *high cable*, from the water head to the char bed, half a mile above Culgarth. 2. The *middle cable*, from thence to below the ferry. The *low cable*, from thence to Newby. And in each cable there are four fiſheries.

Out of this lake there yearly paſſes up the river Routhey many very large trouts, and up the river Brathey great ſtore of caſe, which are like the char, but ſpawn at another ſeaſon of the year. And although theſe two rivers do run a good way together in one channel before they diſembogue into Windermere water, and are both very clear and bottomed alike, yet ſcarce ever any trouts are found in Brathey, or caſe in Rowthey. Some few ſalmon alſo, at the ſpawning ſeaſon, come from the ſea through the lake and up the river Rowthey, but none ever up Brathey.

Water fowl in great plenty reſort to this lake, eſpecially in winter; ſuch as wild ſwans, wild geeſe, ducks, mallard, teal, widgeons, didappers, *gravyes* (which are larger than ducks, and build in hollow trees), and many others.

In this lake are ſeveral iſlands; the largeſt of which is now called *Long-holme*, but antiently it was called *Wynandermere* iſland.

Amongſt the eſcheats in 21 Edward III. there is an order, that the wood in the iſland of Wynandermere called *Brendwood* (that is fire-wood, from the Saxon bpennan, to burn), ſhall not be ſeveral but common to all the free tenants of Kirkby in Kendale, and of Strikland, Croſthwaite, Croke, and others, as well to depaſture with all their cattle, as to take houſe-bote and key-bote at their will without the view of the foreſters.

Unto whom this iſland was firſt granted in fee by the crown we have not found. It belonged in after-times to the Philipſons of Crooke; and was ſold by Frances daughter and ſole heir of ſir Chriſtopher Philipſon, ſon of Huddleſton Philipſon, to Mr. Thomas Brathwaite of Crooke, who ſold the ſame to one Mr. Floyer, who ſold to Mr. Thomas Barlow, whoſe brother and heir Mr. Robert Barlow ſold the ſame to Thomas Engliſh, eſq.

This iſland contains about 30 acres of ground, moſt of it arable; and had an handſome neat houſe in the middle of it called the *Holme-houſe*; which in the civil wars was beſieged by colonel Briggs for eight or ten days, until, the ſiege of Carliſle being raiſed, Mr. Huddleſton Phillipſon of Crooke, to whom it belonged, haſtened from Carliſle, and relieved his brother Robert in Holme-houſe. The next day being Sunday Mr. Robert Philipſon, with three or four more, rode to Kendal to take revenge of ſome of the adverſe party there, paſſed the watch, and rode into the church, up one aile and down another, in expectation to find one particular perſon there whom they were very deſirous to have met with. Our author, Mr. Machel, who was a royaliſt, out of delicacy, did not chuſe to name him as he was then living, but probably it was colonel Briggs. But, not finding him, Robert was unhorſed by the guards in his return, and his girths broken; but his companions relieved him by a deſperate charge; and, clapping his ſaddle on without any girth, he vaulted into the ſaddle, killed a centinel, and galloped away, and returned to the iſland by two of the clock. Upon the occaſion of this and other like adventures he obtained the appellation of Robin *the devil*. He was killed at laſt in the Iriſh wars at the battle of Waſhford.

Upon this iſland there is a remarkable echo; and, for hearing the ſame in perfection, Mr. Barlow provided two ſmall cannon; on the exploſion whereof towards the rock on the weſt ſide of the water, there is firſt a burſt of the ſound upon the rock, exactly ſimilar to the firſt exploſion by lightning, then, after an intermiſſion of about three ſeconds, a ſudden rattling of thunder to the left. And after another intermiſſion, when one imagines all to be over, a ſudden rumbling to the right, which paſſes along the rock, and dies away not diſtinguiſhable from diſtant thunder.

St. Mary Holme, otherwiſe called *Lady Holme*, is another iſland in this lake, ſo denominated from a chapel built antiently therein, and dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin.

By an inquiſition after the death of Joan de Coupland the jurors found, that ſhe died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the chapel of St. Mary Holme within Wynandermere, which was valued at nothing, becauſe the land that had belonged to the ſame had of old time been ſeized into the lord's hand, and laid within the park of Calvgarth.

Amongſt the returns made by the commiſſioners to inquire of colleges, chapels, free chantries, and the like, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. there is the "free chapel of Holme and Winandermere."

This iſland belonged to the Philipſons of Calgarth, and ſtill goes along with the Calgarth eſtate. There are no ruins of the chapel remaining. It is a very ſmall iſland. The chapel would cover near half of it. It is a rock with ſome few ſhrubs growing upon it in the middle of the lake, wonderfully adapted to contemplation and retirement.

There is another iſland antiently called *Roger Holme*,

Holme, which is of the Lumley fee; whereof William de Thweng died ſeiſed in 14 Edward III. It was granted by Henry VIII. with the reſt of the Lumley fee to Allan Bellingham, eſq; and now belongs (with the other Bellingham eſtates in Weſtmorland) to the preſent earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire.

About the year 1634, there were 47 perſons drowned in this lake in paſſing the ferry, coming homewards from Hawkſhead market on a ſtorm ariſing [k].

At the upper corner of Windermere water, not far from the preſent town of Ambleſide, lies the carcaſe of an antient city with large ruins of walls, and without the walls the rubbiſh of old buildings in many places: adjoining to which and opening to the water has been a fort of an oblong figure 165 by 100 yards, fortified with a ditch and rampart. Pieces of bricks, little urns, glaſs phials, Roman coins, round ſtones like mill-ſtones, of which ſoldered together they were wont to make pillars [for hypocauſts], and the paved ways leading to it, are undeniable teſtimonies of its being a work of the Romans. And to this place Mr. Horſley ſuppoſes the military ways to have gone which paſs by Pap caſtle and through Grayſtock park [l]. This fort is guarded on the weſt by the conflux of the rivers Rowthey and Brathey, on the ſouth by Windermere, a high rock at a ſmall diſtance intercepted the north wind, and being fortified with a ditch and rampart it was only acceſſible from the ſouth-eaſt [m].

Mr. Ward ſuppoſed the name of this ſtation DICTIS, and removed AMBOGLANA to *Burdoſwald* [n], it being placed by the Notitia *ad lineam valli*. Among other pieces of antiquity diſcovered in this fort, were ſeveral Roman coins in all metals, which make part of the cabinet given by deed 1674 by Mr. Thomas Brathwate to the univerſity of Oxford [o], many of them found in *Barran's ring*, a ſquare fort in this lordſhip.

The choir of the pariſh church of *Windermere* is adorned with a beautiful window, ſaid to have been purchaſed by the pariſhioners from Furneſs abbey at the diſſolution, repreſenting in ſeven compartments the Crucifixion, St. George and St. Catharine, and two mitred abbots, with the arms of England t. Edward III. and of various benefactors [p].

At a place called *Spying How* in *Troutbeck* conſtabulary, was a heap of ſtones called the *Raiſe*, which, being removed to make fences, diſcovered a cheſt of four ſtones, one on each ſide, and one at each end, full of human bones. There is another very large heap called *Woundale Raiſe* [q].

Ambleſide. *Ambleſide* is a ſmall town, whoſe inhabitants knit and ſpin for Kendal market [r]. It is in Windermere and Greſmere pariſh, and has a chapel augmented by queen Anne's bounty [s], and a ſchool founded by Mr. John Kelwich 1723.

Ridal. A mile north of Ambleſide, in Greſmere pariſh, is *Ridal* hall, a large antient ſeat of the Flemings, to whom this manor deſcended from the Lancaſters t. Henry IV. The late ſir Daniel Fleming communicated many particulars relating to this and the preceding county to biſhop Gibſon.

The Flemings were originally of Furneſs in Lancaſhire, from a younger branch of whom the preſent family here deſcended. Sir Daniel was created a baronet about 4 Anne. His 5th ſon George was biſhop of Carliſle, to whom the title deſcended, but is now enjoyed by his next brother's grandſon ſir Michael, whoſe father reſtored the original orthography of the name *le* Fleming. Rydal hall is a large old building, erected at different times, and intended to be rebuilt by the preſent owner. Here two beautiful caſcades, *Ridall water* and *Greſmere lake*, to which the river Rothey ſerves as one common outlet, are objects of a traveller's curioſity. This country abounds in wood which is much uſed in the iron works [t].

Ridall head in this lordſhip is a very high mountain, from whence in a clear day may be ſeen Lancaſter caſtle and much further [u].

Dunmal Raiſe. On a high paſs between the hills near Rydal is a large Carnedd called *Dunmail Wray's ſtones*, collected in memory of a defeat given 946 to a petty king of Cumberland by Edmund I. who gave his territory to Malcolm king of Scotland, on conſideration he preſerved the peace of the North of England [x]. The map makes it *nine ſingle* ſtones.

Dunmal Raiſe is a large mountain, great part whereof is in Greſmere pariſh, and is ſo called from a great heap or raiſe of ſtones by the road ſide, which divides Cumberland from this county, thrown together either by Dunmail king of Cumberland as a mark of the utmoſt border of his kingdom, or by ſome other in memory of him [y].

In making a turnpike road from Ambleſide to Keſwic, about five or ſix years ago, they found an urn with bones and aſhes in it, now in the poſſeſſion of Humphrey Senhouſe of Netherhall, eſq.

Lonſdale. *Lonſdale* gave title of viſcount to ſir John Lowther baron Lowther, who was ſucceeded by his ſons Richard and Henry [z].

"About the borders of Weſtmorland and Lan-
"caſtreſhire be many dales, and in one of them a
"broke giving name to the dale [a]." Q. *Loneſdale*.

Lang gill. The river Lune riſing a little above *Ravenſtondale*, or *Riſſendale*, runs by *Lang gill*, where was born the learned Dr. Barlow biſhop of Lincoln, diſtinguiſhed by his great reading and his zeal againſt popery [b]. After receiving the *Birckbeck* it runs down by a field called *Gallaber*, where ſtands *Brandreth ſtone*, a red ſtone about an ell high with two croſſes cut deep on one ſide. The tradition of the inhabitants makes it the mere ſtone between the Engliſh and Scots, and it is worthy obſervation, that it is about the ſame diſtance from Scotland as *Rere croſs* on Stanemore, of which ſee before in Richmondſhire [c]. It may be the ſtone of which Leland VII. 63. ſays, "There is in
"Weſtmorland as it is ſaid a famous ſtone as a limes
"of old time, inſcribed."

Brandreth ſtone.

Orton. *Orton*, or *Overton*, is a vicarage belonging formerly to Coniſhead priory, Lancaſhire, after the diſſolution to the crown, and by purchaſe from the latter ſettled in feoffees, who preſent, and the biſhop of Carliſle inſtitutes. The late Dr. Richard Burn, chancellor of the dioceſe of Carliſle, author of the Juſtice of Peace, and a ſyſtem of eccleſiaſtical law, and joint editor of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of this county and Cumberland in 2 vols. 4to. 1777, held it

[k] Burn. I. 184. A map of this lake by P. Croſthwaite 1783, is ſold on the ſpot. [l] Ib. 188.
[m] Weſt's Furneſs, p. xlii. [n] Horſl. 483. [o] G. Burn, I. 193, 194.
[p] Weſt Ib. 95. Burn, I. 178. [q] Burn, I. 188. [r] Penn. 1769. 36.
[s] Burn, I. 189. [t] Ib. 150—174. Weſt's Guide to the Lakes, 79. 82. Mr. Gray's letters.
[u] G. [x] Penn. 37. Weſt's Guide, 84. [y] Burn Ib. 149. [z] G.
[a] Lel. VII. 63. [b] G. [c] G.

near

near 50 years to his death Nov. 20, 1785. Here is a market granted by Edward I. and confirmed by Oliver Cromwell 1655, who, 1678, granted two fairs. Behind Orton Scarr, which is famed for dotterels, on a large tract of naked rocks in a solitary place, is a place called *Caſtle folds*, ſtrongly walled about, and containing about one acre and a half, to ſhelter cattle in caſe of inroads, and at the higheſt corner has been a fort for the keepers. Near *Raiſgill* hill is a tumulus in a regular circle near 100 yards in circumference, about three high, compoſed of looſe ſtones, and covering a large ſtone, ſupported by one other on each ſide, and under it a human ſkeleton, with the bones of ſeveral others round about [y].

A little above *Rowenthwait* on the north ſide of *Jeffery mount* is a ſmall ſpring, called *Gondſike*, which continually caſts up ſmall ſilver like pieces of ſpangles [10]. In the moſſes here abouts are dug up ſubterraneous trees [11].

Tebay. At *Tebay* is a freeſchool, endowed 1672 by Mr. Robert Adamſon, who was born at *Rowenthwait* [z], and was likewiſe a benefactor to the church at Orton, and near it a mount called *Caſtle how*, with a trench thrown up to check the inroads of the Scots; as was another of the ſame name at *Greenholm*; both which mounts commanded the two great roads [a]. *Green* mount is the name of a fort in Lowth [b]. See alſo the *Green lanes* a Roman road in Lancaſhire and Middleſex. At Greenholm a ſchool was founded by George Gibſon, gent. 1733, who died in the ſame year [c].

Eden r. The river *Eden* riſes in this county at *Morvill Hugh-ſeat* or *Hugh Morvill's hill*, from one of that name lord of Weſtmorland [d]. This is a large round hill, where Anne counteſs of Pembroke erected a ſtone pillar, and on one of the ſtones is this inſcription: A. P. 1664 [e].

Pendragon caſtle. *Pendragon* caſtle belonged to the Cliffords from the beginning of Edward II and now again reduced to bare walls, four yards thick and embattled, was rebuilt 1660 by Ann Clifford counteſs dowager of Pembroke, Dorſet, and Montgomery, with three other antient ſeats of her anceſtors in this county; in which ſhe kept up the antient hoſpitality by removing from one to the other, and diffuſed her charity all over the county [f]. Over the entrance of the caſtle is this inſcription:

"This Pendragon caſtle was repaired by the lady
"Anne Clifford, counteſſe dowager of Pembroke,
"Dorſett, and Montgomerie, baroneſſe Clifford,
"Weſtmerland, and Veſcie, high ſheriffeſſe by in-
"heritance of the county of Weſtmerland, and lady
"of the honour of Skepton in Craven in the year
"1660; ſo as ſhe came to lye in it herſelf for a
"little while in October 1661, after it had layen
"ruinus without timber or any covering, ever ſince
"the year 1541. Iſaiah, chap. lviii. ver. 12."

"God's name be praiſed."

She built alſo the bridge over Eden nigh the caſtle, and repaired the chapel 1663 after it had lain waſte and ruinous ſome 50 or 60 years, endowing it with lands in Cawtley near Sedberg, to the yearly value of £. 11. *per annum* for ever, and in 1714 it was augmented with queen Anne's bounty. The caſtle was demoliſhed by Thomas earl of Thanet about 1685. It is waſhed on the eaſt by the Eden, and on the other ſide are great trenches, as if its founder meant to draw the water round it. But tradition ſays the attempt failed; and, according to the old provincial rhyme,

Let Pendragon do what he can,
Eden will run where Eden ran [12].

Wharton houſe. *Wharton houſe* has been the ſeat of its family from the reign of Edward I.; and they have been lords of Croglin hall in Cumberland, and patrons of that rectory above 400 years [g]. Thomas was created a baron by Henry VIII. for his ſurpriſing conduct and ſucceſs in the entire defeat of the Scots at Solom moſs; which victory in all its circumſtances was perhaps one of the moſt conſiderable the Engliſh ever gained over the forces of the neighbouring kingdom. Edward VI. in recompence of that eminent ſervice granted this lord an augmentation of his paternal coat, a border engrailed O. charged with legs of lions in ſaltire G. armed Az. [h] He died 1568, and was buried in the church of Kirkby Stephen, where is a monument for him and his two wives. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas, who died 1572, had for ſucceſſor his ſon Philip, who dying 1625, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon Philip, ſon of ſir Thomas, who died in his father's life time [i]. Philip died and was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas, who was advanced to the honour of viſcount Winchendon and earl of Wharton, and afterwards marquis of Wharton, and died 1715. His only ſon and ſucceſſor was created duke of Wharton, and died 1731 [13].

The village of Wharton was demoliſhed long ago to make room for the park, and the hall is now deſolate and in ruins [k].

Kirkby Stephen. *Kirkby Stephen* is a conſiderable market-town, where the ſtockings made in and near it are ſold. Here is a freeſchool, founded by Thomas firſt lord Wharton in the reign of Elizabeth [l].

Muſgrave. The villages of *Great* and *Little Muſgrave* may ſeem rather to derive their name from the family, their name being taken from their office *Muſgrave* or *Moſgreve* equivalent to *Warden of the Marches*, which office they held, and not improbably the ſame with *Markgrave* [14]. They are as old here as Peter Muſgrave in the reign of Stephen. Richard Muſgrave his lineal deſcendant was created knight of the bath, and a baronet by James I. His ſon Philip diſtinguiſhed himſelf on the king's ſide in the civil war, and defended the Iſle of Man for the counteſs of Derby, and, at the Reſtoration, had a warrant for creating him baron Muſgrave of Hartley caſtle, but never took out the patent. The preſent baronet Philip is the 5th in lineal deſcent from him. The family burial-place is at Eden-hall, repaired and beautified by ſir Richard Muſgrave the 1ſt baronet, who died and was buried at Naples 13 James I. [m] The late ſir Chriſtopher Muſgrave in a great wealth demoliſhed the noble pile, and employed the mat[illegible] on his ſeat at Eden-hall [n].

y Burn, I. 481—492. [10] G. [11] G. [12] G. [z] Ib. 485. G. [a] G. Burn, I. 491. 493.
b Wright, I. xxi. See *Green caſtle* in this county, p. 159. [c] G. Burn, 485.
d G. See before, p. 150. [e] Burn, I. 561.
f See her portrait in Pennant's tour, 1772, p. 358. pl. XLIV. See alſo before, p. 41. [12] G.
g Reg. Halton ep. Carl. p. 154. h See before, p. 48. i Dugd. II. 38.
13 G. k Burn, I. 558—561. l G. Burn, I. 542. Gent. Mag. XXIV. 230, 1754.
14 G. m Burn, I. 590—599. n Ib. 544—547.

Winton.

Winton in Kirkby Stephen pariſh gave birth to Dr. John Langhorn, well known by his various eſſays in verſe and proſe, and to Dr. Richard Burn before mentioned[o].

Harcla caſtle.

Harcla caſtle was granted to ſir Thomas Muſgrave on the attainder of Andrew de Harcla earl of Carliſle. It was enlarged

VERTERÆ.

Verteræ is no doubt rightly fixed at *Brough*. The courſe of the military way is abſolutely certain; the remains are generally ſo grand, and it is ſo rarely interrupted, and then only for ſo ſhort a ſpace, that we never have the leaſt difficulty about it[p].

Wart hill, a beacon hill[q].

Brough.

The town is divided into two, *upper* or *church Brough* [or *weſtern*], where ſtands the church, which had very rich painted windows[r], and of which Robert Eglesfield founder of Queen's college, Oxford, was rector, and procured the appropriation thereof from king Edward III. to the ſaid college. Here alſo ſtands the caſtle [a high ſquare tower and not unlike Richmond caſtle], and the fort mentioned by Camden called *Cæſar's tower*. The caſtle having been burnt to the ground 1521, was rebuilt 1661 by the counteſs of Pembroke before-mentioned, and was again reduced to a ruin by Thomas earl of Thanet 1695[s]. Near the bridge is a medicinal water. The other part is called *Lower* or *Market Brough*, from the inconſiderable market held there every Thurſday[t]. The chapel here is now a free-ſchool.

Appleby.

"*Appleby* is the ſhire town, but now it is but a "poor village having a ruinous caſtle wherein the "priſoners are kept[u]."

Mr. Horſley removes *Aballaba* to *Water-croſs* on the Wall; the ſtation being placed *per lineam valli*[v]. It occurs alſo on lord Hertford's Roman cup, under the name of *Avallava*, as it is alſo ſpelt in Ravennas[x]. Appleby being thus out of the wall, yet from the antiquities found there, and the Roman road a ſtation, he[y] determines it to be GALACUM of the Itinerary, which ever ſince Mr. Camden's time has been placed at Kirby Thor or Whellop caſtle.

It is now the beſt corn market in the county[16], and has three fairs, makes a neat compact appearance at a diſtance; the principal ſtreet broad, with a good inn fronting the market-croſs, which ſtands aukwardly in the middle of the ſtreet. The church is but ſmall, but has a moſt delicate monumental figure of Margaret counteſs of Cumberland, mother to Anne Clifford before-mentioned, with theſe comprehenſive lines under the epitaph:

"Who Faith, Love, Mercy, noble Conſtancy,
To God, to Virtue, to Diſtreſs, to Right,
Obſerv'd, expreſs'd, ſhew'd, held religiouſly,
Hath here this monument thou ſeeſt in ſight,
The cover of her earthly part; but, paſſenger,
Know Heaven and Fame contain the beſt of her."

Alſo an altar-tomb for her daughter; over which is a tablet with the ſucceſſion and arms of the lords and earls of Weſtmorland from Robert Vipont to herſelf. The entrance to the yard is by a handſome colonade built by Dr. Thomas Smith, biſhop of Carliſle. This church and that of Bongate adjoining were repaired by the liberality of the aforeſaid counteſs of Pembroke. On the north ſide of the ſtreet is an hoſpital founded for 12 poor women, and another by Anne counteſs of Pembroke 1653[z]. The caſtle, now the ſeat of the earl of Thanet, is a ſquare tower, ſurrounded by modern apartments, built by Thomas lord Clifford t. Henry IV. and repaired by the counteſs; in which are curious portraits, armour, and tapeſtry. The aſſizes are now held in the town-hall, and the gaol is at the end of the bridge[17].

At the ſchool here eſtabliſhed by queen Elizabeth were bred biſhops Barlow, Bedel, and Smith, which laſt was a great benefactor. It has flouriſhed to the preſent time, and furniſhed near half the foundation of Queen's college, Oxford, for the laſt 50 years[a]. The curious collection of inſcriptions made here by Mr. Camden's friend Bainbridge were diſperſed or ſtolen at the rebuilding of the ſchool in this century, except thoſe to be ſpecified. So little conſolation have collectors who labour for incurious or ungrateful poſterity!

"Upon a front of a little building made of ſtone by Mr. Reginald Bainbrigg in 1602, he being then ſchoolmaſter of the freeſchool of Appleby, are placed divers ſtones having Roman inſcriptions upon them; which he (being much affected to thoſe antiquities) had got together from ſeveral parts of this county, as alſo out of Northumberland and Cumberland. They are placed in two ranks, twelve in the one and eight in the other. There is one alſo above towards the roof; and another on a coyne-ſtone looking towards the ſouth. There are two more alſo on the front of the ſchool-houſe, viz. on each ſide of the doore one.

"The letters upon ſome of theſe ſeeme to haue been cut deeper, by direction of the ſayd Mr. Bainbrigg, in reſpect they were allmoſt worne out by time.

"Of ſome of theſe Mr. Cambden hath printed the copyes in his Britannia, which were communicated to him by this ſchool-maſter, as he acknowledgeth.

"There are three other ſtones, viz. one ſtanding juſt ouer the doore of the ſayd building, and the other adjoyning to it towards the ſouth, whereon are theſe following inſcriptions, cut by direction of the ſayd Mr. Bainbrigg, viz.

ABALLABA QVAM C. C.
FLVIT ITVNIA STATIO FVIT
RO: TEM M. AVR. AVREL.
HANC VASTAVIT FF
GVIL. R. SCOT 1176
HIC PESTIS SÆVIT 1598
OPP. DESERT. MERCAT'
AD GILSHAVGHLIN F.
DEVM TIME.

D. O. M.
D. L. L. M. REGINALDVS
BAINBRIG QVI DOCVIT.
HIC. ANN. XXII. ÆT. S. 57. 1602.
H. M. S. V. P.

[o] Burn, I. 549, 550.
[q] Gale, MS. n.
[16] G.
[y] P. 454.
[17] G.
[p] Horſ. 410.
[r] Burn, I. 572, 573.
[t] Lel. VII. 62.
[16] G.
[s] Burn, 332.
Burn, I. 577.
[u] P. 108. 154.
[z] Burn, 319.
[a] Ib. 579.
[x] Ib. 530.

ROBERTO LANG
TON ET MILLONI
SPEIVCER QVI
APLE|BEIÆ F. f.
HANC. SCOLAM
H.M.OB.M.P.R.B.P.
DE REPVBLICA BENE MEREIE
PVLCHRVM EST.

C. C. in the 4th line in *circumfuit*, F F. in the 4th *funditus*, and the laſt F. *fuit*. So that here we have its Roman antiquity, its devaſtation by war and peſtilence, and the removal of the market to Gilſhaughlin four or five miles north-weſt of the town in *Cliburn* pariſh.

"The other ſtones which are placed on the front of this building, all except two, I take to be copies made by the ſaid Reginald Bainbrig, from ſeverall originals which he found in ſundry places of this country and the parts adjacent; moſt of which are publiſhed by Mr. Camden, if not all [b]."

Appleby has ſeveral evidences of its antient ſplendour. Henry I. gave it privileges equal to York, that city's charter being granted as is pretended in the forenoon and this in the afternoon of the ſame day. Henry II. granted them another charter of like immunities, as did Henry III. in whoſe time here was an Exchequer. Theſe privileges were in all points like thoſe of York, and confirmed by ſucceeding kings. When it was firſt governed by a mayor does not appear; but here was one in the reign of Edward I. with two provoſts, who ſeem to have been formerly equal to ſheriffs or bailiffs, and ſigned the public acts of the town with the mayor [c], though now they only attend him with halberds. Bromton mentions *Aplebyſchire*, which ſeems to imply that it had then ſheriffs of its own as moſt cities had, though now we call them bailiffs. For 2 Edward I. in a confirmation charter to Shap abbey we find this ſubſcription: *Teſte Thoma filio Johannis tunc vicecomite de Apelby*. The Scotch wars by degrees reduced this town. It was burnt 22 Henry II. and again 11 Richard II. when of 2200 burgages by due computation of the fee-farm rents, there remained not above $\frac{1}{10}$th as appears by inquiſitions in the town cheſt. Since that time it never recovered itſelf, but lay diſmembered like ſo many ſeparate villages which could not be known except by records to have belonged to the ſame body. For though *Burgh gate* is ſpoken of as the principal ſtreet, yet *Bon gate*, *Battle burgh*, *Dongate*, *Scattergate*, are all members of it, and that it was antiently of greater extent appears from the *Burrals* near a mile from it, which word being a corruption of *Burrow walls* may prove its having been walled about, becauſe the town walls of Bath are called *Burrals*, and ruins of buildings have been dug up two or three miles from the preſent town [d]. The condition and misfortunes of this place are recited in the inſcription before-mentioned in the ſchool-houſe garden.

The Viponts and Cliffords (anceſtors on the mother's ſide to the earls of Thanet) have been lords of the country, and flouriſhed at this place for above 400 years [e]. Here was a houſe of White Friars founded 1281, and near it an hoſpital of St. Nicholas [f].

Buley caſtle is ſaid to have been erected at different times by ſeveral biſhops, and there is remaining an account of ſeveral ordinations held there [18]. It is now a mean and ruinous building [g]. Buley caſtle.

From thence the Eden runs to *Crackenthorp hall*, a ſeat pleaſantly ſituated on its eaſt bank belonging to the Machels, a family of good note in this county from the Conqueſt to the preſent time. About it lie ſeveral conſiderable camps, and many antiquities found thereabouts and in other parts of the county were collected and preſerved by Mr. Thomas Machel, brother to Hugh Machel, lord of the manor, and late miniſter of Kirkby Thor, who intended a hiſtory of this county [19]. Crackenthorp.

Nigh the way ſide between Crackenthorp and Kirkby Thore, on the ſide of the Roman road, is a large Roman camp, 300 yards by 150, having three entrances on each ſide and at each end, with bulwarks before them, and at about a bowſhot diſtance further by the way ſide is a ſmall fort called *Maidenhold*, which ſeems to have been a guard houſe or watch tower to the camp, and, by its name, may poſſibly have ſome relation to the *Maidenway* at Kirkby Thore and *Maiden caſtle* upon Stainmore [h]. At *Machel's bank*, about 10 yards from the Roman way, were diſcovered in ditching three urns with burnt bones and aſhes contiguous to each other, in a triangular form, in the middle of a round pit of clay made for the purpoſe about a yard deep, compaſſed with burnt bones and black aſhes to within a foot of the ſurface, the remainder being cloſed up with earth. About 40 or 50 yards diſtant from theſe was another ſimilar pit full of aſhes and burnt bones without any urns [i].

Mr. Ward [k] places BROVONACAE at Kirby Thor, Brough being ten miles from thence as *Verteræ* is from *Brovonacæ*. The altar mentioned by Mr. Camden is now worked up in the end of the old ſchool houſe at Appelby, and under a modern inſcription H. M. EST GALLAGI, *Hoc monumentum eſt Gallagi*, probably by Mr. Bainbridge before-mentioned. Mr. Machel in Phil. Tranſ. N° 158, deſcribes a patera found here inſcribed - - - TIAN IMP - - - - Coins, urns, and other antiquities have alſo been found here [l]. In 1753 was found in a ſtone wall of a field near the parſonage houſe the upper half of an altar, inſcribed: BROVONACÆ. Kirby Thor.

IOVI SERAPI
L[illegible]ALE:NVS [illegible]FALF

Another beginning ANTONIA. There are likewiſe other Roman letters and ſculptures, upon ſeveral of the door lintels, in the ſame town, which Mr. Horſley has omitted [m].

The manor houſe, as well as moſt of the town of *Kirkby Thor*, have been built out of the remains of *Whelp caſtle*, of which there are now ſcarce any remains. The main body of it ſtood in a place called the *Burwens*, on a riſing ground at the bank of the rivulet called *Troutbeck*, not far from the river Eden. Whelp caſtle.

[b] From a MS. paper in my poſſeſſion ſigned H. T. probably Hugh Todd.
[c] E cartis Machellorum de Crackenthorp.
[d] Burn, I. 309.
[e] Tan. 588.
[f] Burn ubi ſup.
[18] G.
[g] Burn, 456.
[19] G.
[h] On the etymology of theſe names ſee Mr. Pegge in Gent. Mag. XXV. 273. 1755.
[i] Burn, I. 351, 352.
[k] Horſl. 410.
[l] Ib. 298.
[m] Gent. Mag. VIII. 417. 1738. XXIII. 270. 1753.

The

The ſquare incloſure, called the *High Burwens*, ſeems to have been the area of it, containing eight ſcore yards in diameter, now ploughed and cultivated, and the outer buildings to have run along the ſaid rivulet, at leaſt as far as to the fulling mill, or further beyond the Roman way, and ſo up the weſt ſide of the high ſtreet, about 160 yards, and thence again in a ſtrait line to the weſt angle of the ſaid area. In all theſe places have been found conduits under ground, vaults, pavements, tiles, and ſlates with iron nails in them, foundations of walls both of brick and ſtone, coins, altars, urns, and other earthen veſſels. Mr. Machel found 1687 among the foundations a wall made up of four others of hewn ſtone, each two feet four inches thick: in another part an altar inſcribed FORTVNAE SERVATRICI: alſo ſome leaden pipes, and a drain through the wall above-mentioned, and divers arched vaults underground flagged with ſtone or paved with bricks about 10 inches ſquare and two thick, and ſome a foot ſquare, and two inches and a half thick. At the lower end of the town he found an antient well by the ſide of the Roman road from Appleby to Carliſle: in it were ſeveral urns and fine earthen veſſels, the head of a ſpear, ſandals of leather ſtuck full of nails[n]. A few years ago the horn of a mooſe deer was found about four feet under ground by the waſhing away of the bank near the conflux of the Troutbeck and Eden[o].

It is not worth mentioning that Dr. Gale in his notes on Nennius, p. 133, fancied he found Whallop caſtle in the *Catguoloph* of an old fragment of that writer in the Cottonian library near *Marchontiby*, which Mr. Camden heard of, but which ſeems now equally unknown.

Kirkby Thor has been ſuppoſed to retain the name of the God *Thor*, whoſe figure was thought to be found on a ſingular coin late in Mr. Thoreſby's Muſeum. The characters on the reverſe are Runic and were read by Dr. Hickes[p], *Thor gut luntis*, and explained by biſhop Nicolſon *the face of the God Thor*, but by Dr. Hickes *Thor the national God*, to whom alſo the moon and ſtars concurred to accompany them. But it was much more probably illuſtrated by the learned Keder, member of the college of antiquities at Stockholm, who publiſhed a critical eſſay on it at Leipſic, 1703, 4to. See alſo his "Runæ in nummis vetuſtis[q]," ſhewing the head to be the figure of our Saviour, and the inſcription, the place, and mint-maſter's names *Thorgut Luntis*, i. e. *Thorgut London*, whether of London in England or Lunden in Sweden uncertain. The croſs at the head of the inſcription and in the centre of the reverſe are evidently Chriſtian, and Keder produces other ſimilar coins to this, which ſo much puzzled all preceding antiquaries, who, when they had once ſet up the idea of the god *Thor*, tortured every thing to their ſyſtem as much as Leibnitz to his, that it was ſtruck by or for Thurgot, a Daniſh admiral, who Dithmar ſaysblocked up London 1016.

Temple Sowerby.

In the pariſh of Kirkby Thor is *Temple Sowerby*, ſo called from having belonged to the Knights Templars, lately to the Dalſtons[r].

Howgill caſtle is the manſion of *Milburne* manor. Some of its walls are ten feet and an half thick, and under it are great arched vaults. In this manor near to a place called *Green caſtle*, a round fort with deep trenches about it on the ſouth end of Dunfell, was found an altar inſcribed DEO SILVANO[s]. Howgill caſtle.

Near Sandford field corner on the right hand of the road from Warcop towards Appleby, not far from the Roman road are three or four tumuli: the largeſt 91 paces in circumference, the ſecond 86, the next about 40, the laſt a ſmall one almoſt defaced. The largeſt was cut through 1766, and half a yard below the ſummit was found a ſmall urn in a larger, containing a few white aſhes: by it, a little deeper, lay a ſword with a curious carved hilt two feet long and two inches and an half broad, the haft three inches and a quarter, and the heads of two ſpears; fragments of a helmet, and umbo of a ſhield three inches and three-quarters diameter. Below theſe a great heap of ſtones piled up pyramidally, in diameter ſix or ſeven yards, concealed a ſquare place about four feet by two, containing rich black mould two inches deep, in which were many human bones which evidently appeared to have been burnt[t]. Near theſe tumuli is a ſmall camp with a ſingle trench, and at a ſmall diſtance on another hill another of about the ſame dimenſions[u].

At *Burton* in *Warcop* pariſh was born Chriſtopher Bainbridge, dean of York, biſhop of Durham, and archbiſhop of York, who was ſent ambaſſador by Henry VIII. to the Pope who created him a cardinal: but happening to ſtrike his ſteward, the revengeful Italian poiſoned him, and he died and was buried at Rome 1511[x]. Burton.

The Roman road called *the Maiden way* paſſes through a large camp, where the ſtone of king Marius formerly ſtood, now ſucceeded by the Rere croſs. Thence through *Maiden caſtle*, a ſmall ſquare fort, in which have been found Roman mortars, quite through *Market Brough*, over Brough fair hill, on which are ſome tumuli, and on which were found three celts in making the turnpike road. Leaving on the left *Warcop*, a pretty village (which gave name to a family ſo early as the reign of John, and was afterwards poſſeſſed by the Braithwaits[y]), it paſſes along *Sandford moor*, and down a horſe courſe to *Cowpland beck* bridge, where on the right are the ruined foundations of a noble round tower 40 paces diameter, oppoſite to it the ſite of an hoſpital[z], and near it on the left *Ormſide* hall, the ſeat of the antient family of its own name, and afterwards of that of Hilton[a]. About 100 yards from the village was a caſtle, whoſe ſite is ſtill called *Caſtle hill*[b]. Then by Appleby to the camp on *Cratkenthorp moor*, through the end of Kirkby Thore downs, and through *Temple Sowerby*, a village of the *Dalſtons* of Acorn bank. Then by the ſide of Whinfield foreſt to Hart-horn tree, which may ſeem to give name to *Hornby* hall, and to have borrowed its own from a ſtag which was courſed by a ſingle greyhound to the *Red Kirk* in Scotland, and back again to this place, where both being ſpent, the ſtag leapt the pales, and died on the other ſide, and the hound, attempting to leap, fell and died on this ſide. Both their heads were Maiden way. Market Brough. Warcop. Ormſide *hall*. Hornby *hall*.

[n] Machel's letter to Dugdale, Phil. Tranſ. 1684. Horſl. p. 289. Burn, I. 379, 380. [o] Burn, I. 380.
[p] Diſſ. ad num. Sax. A. Fountaine, p. 165. [q] Lipſ. 1709.
[r] Burn, I. 381. 385. [s] Ib. 388.
[t] Rev. Mr. Preſton's letter to biſhop Lyttelton in Ant. Soc. min. and Burn, I. 609, 610. [u] Burn, I. 610.
[x] Ib. 614. [y] Ib. 600—605. [z] Ib. 610. [a] Ib. 513. 517.
[b] Ib. 608.

nailed

nailed on the tree, and the dog's name being *Hercules*, they made this rhyme on them inſcribed on a braſs plate:

Hercules kill'd Hartagreeſe
And Hartagreeſe kill'd Hercules.

But this ſeems all vulgar tradition, and for Red kirk we ſhould rather ſuppoſe *Nine kirks* at Brougham a neighbouring pariſh; and before this there was a place in the park called *Hartborn ſike*, perhaps from ſome large horns [c].

In the middle of this park is the *Three brother tree*, ſo called from there having been three of them, whereof this the leaſt was 42 feet circumference a good way from the top, ſtill remaining 270 years old, the trunk hollow, and capable of admitting a man on horſeback to turn in it [d]. From hence the road goes due weſt to the *Counteſs pillar*, erected by Anne counteſs of Pembroke, and adorned with arms, dials, &c. and a black obeliſk on the top, and this inſcription in braſs:

This pillar was erected anno 1656,
by the right honourable Anne, counteſs dowager of Pembroke, and ſole heir of the right honourable George earl of Cumberland, &c. for a memorial of her laſt parting in this place with her good and pious mother the right honourable Margaret Counteſs Dowager of Cumberland, the ſecond of April, 1616, *in memory whereof, ſhe alſo left an annuity of four pounds to be diſtributed to the poor within this pariſh of Brougham every ſecond day of April for ever upon the ſtone table hereby.*
Laus Deo.

From hence the road carries us to *Brougham* caſtle, to Lowther bridge, and ſo over Emot into Cumberland [20].

Crawdendale. The inſcriptions at *Crawdendale* were copied by Mr. Bainbridge on another ſtone as one ſingle inſcription, whereas in fact they are cut with a common pick on two pieces of rock that have fallen off from the grand one. Some liberties have been taken in the copy, and the words underneath are now almoſt effaced in the rock, where Mr. Camden places them diſtinct. Mr. Bainbridge added Q. S. S. S. AP. CRAWDUNDALE; *quæ ſupraſcripta ſunt apud Crawdundale.* The C in the firſt line is now ſcarce legible: the word in the ſecond is plainly Essus, perhaps *Leſſus*; a name in Gruter 661. 10. The fourth line begins with TR for *tribunus* [e]. *Caſtrametati ſunt*, or *caſtrametatus eſt*, as Horſley, are not probable. Mr. Machel diſcovered another inſcription here on a rock, not noticed before [f],

> LEG II. AVG XXvv
> CO

and as the evaneſcent words CO are on this, it may probably be that on which Mr. Camden mentions CN. OCT. COSS. The ſtones dug up in the foundations at Kirby Thor ſeem to have come from theſe quarries; and ſimilar inſcriptions occur in others at *Helbeck Scar*, on the river Gelt, and at *Lenge crag* near Naworth caſtle in Gilleſland, whence the ſtones for the Picts wall were taken [21], and at *Shawk*.

[c] Burn, I. 399. [d] Ib. 398.
[e] Horſl. Weſtm. V. [21] G.
[f] P. 40. [g] P. 97. [h] P. 410.
[i] Horſl. Weſtm. II. 297.

"Ther is an old caſtle on the . . ſide of Eden water "called *Burgh*. About a *dim* from the caſtle is a vil- Brougham. "lage called *Burgham*, and there is a great pilgrimage "to our lady. At Burgham is an old caſtle that the "common people there ſay doth ſink. About this "Burgham ploughmen find in the fields many "ſquare ſtones tokens of old buildings. The caſtle "is ſet in a ſtrong place by reaſon of rivers en- "cloſing the country thereabouts [g]."

It is agreed that BROUGHAM is the BROCAVUM of Antoninus' 5th Iter, not *Brovoniacum*, for there is no ſuch name, but not the BRABONIACUM of the Notitia, which Gruter confounds with *Brocavicum* its *Borcovicum*. Antoninus's BROVONACAE, which Gale [h] places at Kendal, and makes the ſame with *Brocavum* [i], is by Ward [k] removed to Kirby Thor, or Whelp caſtle. Stukeley makes it Galava [l]. Brougham caſtle ſtands within the ſtation, and there is a fragment of an altar inſcribed, PRO SE ET SVIS⁹ L⁹ L⁹ M⁹ remarkable only for the form of the ſtops [m]. He ſays the Roman city lies on the eaſt ſide of the Louther juſt by the caſtle, and is very eaſily traced. He ſaw many fragments of altars and inſcriptions at the hall; and in the wall by the Roman road beyond the caſtle and near the counteſs of Pembroke's pillar a pretty buſto part of a funeral monument, and further on another bas relievo much defaced. He imagined the high ground by this pillar, where moſt of the inſcriptions were found, was the ſite of the city, rather perhaps of the *pomærium*, or cemetery. Brocavum.

Horſley [n] gives Mr. Camden's inſcription here thus:

·IMP.
·C· VAL
CONST
ANTINO
PIENT
AVG:

and refers it to Conſtantine the Great, but of a later date than that in his honor found in the wall. He doubts if it be the ſame which Mr. Camden ſaw. It is now at Appleby. Under it had been another inſerted in the wall, whence the inſcriptions at Appleby were taken, though now they are lying looſe on the ground. The inſcription on this other ſtone is modern, and perhaps by Mr. Bainbrigg:

H. L. INVENT. E
BROVONACI.

i. e. *Hic lapis inventus eſt Brovonaci.*

To this ſame ſtation muſt be referred another inſcription whoſe original Mr. Horſley would gladly have recovered, but was told two or three inſcribed ſtones had lately been deſtroyed by maſons at Appleby, and this might be one. Burton and Gale give it

DEABVS MATRIBVS
TRAMAI. VEX. GERMA.
P. V. R. D. PRO SALVTE
RFVS. L. M.

which is to be read:

Deabus Matribus
tramarinis vexillatio Germa-

[20] G. [e] Horſl. p. 299. Weſtmorl. IV.
[g] Lel. VII. 63.
[l] II. 45. [m] Horſl. Weſtm. I. 297.

norum

norum pro ſalute
republicæ votum ſolvit libens merito[o].

In Brougham caſtle Francis, earl of Cumberland, entertained James I. on his return from his laſt progreſs into Scotland 1617. Having been deſolated in the civil wars it was repaired by Anne counteſs of Pembroke 1615 and 1652, ſince which it has been ſuffered to go to decay[p].

Shap. *Shap*, antiently written *Heppe*, is a long village, with the ruins of the Premonſtratenſian priory transferred from Preſton in this county t. Henry II. valued at £. 154[q], and its beautiful tower in a ſequeſtered vale half a mile off. At the S. end of the village on the common near the road ſide is an area upwards of half a mile long and between 20 and 30 yards broad, of ſmall ſtones, and parallel to the road begins a double row of immenſe granites three or four yards diameter and 8 10 or 12 yards aſunder, croſſed at the end by another row; all placed at ſome diſtance from each other. This alley extended within memory above a mile quite through the village, ſince removed to clear the ground. The ſpace between the lines at the ſouth-eaſt is 80 feet, but near Shap only 59, ſo that they probably met at laſt in a point. At the upper end is a circle of the like ſtones 18 feet diameter[r]. The ebbing well is now loſt, its effect being purely fortuitous, and common in rocky countries[22].

Oppoſite to Waſdale fort, but in the pariſh of Croſby Ravenſworth, by the ſide of the river Birkbeck, was diſcovered ſome few years ago a ſpa, now known by the name of *Shap well*, to which in ſummer is a conſiderable reſort. It is impregnated with ſulphur and ſmells like rotten eggs, and has been found ſerviceable in ſcorbutic diſorders[s].

Bampton. At *High Knipe*, in *Bampton* pariſh, was born Thomas Gibſon, M. D. phyſician general to the army, and author of "a Syſtem of Anatomy," who married to his ſecond wife a daughter of Richard Cromwell the protector. There alſo was born 1669 his nephew EDMUND GIBSON, D. D. biſhop of Lincoln and London, who had the honor of publiſhing a new tranſlation of Mr. *Camden's* BRITANNIA, with conſiderable additions and improvements in ſucceſſive editions. He was educated at the freeſchool founded at Bampton 1623 by Dr. Thomas Sutton, another native, under Mr. Jackſon (who held it 44 years), and admitted 1686 of Queen's college, Oxford. He began his literary career with publiſhing 1691 in 4to. "Drummond's Polemo-Middiana," and James V. of Scotland's "Cantilena Ruſtica," and in 1692 the Saxon Chronicle, and the Catalogue of the Teniſon and Dugdale MSS. In 1693 a correct edition of Quintilian, and in 1694, when he proceeded M. A. Somner's Roman Ports and Forts in Kent, and his Portus Iccius illuſtratus. In 1695 he entered into orders, and publiſhed, with the aſſiſtance of his friends, a new tranſlation of the BRITANNIA, with a dedication to Lord Somers, who offered him a living of £.200. a year in the iſle of Tanet, which he declined on account of health. In 1696 he was admitted library keeper at Lambeth to archbiſhop Teniſon, who took him into his family, and in 1697 he was appointed morning preacher at Lambeth, and prefixed to the "Catalogus Manuſcriptorum in Anglia & Hibernia," a Latin life of Bodley, and hiſtory of his library. In 1698 he publiſhed "The poſthumous works of ſir Henry Spelman, with his life," and was appointed domeſtic chaplain to the archbiſhop, and lecturer of St. Martin's in the fields. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in defence of the archbiſhop's rights as preſident of the convocation, and had the degree of D. D. conferred on him by the archbiſhop 1702, was preferred to the rectory of Lambeth, to the precentorſhip and a reſidentiary's place in the church of Chicheſter, and 1710 to the archdeaconry of Surry. In 1713 he publiſhed his "Codex juris Anglicani." and in 1716 was promoted to the ſee of Lincoln, and 1723 tranſlated to London. His cloſe application to ſtudy and buſineſs of various kinds brought on a decay which terminated his life at Bath Sept. 6, 1748, in the 79th year of his age, having lived to publiſh a ſecond edition of the Britannia, enlarged to two volumes 1722. He was interred at Fulham with no other inſcription over him than

"Edmund Gibſon, lord biſhop of London[t]."

Lowther. Olaus Wormius[u] conſulted by Spelman finds *Loder* or *Lother* a common name among the antient kings of Denmark, and derives it from *Loth* and *Er*, q. d. *fortunate honor*. The name of *Lothair* is alſo frequent among the German emperors. Perhaps however both the name and ſeat of Lowther here, as *Lauder* in Scotland, are to be derived from the neighbouring river, which in Britiſh ſignifies *clear water*, *Gladdŵr*. This river ſprings in Wet Sleddale in Shap pariſh, and runs along by that abbey, Roſgill hall, through Bampton, by Aſkham and Lowther halls, Clifton hall, Round table, and at Brougham caſtle falls into the Emot, where it loſes its name, and is carried with that river into Eden[x]. The family have figured here for many generations from the time of Henry II. Sir John Lowther, who was keeper of the privy ſeal and one of the lords juſtices during the abſence of William III. 1699, was advanced 1696 to the dignity of baron Lowther viſcount Lonſdale, which became extinct in his grandſon. The firſt viſcount built here 1685 a handſome houſe (which was burnt down 1720), and rebuilt and furniſhed the church. Chriſtopher, another branch of this family, was created a baronet 11 Charles I. which honour ended in his grandſon James, who died immenſely rich 1755, and in the title of baronet and the eſtate was ſucceeded by James Lowther, a deſcendant from one common anceſtor, and created earl of Lonſdale 1784[y].

"Within a mile of Perith, but in Weſtmoreland, is "a ruin, as ſome ſuppoſe of a caſtle, within a flite "ſhot of Loder, and as much of Emot water, ſtand-"ing almoſt as a *mediamnis* between them. The "ruine is of ſome called the *Round table*, and of "ſome *Arthur's caſtel*. A mile lower meteth Loder "and Emot at Burgham caſtle[z]."

A little before the Loder joins the Emot, juſt beyound Yeoman's or *Eamont* bridge over the latter, it

[o] Horſl. 208. [p] Burn, I. 358. [q] Tan. 588.
[r] Pennant, 1769. 258. Stukeley, Abury. Burn, I. 477. Weſt's Guide to the Lakes, p. 181. Weſt ſays "the range leads to circles of ſmall ſtones, and encreaſes the ſpace between the rows as they approach the circles where the avenue is about 27 paces wide."
[22] G. [s] Burn, I. 481. Weſt Ib. 182. [t] Burn, I. 463, 464.
[u] Mon. Dan. p. 192. [x] Burn, I. 428.
[y] G. Baronet. II. 308. Burn, 428—440. [z] Lel. VII. 63.

passes by a large circular earthwork, single trenched, the ditch within 29 yards diameter, the two entrances opposite to each other north-west and south-east. This is called *Arthur's Round Table*. A small distance from this to the south is another such earthwork, consisting only of a low rampart, and called the *Little Round Table*. To the north of the first, on the summit of a small hill, is *Mayborough*, a vast circular dike of loose stones, the height and diameter at bottom stupendous; it slopes on both sides, and is formed of pebbles. The entrance is on the east, the area 88 yards diameter. Near the middle is an upright stone, nine feet eight inches high, and 17 in circumference in the thickest part. There have been three more placed so as to form a square with it. Four more stood at the corners of the entrance, but all these have been long removed. This may have been a druidical tribunal like *Bryngwyn* at Trew Drw in Anglesea [a]. Dr. Stukeley [b] supposed it a British cursus. Mr. West [c] derives its name from the British *Mysirion*, a place of study and contemplation. Almost opposite to Mayborough, on the Cumberland side of the Emot, is a vast cairn of round stones, called *Ormsted hill*, surrounded by large grit stones of different sizes, some a yard square, forming a circle 60 feet diameter [d].

Arthur's Round Table.

Mayborough.

Emot may be called the *Ticinus* of the two counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland falling in a clear and rapid stream out of Ulleswater as the Tesin from the Lago Maggiore. Upon its banks king Athelstan A. D. 926, concluded a treaty of peace and union with Constantine king of the Scots, Huval [Howel], king of the Western Britans or Stratcluid Welsh, and others who found themselves unable to make head against him. They met, according to Simeon Dunelm. [e] and Hoveden iv. Id. Jul. in a place called *Eamotun*, and entered into a league confirmed by oath [f]. Bishop Gibson has taken much pains to prove the above monuments, particularly *Mayborough*, memorials of this event, whereas they are plainly British and Druidical. They are both in Barton parish [g], as is also a considerable part of *Ulleswater*, a large mere seven or eight miles in length, of a great breadth and depth, well stocked with fish [h].

Emot r.

Ulleswater.

Emot runs by *Barton*, a very large parish, reaching from the boundaries of Ridal and Ambleside south to the river Loder north. Here is a freeschool founded 1649 by the learned Dr. Gerard Langbaine, provost of Queen's college Oxford, a native, as was also Dr. William Lancaster, another provost and benefactor to this school [23].

Barton.

About a mile from *Yanwath* hall at the end of the wood opposite Lowther hall is an antient round fortification called *Castle steads* [i].

Yanwath.

Isa parlis is also called the *Giant's cave*, an odd rock [k], and consists of two caverns, one circular, hollowed in a rock, the roof supported by a central pillar of rough masonry [l]. Its iron gates are pretended to have been carried to Hornby hall [m]. Opposite to it in a peninsula is St. Ninians, vulgarly called *Nine churches*, the parish church of Brougham. The late rector of this and Clifton, Mr. Patten, was a correspondent of Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Gale, and gave them a particular account of the many antiquities in this neighbourhood. His daughter Mrs. Bockham, who 1771 kept a farm near Arthur's round table, told me, that, on her removal from Newcastle she burnt a great collection of these letters and drawings of seals, &c.

Isa parlis.

Nine churches.

Clifton moor is memorable for a skirmish between the king's troops under the duke of Cumberland and the rebels 1745, in which about 15 were killed on both sides, and lieutenant colonel Honeywood of Howgill castle taken up for dead. Dr. Todd mentions a fountain in this parish near the banks of the Lowther of christalline limpid water, strongly impregnated with steel, nitre, and vitriol, of great benefit in scorbutic complaints [n].

Clifton moor.

In *Crosby Ravensworth* parish is a remarkable heap of stones called *Penhurrock*, probably a tumulus [o].

Crosby Ravensworth.

At *Meburn* town head, in this parish, was born Lancelot Addison, who passed many years in travels over Europe and Africa; was rector of Milkston, c. Wilts, archdeacon of Coventry, and dean of Lichfield, and died 1703, being father of the celebrated Joseph, Gulston, governor of Fort St. George, and Lancelot, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and three daughters [p].

Meburn.

At *Rasate* in *Ravenstondale* parish, not far from *Sunbiggin tarn*, are two tumuli, in which have been found many skeletons laid round about the hills, with the heads all lying upwards towards the hill top, and the hands on the breasts. In the high street leading from Kirkby Stephen to Sedbergh near Rawthey bridge is a circle of large stones supposed a druidical monument. In 1774 was found in the peat pits near the town, two feet below the surface, a copper vessel, eight inches diameter at bottom, 14 at top, and 16 inches in the widest part just under the neck, depth 18 inches, containing about eight gallons and a half, made of three distinct plates, and much used in fire: being very slender it has six copper fillets at equal distances reaching up the sides two inches and a half, and turned over as much at bottom, which serve to support it, and it has within two ears with moveable rings, the whole of elegant workmanship [q].

Rasate.

Kirkby Lonsdale is a neat well-paved town, the largest in the county next to Kendal, beautifully situated, the houses covered with blue slate, the church a large and decent structure, and opposite to it *Abbots hall*, an old hall serving as an inn. The river Lune runs at the foot of the steep rock, 40 yards perpendicular, on which the town stands. *Underlay*, a mansion here about half a mile distant, commands a view of a rich and fertile vale, terminated by a range of lofty mountains, the nearest two or three miles off. Ingleborough with its head in the clouds fartheſt to the south. The bridge over the river is built of freestone of three ribbed arches, the centre arch 12 yards from the water [r].

Kirkby Londsdale.

Sir Daniel Fleming says he found Humphrey de Bassingburne a knight of the earl of Westmorland before the Conquest [s].

[a] Pennant, 256. See vol. II. 567. [b] II. 43. 45. [c] Guide to the Lakes, p. 179.
[d] Pennant, 257. [e] p. 154. [f] See hereafter in Cumberland. [g] Burn, I. 414.
[h] Ib. 404. [23] G. [i] Burn, 413. [k] Stuk. II. 46.
[l] Hutchinson, 118. [m] Gibson mentions it in Cumberland, II. 1021.
[n] Burn, I. 420. [o] Ib. 501. [p] Ib. 503, 504. [q] Ib. 529.
[r] Walker's Tour to the Caves. See this bridge engraved in Gent. Mag. XXIII. p. 355. Burn, I. 244. 247.
[s] Burn Ib. 26.

The

Earls of Weſtmorland.

The title of earl of Weſtmoreland was revived by James I. 1624, in the perſon of Francis Fane, deſcended from the Nevilles by his mother, daughter and heir of Henry Neville, lord Bergavenny. He died 1628 at Weſtmoreland houſe in Great St. Bartholomew, London, and was buried at Apthorp, c. Northampton. His ſon Mildmay ſucceeded, and dying 1665, was buried with his father, and ſucceeded by his ſon Charles[t], who died 1691, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Vere. He died 1692, and was ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake, who dying 1699, was ſucceeded by his brother Thomas, and he, 1736, by his brother John, who died 1762, aged above 80. The title devolved on Thomas, a deſcendant from ſir Francis Fane, 3d ſon of the firſt earl. He died 1771, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who died 1774, and is ſucceeded by his ſon John the 10th and preſent earl.

[t] Dugd. Bar. II. 450.

Rare Plants found in Weſtmorland.

Acroſtichum *ſeptentrionale.* Forked or Horned Fern; on the mountains on *Ambleſide.*

Actæa *ſpicata.* Herb Chriſtopher, or Bane-berries; in woods.

Adoxa *Moſchatellina.* Tuberous Moſchatel; in hedges.

Alchemilla *alpina.* Cinquefoil Ladies Mantle; on the rocks on the ſide of *Ullſwater* lake, and in *Lonſdale.*

Allium *arenarium.* Broad-leaved Mountain Garlic; in *Troutbeckholm,* near *Great Strickland.*

——— *carinatum.* Purple flowered Mountain Garlic; on rocks near *Lonſdale.*

——— *oleracium.* Herbaceous Wild Garlic; in corn fields, everywhere.

——— *ſchænopraſum.* Chives; in meadows and paſtures.

Althæa *vulgaris.* Marſh Mallow; in marſhes near the ſea.

Andromeda *polifolia.* Wild Roſemary, or Marſh Ciſtus; in turfy bogs.

Aquilegia *vulgaris.* Columbine, Culverwort, Cocksfoot, or Sowdwort; in mountainous woods.

Aſarum *Europæum.* Aſarabacca; in woody places.

Arenaria *laricifolia.* Larch leaved Chickweed; on the mountains.

——— *verna.* Mountain Chickweed; on the mountains about *Kendal.*

Aſperula *Cynanchica.* Squinancy-wort; on the limeſtone hills about *Conzwic* near *Kendal.*

Aſplenium *Ceterach.* Spleenwort; on the bridge at *Troutbeck.*

——— *Ruta muraria.* White Maidenhair, Wall Rue, or Tentwort; on walls and rocks.

——— *viride.* Green Maidenhair; on walls and rocks.

Athamanta *Meum.* Spignel, Meu, or Bawd-money; in mountainous meadows frequent.

Atropa *Belladonna.* Deadly Nightſhade, or Dwale; in hedges and on rubbiſh.

Bartſia *alpina.* Mountain Eyebright Cowwheat; near a rivulet running by the way from *Orton* to *Croſby.*

Bryum *crudum.* Spear-leaved Bryum; in woods about *Rydal.*

Byſſus *faxatilis.* Stone Byſſus; on rocks.

Campanula *latifolia.* Giant Throatwort, or Canterbury bells; in buſhy places and hedges: at *Kendal.*

——— *rotundifolia γ.* A variety of Round-leaved Bell-flower; on the high mountains.

——— *Trachelium.* Great Throatwort, or Canterbury bells; near the footpath between *Levens* and *Sizergh.*

Cardamine *hirſuta.* Hairy Ladies-ſmock; in meadows, paſtures, and moiſt ſhady places: in *Kendal.*

——— *impatiens.* Impatient Ladies-ſmock; in mountainous meadows and paſtures, near rivulets, and in moiſt ſhady places: at *Kendal.*

Carduus *heleniodes.* Melancholy Thiſtle; in mountainous paſtures, everywhere.

Carex *diſtans.* Looſe Carex; on the mountains, and elſewhere.

—— *gracilis.* Nova Species. *Curtis Flora Londinenſis Faſc.* 4. Slender ſpiked Carex; on the borders of *Conzwic Tarn,* near *Kendal.*

—— *inflata.* Leſſer Bladder Carex; in marſhes: everywhere.

—— *limoſa.* Brown Carex; in turfy bogs.

Chara *hiſpida.* Prickly Chara; in ditches and ponds.

—— *tomentoſa.* Brittle Chara; in turfy ditches.

Cineraria *paluſtris.* Marſh Fleabane; on *Burton moſs.*

Circæa *alpina.* Mountain Enchanters Nightſhade; at the bottoms of mountains, about *Dalham.*

Ciſtus *Helianthemum.* Dwarf Ciſtus, or Little Sunflower; in mountainous meadows and paſtures, eſpecially of a limeſtone ſoil: at *Cald-kail-ſcrogs,* near *Kendal.*

—— *hirſutus.* Hoary Dwarf Ciſtus; on *Betham banks,* near *Scoot Style,* near *Kendal,* and at *Buckbarrow bank ſcar,* between *Brigſcar* and *Conzwic.*

Cochlearia *officinalis γ.* Groenlandica. Groenland Scurvy-graſs; in *Lonſdale,* and at *Buckbarrow well.*

Conferva *fluviatilis.* Horſe tail Conferva; in rivers.

Convallaria *majalis.* Lily-convally, or May-lily; in woods at *Kendal* and *Levens.*

——— *majalis β.* Narrow leaved Lily-convally; in woods and on heaths: by *Waterfall bridge,* and elſewhere.

Cotyledon *Umbilicus veneris.* Navelwort, Wall Pennywort, or Kidneywort; on moiſt old walls and ſtoney places: about *Troutbeck,* and in *Merſlack,* a ſhady lane, *Winander meer.*

Cynoſurus *cæruleus.* Small blue-eared Mountain Spike-graſs; in mountainous meadows: at *Helsfel Nab, Kendal.*

Cypripedium *Calceolus.* Ladies Slipper; in woods and among buſhes.

Draba *incana.* Wreathen podded Whittow-graſs, or Wreathed Lunar Violet; in fiſſures of rocks, and in mountainous places everywhere.

—— *muralis.* Wall Whitlow Graſs; in fiſſures of rocks, and in mountainous paſtures and ſtoney places, particularly of a limeſtone ſoil, everywhere.

Droſera *anglica.* Great Sundew; in boggy places, everywhere.

——— *longifolia.* Long leaved Sundew, or Roſa ſolis; on *Brigſtear moſs.*

Epilobium *alpinum.* Mountain Willowherb; on the moiſt rocks about *Buckbarrow well.*

Equiſetum *hyemale.* Rough Horſetail, or Shave-graſs; on the ſide of the rivulet between *Shap* and *Anna well.*

——— *limoſum.* Smooth Horſetail; in *Lonſdale.*

Eriophorum *vaginatum.* Hare's-tail Ruſh, or Moſs Crops; in moſſes and boggy places frequent.

Feſtuca *ovina* β vivipara. Graſs upon Graſs; on the mountains.

——— *rubra.* Purple Feſcue Graſs; on mountainous heaths and paſtures.

Fontinalis *pennata.* Feathered Water Moſs; on trunks of trees between *Troutbeck* and *Ambleſide.*

Fumaria *claviculata.* Climbing Fumitory; on the ſide of a ditch near *Kendal* caſtle.

Galanthus *nivalis.* Snowdrop; in orchards.

Galium *boreale.* Croſswort Madder; in mountainous meadows: near *Kirby Lonſdale* above the bridge, *Orton, Winander meer,* and elſewhere.

——— *puſillum.* Leaſt Ladies Bedſtraw; on mountains near *Kendal.*

Geſtiana *campeſtris.* Dwarf Vernal Gentian; in mountainous paſtures: about *Kendal.*

——— *Pneumonanthe.* Marſh Gentian, or Calathian Violet; in moiſt meadows near *Milthorp,* and at *Foulſhey.*

Geranium *moſchatum.* Muſked Crane's-bill, or Muſcovy; in dry meadows and paſtures everywhere.

——— *ſanguineum.* Bloudy Crane's-bill; on the ſide of the foot path leading from *Kendal* to *Barrowfield.*

——— *ſylvaticum.* Mountain Crane's-bill; in buſhy places and mountainous paſtures frequent, found with a variegated flower, in *Old Deer park,* near *Thornthwaite.*

Geum *rivale.* (flore pleno.) Water Avens, with a double flower, at *Great Strickland.*

Gnaphalium *dioicum.* Mountain Cudweed, or Cat's-foot; in dry mountainous paſtures: near *Scoot Style,* near *Kendal.*

Hedyſarum *Onobrychis.* Cockſhead, or Saint Foin; in chalky meadows and paſtures: at *Sizergh* and *Old Hall.*

Heſperis *inodora.* Unſavory Dame's Violet; on the banks of the rivers about *Dalehead* and *Greſmere.*

Hieracium *auricula.* Narrow-leaved Hawkweed; on *Dale head.*

——— *dubium.* Mouſe-ear Hawkweed; on *Fairfield hill,* near *Rydal.*

——— *murorum* French or Golden Lungwort; in woods, and on walls and banks of fields: at *Scoot Style* near *Kendal.*

——— *murorum* γ. A variety of the laſt; about *Bucklebarrow well* in *Lonſdale.*

——— *murorum* δ. Another variety; on the rocks by the rivulet between *Shap* and *Annawell.*

——— *paludoſum.* Succory leaved Hawkweed; at *Buckbarrow well.*

——— *ſabaudum.* Broad leaved buſhy Hawkweed; in woods and hedges: at *Kendal.*

——— *ſabaudum* β. A variety of the laſt; near *Ulſwater lake.*

Hippocrepis *comoſa.* Tufted Horſe-ſhoe Vetch; on the edge of the *Scar* near *Kendal* between *Scoot Style* and *Honybee Yate.*

Hippuris *vulgaris.* Mare's-tail, or Female Horſetail; in the lakes on *Brigſtear moſs,* plentifully, and in *Holme* mill-dam, *Burton.*

Hypericum *Androſæmum.* Tutſan, or Park leaves; in *Lady Holm, Winander meer.*

Hypericum *elodes.* Marſh St. Peterſwort; in rotten and ſpongy marſhes: at *Kendal.*

Hypnum *pennatum.* Nova Species. *J. Dickſon Faſciculus Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britanniæ:* on trunks of trees in woods between *Troutbeck* and *Ambleſide.*

Impatiens *Noli me tangere.* Quick in the Hand, or Touch me not; on the banks of *Winander meer,* near *Rydal hall,* and elſewhere.

Juncus *filiformis.* Leaſt ſoft Ruſh; on turfy mountains: near *Ambleſide.*

Jungermannia *cilaris.* Fern Jungermannia; in woods and wet heaths, and near rivulets, everywhere.

——— *nemoroſa.* Wood Lichenaſtrum; in woods and ſhady places.

Juniperus *communis* β. A variety of Common Juniper; on the tops of mountains.

Inula *Helenium.* Elecampane; in moiſt meadows and paſtures.

Lathræa *Squamaria.* Toothwort; in a field below *Scoot Style,* near a footpath leading to *Barrowfield,* and in buſhy places below *Conziceſcar,* near *Kendal.*

Lichen *aphtoſus.* Thruſh Lichen; in woody and ſtoney places, and on rocks.

——— *craſſus.* Thick Lichen; on rocks and mountainous heaths.

——— *furfuraceus.* Branny Liverwort; on trunks of trees.

——— *fuſcus.* Brown Lichen; on rocks and great ſtones.

——— *herbaceus.* Green Lichen; on ſtones and on trunks and about the roots of trees.

——— *iſlandicus* δ. A variety of Eryngo-leaved Liverwort; on the tops of mountains.

——— *pubeſcens.* Pubeſcent Lichen; on rocks and ſtoney places everywhere.

Leonurus *Cardiaca.* Motherwort; on rubbiſh and in hedges; about *Kendal.*

Linum *perenne.* Perennial Blue Flax; in meadows and paſtures of a chalky ſoil: at *Croſby Ravenſworth,* and between *Shap* and *Threapland.*

Lobelia *Dortmanna.* Water Gladiole; in *Ulſwater* and *Winander meer,* plentifully.

Lycopodium *alpinum.* Mountain Club-moſs; ——— *Selago.* Firr Club-moſs; } on mountainous heaths.

Lyſimachia *tenella.* Purple Moneywort; on bogs.

Marrubium *vulgare.* White Horehound; by highway ſides on rubbiſh,

Melica *montana.* Mountain Melic-graſs; in mountainous groves, frequent.

Menyanthes *trifoliata.* Buckbean, or Marſh Trefoil; in marſhes and watery places.

Myoſotis *ſcorpoides* β. A variety of Mouſe-ear Scorpion-graſs; in dry meadows: at *Buckbarrow-ſcar.*

Narciſſus *Pſeudo Narciſſus.* Wild Engliſh Daffodil; in woods and hedges: at *Great Strickland.*

Narthecium *Oſſifragum.* Lancaſhire Aſphodel or Baſtard Aſphodel; in wet grounds.

Oenanthe *crocata.* Hemlock Dropwort; in ditches at *Kendal.*

Ophioglosſum *vulgatum.* Adders-tongue; in moiſt meadows

meadows and paſtures; at *Helſfel Nab* near *Kendal.*

Ophrys *cordata.* Leaſt Twayblade; on moiſt mountainous heaths, eſpecially of a turfy ſoil everywhere.

——— *muſcifera.* Fly Orchis; in *Barrowfield* wood and in the marle cloſe near *Brigſtear-moſs.*

——— *Nidus avis.* Bird's-neſt; on the ſide of a lane near *Honeybee Yate* near *Kendal.*

Ornithogalum *luteum.* Yellow Star of Bethlehem; in meadows and paſtures: near *Kendal.*

Ornithopus *perpuſillus.* Bird's-foot; among the tenters at *Kendal.*

Oſmunda *criſpa.* Stone Fern; on rocks: frequent.

——— *Lunaria.* Moonwort; in mountainous meadows and paſtures: frequent.

——— *Lunaria β.* Cut-leaved Moonwort; at *Great Strickland.*

——— *regalis.* Flowering Fern or Oſmund Royal; on *Brigſtear-moſs* and *Underbarrow-moſs.*

Papaver *cambricum.* Yellow Welch Poppy; in mountainous places: about *Kendal* plentifully and in *Kirby Lonſdale.*

Parnaſſia *paluſtris.* Graſs of Parnaſſus; in moiſt meadows, frequent.

Pinguicula *vulgaris.* Butterwort or Yorkſhire Sanicle; in ſwampy places.

Poa *pratenſis β* alpina. Alpine meadow Graſs; on the mountains.

Polemonium *cæruleum.* Greek Valerian or Jacob's Ladder; on the eaſt ſide of the river *Kent* at *Kendal* between the *Mill-race* and *Kirk-dub.*

Polygonum *Biſtorta.* Great Biſtort or Snakeweed; in moiſt meadows, frequent.

——— *viviparum.* Small Biſtort or Snakeweed; in mountainous meadows: at *Croſby Ravenſworth,* and elſewhere.

Polypodium *Dryopteris.* Branched Polypody; in dry ſtoney places, frequent.

——— *fragile.* Brittle Polypody; on old ſtone walls and rocks, plentifully.

——— *fontanum.* Rock Polypody; in ſtoney places near *Wybourn.*

——— *fragrans.* Sweet Polypody; in moiſt chinks of rocks: near *Keſwick.*

——— *phegopteris.* Wood Polypody; in moiſt and ſhady chinks of rocks everywhere.

——— *rhæticum.* Stone Polypody; on ſtoney mountains everywhere.

——— *Thelypteris.* Marſh Fern; in woody and boggy marſhes and in hedges, everywhere.

Potamogeton *ſetaceum.* Setaceous Pondweed; in the ditches on *Brigſtear-moſs.*

Primula *farinoſa.* Bird's-eye; in mountainous bogs.

Prunus *Padus.* Bird's Cherry, Wild Cluſter Cherry-tree, Hedge-berry-tree or Black Grape Cherry; among the mountains, common.

——— *Ceraſus β.* Leaſt wild Cherry-tree or Merry-tree; in woods and hedges: about *Roſgill.*

Ranunculus *acris.* Upright meadow Crowfoot; this plant varies on the tops of the mountains with one or two flowers on a ſtalk and with a very hairy large calyx.

——— *flammula β.* A variety of Leſſer Spearwort; in the marle pits at *Burton.*

Rhodiola *Roſea.* Roſewort; on the mountains, frequent.

Ribes *nigrum.* Black Currants or Squinancy berries; in moiſt woods and on banks of rivers.

Ribes *rubrum.* Common Currants; in woods.

Rubus *Chamæmorus.* Cloud-berries, Knot-berries, or Dwarf Mulberries; in turfy bogs on the mountains.

——— *ſaxatilis.* Stone Bramble or Raſpis; among ſtones on the ſides of mountains.

Rumex *digynus.* Round-leaved Mountain Sorrel; on the mountains, frequent.

——— *ſanguineus.* Bloodwort; in woods: at *Old Hall,* and elſewhere.

Salix *herbacea.* Herbaceous Willow;
——— *pentandria.* Bay-leaved Sweet Willow;
——— *reticulata.* Round-leaved Willow; } on the mountains.

Samolus *valerandi.* Round-leaved Water Pimpernel: on *Brigſtear moſs.*

Satyrium *viride β* fuſcum. Brown Satyrion; in *Helſfel nab* near *Kendal.*

Saxifraga *autumnalis.* Yellow autumnal Saxifrage; in mountains.

——— *cæſpitoſa.* Small mountain Sengreen; on the mountains upon *Ambleſide.*

——— *hypnoides.* Ladies Cuſhion or Trifid Sengreen; on the mountainous places.

——— *ſtellaris.* Hairy Saxifrage or Kidneywort; or *Hardknot* and *Wrenoſe,* by *Buckbarrow-well.*

Scandix *odorata.* Sweet Cicely or Sweet Fern; in hedges and orchards, frequent.

Schoenus *albus.* White flowered Ruſh-graſs; in marſhes, plentifully.

——— *compreſſus.* Compreſſed Baſtard Cyperus or flat ſpiked Cyperus-ruſh; in boggy marſhes.

——— *ferrugineus.* Broad baſtard Cyperus or Dwarf marſh Ruſh; in turfy bogs.

——— *mariſcus.* Long-rooted Baſtard Cyperus; on the edge of *Conzic Tarn* near *Kendal,* plentifully.

Sedum *Anglicum.* Engliſh Stonecrop; on rocks, *Winander meer,* and on a few rocks in *Lonſdale* and at *Rydall.*

Serapias *latifolia γ* paluſtris. A variety of Broad-leaved Baſtard Hellebore; in marſhy places at *Kendal.*

——— *longifolia.* White flowered Baſtard Hellebore; in a wood near *Aſkham hall.*

Sipthorpia *europæa.* Baſtard Moneywort; in ſhady marſhes and near ſprings and rivulets; about *Lonſdale* and *Buckbarrow-well.*

Solidago *cambrica.* Welch Golden Rod; on the mountains.

Sparganium *ſimplex β* natans. The leaſt Bur-reed; in ponds, lakes, and gently-flowing rivers: everywhere.

Splachnum *vaſculoſum.* Common Splachnum; mountainous and moiſt heaths everywhere.

Statice *Armeria.* Common Thrift or Sea Gilly-flower; in mountainous meadows and on rocks and in meadows near the ſea.

Stellaria *nemorum.* Broad-leaved Stichwort or Great mountain Chickweed; in moiſt woods and hedges and in banks of rivers everywhere.

Stipa *pennata.* Feather-graſs; on the limeſtone rocks hanging over *Lonſdale.*

Siſymbrium *Naſturtium β.* A variety of Watercreſſe; in *Helſington-Lath dales* near *Kendal.*

Taxus *baccata.* Eugh-tree; on the mounrains.

Thlaſpi *alpeſtre.* Perfoliate Baſtard Creſs; on the moiſt limeſtone paſtures.

Tragopogon *cæruleum.* Purple Goat's-beard; in meadows and paſtures: at *Old Hall.*

Tremella *utriculata.* Bladder Tremella; in mountainous rivulets.

Trichomanes *tunbrigenſe.* Tunbridge Trichomanes; on *Buzzardrough Crag* near *Wrenoſe* among the moſs on the mountains, frequent.

Trientalis *europæa.* Chickweed Winter-green; in woods and on turfy heaths.

Trifolium *filiforme.* Small Trefoil; in *Kendal Fell.*

Trollius *Europæus.* Globe-flower or Locker-gowlons; in moiſt lands.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus.* Cranberry; on the boggy moſſes about *Kendal.*

——— *Vitis Idæa.* Red Whorts or Whortle berries; in marſhy heaths and mountainous places.

——— *uliginoſum.* Great Bilberry-buſh; in *Whinfield* foreſt.

Valeriana *Locuſta* β. A variety of Lambs Lettice or Corn Sallet; in *Helſington-Lath dales* near *Kendal.*

Veronica *ſcutellata.* Narrow-leaved Water Speedwell; on *Brigſtear-moſs.*

Vicia *ſylvatica.* Tufted Wood Vetch; about *Kirby Lonſdale* bridge, and by the ſide of *Patton beck* near *Kendal.*

Viola *grandiflora.* Yellow Violet or Panſies; in the mountainous paſtures.

Viſcum *album.* Miſſeltoe; on apple trees: in *Brigſtear* and *Lyth.*

Utricularia *minor.* Leſſer-hooded Milfoil; in turfy bogs.

——— *vulgaris.* Common-hooded Milfoil; on *Brigſtear-moſs.*

Ulva *pruniformis.* Plumb Laver; in alpine lakes.

SOLWAY FRITH
SCOTLAND
ANNAN
Dornock
Ratterdale
Redkirk
Powfoot
Gratney
Cumrew
Kirkandrews
LONGTOWN
Arthuret
Burgh Marsh
Wauchope
Esk
Liddel
Kirkpatrick
Black Lyne
Bewcastle
Waterhead Common
NORTHUMBERLAND
STADEADDAH WASTE
MARYPORT
Flimby
Derham Moor
WORKINGTON
Camerton
Broughton
Cockermouth
WHITEHAVEN
Egremont
Ennerdale
Loweswater
Crummock Water
Buttermere
Derwent Water
Bassenthwaite Lake
Keswick
Thirlmere
Helvellyn
Skiddaw
Blencathra
Saddleback
Wigton
Aspatria
Allonby
Brayton
Great Broughton
Low Hesket
Caldbeck
Caldbeck Fells
Uldale
Bowness
Westward
Rosley
Dalston
Carlisle
Rickerby
Stanwix
Wetheral
Corby
Scotby
Cotehill
Cumwhitton
Kirkoswald
Lazonby
Great Salkeld
Langwathby
Glassonby
Melmerby
Ousby
Renwick
Hilton
Blaze Fell
Kings Forest of Geltsdale
Gelt R.
Irthing R.
Eden R.
Eden
Croglin
Kirkland
Ainstable
Crosby Ravensworth
Hartley
Kirkby Thore
Temple Sowerby
Newbiggin
Appleby
Warcop
Brough
Stainmore
Hartside Fell
Cross Fell
Great Dun Fell
Little Dun Fell
Murton Pike
Knock Fell
Mickle Fell
Burnhope Seat
Hilton
Alston
Garrigill
Nenthead
Tynehead
Hartside
Hartley Burn
Whitehaven
Harrington
Workington
Cockermouth
Keswick
Penrith
Appleby
Alston
Carlisle
Brampton
Longtown
Wigton
Aspatria
Maryport
Egremont
Ennerdale
Loweswater
Crummock Water
Buttermere
Derwent Water
Bassenthwaite Lake
Thirlmere
Helvellyn
Skiddaw
Blencathra
Saddleback
Great Gable
Scafell
Scafell Pike
Bowfell
Langdale Pikes
Coniston Old Man
Coniston Water
Windermere
Ullswater
Haweswater
Wast Water
Ennerdale Water

CUMBERLAND.

BEFORE Weſtmorland to the weſt lies *Cumberland*, the laſt county of England this way, being bounded on the north by Scotland, waſhed on the ſouth and weſt by the Iriſh ſea, and on the eaſt joining to Northumberland above Weſtmorland. It takes its name from its inhabitants, who were true and genuine Britans, and in their own language called themſelves *Kumbri* and *Kambri*. Hiſtory informs us, that the Britans long reſided here during the Saxon tyrany; and Marianus himſelf ſays the ſame thing, and calls this country *Cumbrorum terra*; not to mention the Britiſh names continually recurring as *Caer-luel*, *Caer-dronoc*, *Penrith*, *Pen-rodoc*, &c. which plainly beſpeak this, and are the ſtrongeſt proof of my aſſertion.

The country, though it may ſeem colder by reaſon of its northern ſituation and rough with mountains, affords an agreeable variety to travellers. For after the ſwelling rocks and thickeſt mountains pregnant with all kinds of wild-fowl ſucceed verdant hills of rich paſturage, covered with flocks, and below them extenſive plains yielding plenty of corn. Beſides all theſe the ſea which beats againſt the coaſt maintains innumerable ſhoals of excellent fiſh, and ſeems to reproach the inhabitants for their inattention to fiſhery.

Copeland. The ſouth part of this county is called *Copeland* and *Coupland*, becauſe it riſes in pointed mountains, which the Britans call *Kopa*, or as others think *Copeland* for *Copperland*, from its rich veins of copper. *Duden r.* In this at the ſandy mouth of the *Duden*, which *Millum.* ſeparates it from Lancaſhire, is *Millum*, a caſtle of the antient family of the *Hodleſtons*; whence the *Ravenglaſs.* ſhore retiring to the north preſents *Ravenglaſs*, a ſtation where, I was told, were once two Roman inſcriptions. It is conveniently environed by two rivers. Some will have it to have been called antiently *Aven glaſs* or the *blue river*, and tell many ſtories about king *Eveling*, who had a palace here. *Eſk r.* One of theſe rivers is named *Eſk*, and riſes at the *Hardknott* foot of *Hard knott*, a very ſteep mountain, on whoſe *near Wrinoſe.* ſummit were lately diſcovered huge ſtones and foundations of a caſtle, to the aſtoniſhment of the beholders, it being ſo ſteep as hardly to be aſcended. *Irt r.* Higher up the little river *Irt* runs into the ſea, in which the ſhell-fiſh having by a kind of irregular motion[a] taken in the dew, which they are extremely fond of, are impregnated, and produce pearls, or, to uſe the poet's phraſe, *baccæ concheæ*, ſhell-berries, which the inhabitants, when the tide is out, ſearch for, and our jewellers buy of the poor for a trifle, and ſell again at a very great price. Of theſe and the like Marbodeus[b] ſeems to ſpeak in that line;

Gignit & inſignes antiqua Britannia baccas.

Old Britain alſo famous berries yields.

The ſhore now advancing gradually to the weſt forms a little point, commonly called *St. Bees* for *St. Bega's*. This Bega was a devout and holy virgin of Ireland, who paſſed her life in ſolitude here, and to whoſe piety many miracles are aſcribed, as taming a wild bull, and by her prayers covering with a great depth of ſnow the vallies and hill tops in the middle of ſummer. Scarce a mile from hence ſtands on a hill *Egremont* caſtle, the antient ſeat of William de *Meſchines*, to whom Henry I. gave it "by the ſervice of one knight's fee, that he "ſhould march at the king's command in the army "againſt Wales and Scotland." He left a daughter married to William *Fitz Duncan* of the blood royal of Scotland, by whoſe daughter the eſtate came into the family of the *Lucies*. From them again by the *Moltons* and *Fitz Walters* the title of *Egremont* came to the *Radcliffes* earls of Suſſex. It was however enjoyed for a conſiderable time by favour of Henry VI. by Thomas *Percy*, who had ſummons to parliament by the ſtyle of Thomas Percy of Egremont.

St. Bees.

Egremont c. Lords of Copeland.

Here the ſhore goes on a little retreating, and it appears from the ruins of walls, that wherever the landing was eaſy it was fortified by the Romans. For it was the extreme boundary of the Roman empire, and this coaſt was particularly expoſed to the Scots when they ſpread themſelves like a deluge over this iſland from Ireland. Here is *Moreſby*, a little village, where, from theſe fortifications, we may conclude was a ſtation for ſhips. Here are many traces of antiquity in the vaults and foundations, many caverns called *Picts holes*, many fragments of inſcriptions are here dug up, one of which has the name of LVCIVS SEVERINVS ORDINATVS; another COH. VII. I ſaw there this altar, lately dug up, with a ſmall horned ſtatue of Silvanus:

The ſhore fortified.

Moreſby.

Picts holes.

DEO SILVAN . .
COH. II. LING
CVI PRÆÆS . .
G. POMPEIVS M. . .
SATVRNIN . .

Deo Silvano
Cohors 2da Lingonum
Cui præeſt
G. Pompeius M.
Saturninus.

The following fragment was copied and tranſmitted to me by J. Fletcher lord of the place:

. . . . . .
. . . . . .
OB PROSPE . .

[a] *Oſcitationes.* [b] He wrote a Latin poem on jewels and precious ſtones, printed at Cologne 1539. Hoffm. Lex.

RITATEM CVLMINIS INSTITVTI.

But none has yet been found that determine it to have been MORBIVM, where the Equites Cataphractarii were ſtationed, which the name in ſome ſort inſinuates. Nor muſt I forget that in this neighbourhood I ſaw *Hay Caſtle*, reſpectable for its antiquity, which the people told me once belonged to the noble families of *Moreſby* and *Diſtinton*.

MORBIVM.

Hay c.

Derwent r.

Behind this the river *Derwent* hides itſelf in the ſea. It riſes in *Borrodale*, a valley ſurrounded with crooked hills, winds among the hills called *Derwentfels*, in which at *Newlands* and elſewhere were rich veins of copper with ſome little gold and ſilver, opened afreſh in our time by Thomas Thurland and Daniel Hotchſtetter, a German, being well known before as appears from the Cloſe rolls of Henry III. n. 18. A remarkable ſuit about them was carried on between the late queen Elizabeth and Thomas Percy earl of Northumberland, on whoſe eſtate[c] the land was; but it was determined in favour of the queen, in regard of the royal prerogative and the veins of gold and ſilver in theſe mines. So far from truth is that obſervation of Cicero in his epiſtle to Atticus[d]: "This is certain, that there is not a grain "of ſilver in the whole iſland of Britain." Nor would Cæſar have ſaid, that the Britans imported all the copper they uſed, had he known of theſe mines, theſe copper works not only being ſufficient for all England, but great quantities of the copper exported every year. Here is alſo found in ſeveral places that metallic earth or hard glittering ſtone, which we call *Black Lead*, uſed by painters to draw lines and drawings in black and white[e]. Whether it be Dioſcorides' *Pnigitis*[f], or *Melanteria*[g], or ochre burnt black by the heat of the earth, or totally unknown to the antients, I cannot determine, but ſhall leave it to others. The Derwent running among theſe hills ſpreads itſelf in a ſpacious lake, or as Bede[h] calls it *a very large pool*, in which are three iſlands: one of them has the ſeat of the knightly family of Ratcliffe, another was inhabited by German miners, and the third is ſuppoſed to have been that in which Bede[i] relates that St. Herbert led a ſolitary life. On the edges of this lake in very rich land, ſurrounded by dewy hills, and defended from the north winds by *Skiddaw* a very high mountain, lies *Keſwicke*, a ſmall market town, many years famous for the copper works[k] as appears from a charter of king Edward IV. and at preſent inhabited by miners[l]. Its market was obtained of Edward I. by Thomas de *Derwentwater* lord of the place, from whom it came by inheritance to the Ratcliffes. Skiddaw the mountain before-mentioned rears its double head ſo high among the clouds like Parnaſſus, and looks towards *Scruffell*, a mountain in Scotland, as if it meant to rival it; by the aſcent or deſcent of the clouds from both which the inhabitants draw preſages of the weather, and have this common proverb,

Copper mines

Black lead.

Keſwick.

Skiddaw, an high mountain.

Scruffell in Anandale.

———If Skiddaw hath a cap
Scrufell wots full well of that.

And that other of the height of theſe and two other mountains in theſe parts,

Skiddaw, Lawellin, and Caſticand
Are the higheſt hills in all England.

From hence the Derwent ſometimes in a narrow, ſometimes in a broad channel proceeds with rapidity to the north to meet the *Cokar*. Theſe two rivers at their confluence almoſt ſurround *Cokarmouth*, a plentiful market town and caſtle of the earls of Northumberland. The town is handſomely built, but ſtands low between two hills, on one of which is the church, and on the other overagainſt it the ſtrong caſtle, over whoſe gate are the arms of *Molton*, *Humfranville*, *Lucy*, and *Percy*. Oppoſite to this two miles on the other ſide the river lies the ſheil of an old caſtle called *Pap caſtle*, which ſeveral monuments prove to have been of Roman antiquity. Whether this was *Guaſmoric* which Nennius ſays king Vortigern built near *Luguballium*, and the old Britans called *Palmecaſtle*, I do not preſume to determine. Among other monuments of antiquity here was found a large vaſe of greeniſh ſtone, handſomely carved with ſmall figures; whether deſigned for the purpoſes of waſhing, or as St. Ambroſe calls it *ſacrarium regenerationis*, the laver of regeneration, for which uſe it now ſerves at the neighbouring town of *Bridkirk*, q. d. *St. Brigit's church*, I ſhall not pronounce. We find fonts adorned with the figures of ſaints in order to ſet forth their example to the imitation of the perſons baptized[m]. On this beſides figures are theſe foreign characters: See Pl. VIII. fig. 1. What they mean or to what nation they belong I do not take upon me to ſay. Let the learned determine. The firſt and eighth are not very unlike the character uſed by Chriſtians after the time of Conſtantine for the name of Chriſt. The reſt in form but not in power come neareſt thoſe which are to be ſeen on the tomb of Gormon king of Denmark, at Jelling in Denmark, as publiſhed by Petrus Lindenbrogius 1591.

Cokar r.
Cokarmouth.

Pap caſtle.

St. Ambroſe. A font.

Bridkirk.

The towns laſt-mentioned, together with a 4th part of the barony of *Egremont*, *Wigton*, *Leuſewater*, *Aſpatric*, *Uldal*, &c. the fine eſtate of Maud *Lucy* (the heireſs of Anthony Molton or de Lucy her brother[n]), were by her given to Henry Percy earl of Northumberland her huſband; and though ſhe had no children by him ſhe left the Percy family her heirs, on condition they quartered with their own arms thoſe of the Lucies, 3 fiſh called Lucies in a field G. or to borrow the words of the original deed, "on condition that they bore for their "arms G. 3 Lucies quarterly with the arms of "Percy O a lion Az. and the condition enforced by "a fine." The Derwent, afterwards in one united

Arms of the *Lucies* and *Percies.*

[c] at Derwent fells. [d] IV. 16.
[e] Lib. v. c. 177. [f] Lib. v. c. 118.
[g] monochromata.
[h] Eccl. Hiſt. IV. 29.
[i] Eccl. H. IV. c. 29. Vit. Cuthb. c. 28.
[k] *ceraria ſectura.*
[l] Who have their ſmelting-houſe by Derwentſide, which with his forcible ſtream and their ingenious inventions ſerveth them in notable ſtead for eaſy bellows works, hammer works, forge works, and ſawing of boards, not without admiration of thoſe that behold it. Holland.
[m] As ſaith Pontius Paulinus. "For in the firſt plantation of Chriſtianity among the Gentiles ſuch only as were of full age after they were inſtructed in the principles of Chriſtian religion were admitted to baptiſm, and that but twice a year at Eaſter and Whitſontide, except upon urgent neceſſity; at which time they who were to be baptiſed were attired in white garments, exorciſed, and exſufflled with ſundry ceremonies, which I leave to the learned in Chriſtian antiquities. Id.
[n] Burn, II. 77.

ſtream,

Fig. 1. p. 170.

Fig. 7. p.

Fig. 10. p. 176.

Fig. 2. p. 171.

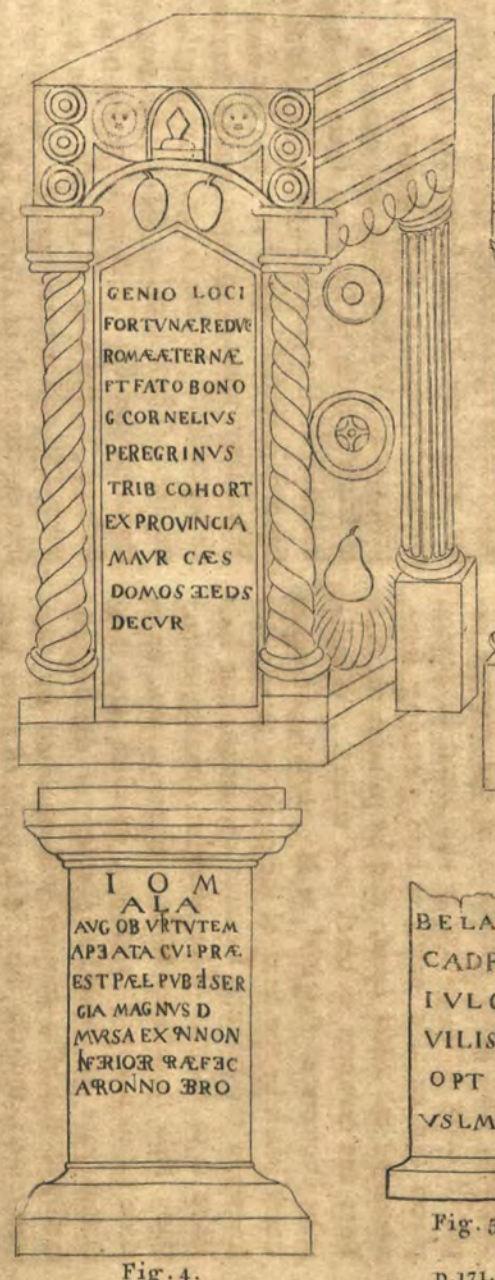


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

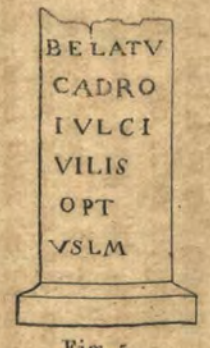


Fig. 5.
p. 171.

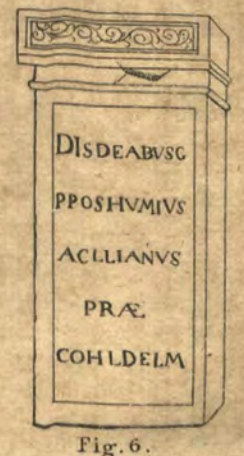


Fig. 6.

INSCRIPTIONS in CUMBERLAND.

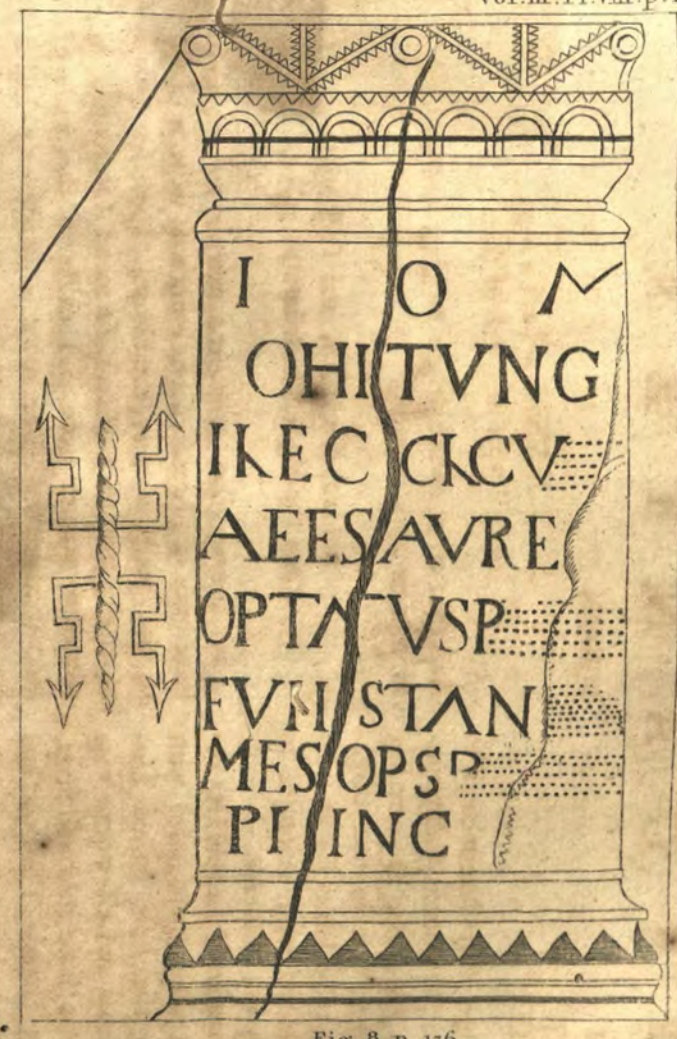


Fig. 8. p. 176.

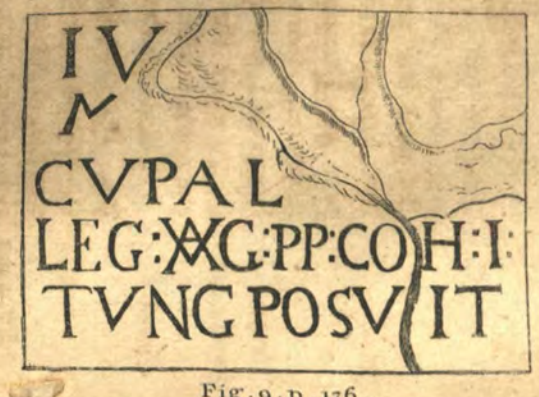
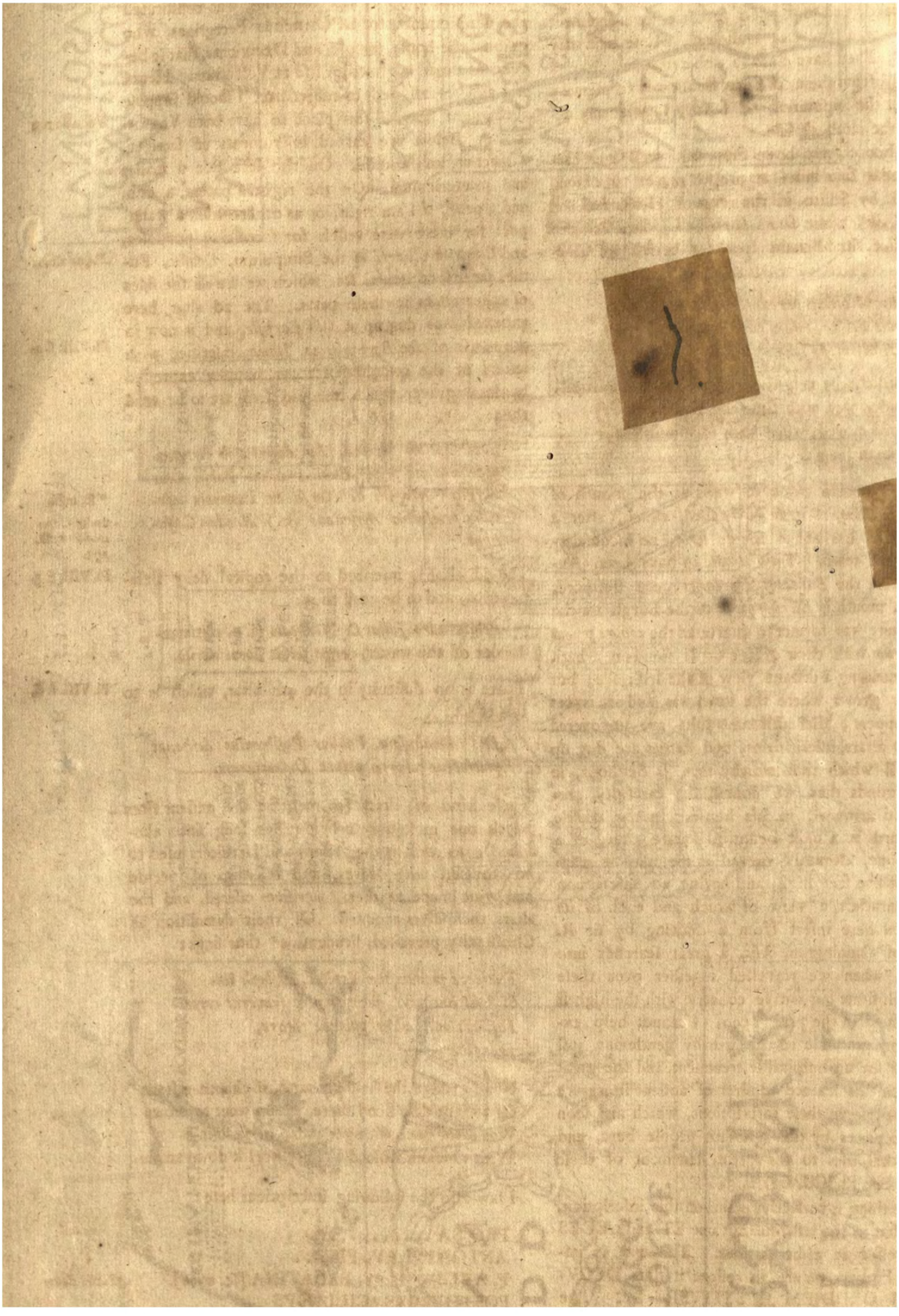


Fig. 9. p. 176.



Wirkinton. ſtream, throws itſelf into the ocean at *Wirkinton*, famous for a ſalmon fiſhery. It is now the ſeat of the antient knightly family of the *Curwens*, who derive their deſcent from Goſpatric earl of Northumberland, and took their ſurname by agreement from *Culwen*, a family of Galloway, whoſe heir they married. They have here a noble manſion like a caſtle, and from them, if I may be allowed to mention it without the imputation of vanity, I derive my deſcent by the mother's ſide.

Culwen, commonly *Curwen.*

From hence ſome have ſuppoſed a wall was carried for near four miles at proper places to defend the coaſt, by Stilico, in the reign of Honorius and Arcadius, when the Scots from Ireland infeſted this ſhore. For thus Britain ſpeaks of herſelf in Claudian [p]:

Me quoque vicinis pereuntem gentibus, inquit,
Munivit Stilico, totam cum Scotus Hibernem
Movit, & infeſto ſpumavit remige Thetis.

Me Stilicho by neighbouring nations ſore diſtreſt,
Defended well with time the Scotiſh rage
Hibernè moved, while with their hoſtile war
Old ocean foam'd.

Elen r. Irby. There ſtill remain ruins of walls at the mouth of the *Elen* or *Elne*, as it is now called, which, after a ſhort courſe, has at its ſource *Ierby*, no inconſiderable market town. This I take to have been ARBEIA, where the *Barcarii Tigrienſes* were ſtationed, and at its mouth is *Elenborough* or the Burgh on the Elen, where was formerly quartered the *cohors prima Dalmatarum* with their officer [q]. It ſtood on a high hill commanding a diſtant view of the Iriſh ſea; but corn now grows where the town was, and its traces plainly appear; the antient vaults are uncovered and many altars, inſcriptions, and ſtatues are dug up here. All which that worthy man J. Senhous, in whoſe grounds they are found, has carefully preſerved and arranged in his houſe. In the middle of the yard is a moſt beautiful ſquare altar, of a reddiſh ſtone, elegantly carved in the antient manner, about five feet high, and having an inſcription in fair characters, a view of which and each of its ſides I ſhall here inſert from a drawing by ſir R. Cotton, of Connington, knt. a great ſearcher into antiquity, when we travelled together over theſe parts to illuſtrate our native country with the higheſt entertainment in the year 1599. I cannot help expreſſing my gratitude to the worthy gentleman juſt mentioned for his hoſpitable treatment, and the great care which this learned admirer of antient literature takes to preſerve theſe inſcriptions, which are ſoon broken to pieces by the ignorant people here, and put to other uſes to the great detriment of theſe ſtudies. See Pl. VIII. fig. 2, 3.

Arbeia.

Elenborough.

Every thing is perfectly plain on this inſcription, except that in the laſt line but one ET and ÆDES are expreſſed in abbreviations. The end is imperfect. Perhaps we are to reſtore it thus DECVRIONVM ORDINEM RESTITVIT, &c. The Decuriones were in the Municipia the ſame as the Senatores at Rome and in the colonies; ſo called becauſe they diſcharged the offices of the *Curia* or Court, whence alſo they were ſtyled *Curiales*, from their conducting civil affairs *.

Decuriones.

On the upper ledge of the back part of this altar we may obſerve theſe words VOLANTII VIVAS; which give me no ſmall difficulty, nor can I make anything of them, unleſs they imply a wiſh of the Decuriones, knights, and commons, who conſtituted the Municipium, for G. Cornelius Peregrinus, who reſtored the houſe, temple, and Decuriones, that ſo beneficent a man might enjoy life at Volantium. Hence if I may be allowed to conjecture, I ſhould ſuppoſe the antient name of this place to have been VOLANTIVM. Below are carved inſtruments of ſacrifice, a hatchet, and a knife. On the left ſide a mallet and præfericulum. On the right a patera, a diſh, and a pear, if I am right, or as others think a waterpot: for theſe were veſſels for ſacrificing purpoſes, and likewiſe others, as the Simpulum, Cenſer, Futile, ſacerdotal bonet, &c. which we ſee on the ſides of other altars in theſe parts. The 2d altar here annexed was dug up at *Old Carliſle*, and is now in the houſe of the *Barbouſes* at *Ilkirk*, inſcribed with letters of the complicated form, happily expreſſed by the engraver, which it ſhould ſeem are to be read thus:

VOLANTIVM

Pagan altars.

Pl. VIII. f. 4.

*Jovi Optimo Maximo, Ala Auguſta ob virtutem appellata cui præeſt Publius Ælius Publii filius Sergia * Magnus de Murſa ex Pannonia inferiore præfectus Aproniano* (et) *Bradua Conſulibus.*

* ſc. *tribu.* under Commodus A. D. 193.

The 3d altar is inſcribed to the topical deity Belatucadrus, and to be read thus: Pl. VIII. f. 5.

Belatucadro Julius Civilis Optio (i. e. commander of the watch) *votum ſolvit libens merito.*

There is no difficulty in the 4th altar, which is to this effect: Pl. VIII. f. 6.

Dis Deabuſque Publius Poſthumius Acilianus præfectus cohortis primæ Delmatarum.

Theſe kind of altars (to mention the antient rites which our moſt holy religion has long ſince aboliſhed), as well as the victims and ſacrificers uſed to be crowned with leaves, and offerings of incenſe and wine made at them, ſacrifices offered, and the altars themſelves anointed. Of their demolition as Chriſtianity prevailed, Prudentius [r] thus ſings:

Exercere manum non pœnitet, & lapis illic
Si ſtetit antiquus, quem cingere ſueverat error
Faſciolis aut galline pulmone rigare,
Frangitur——

None grudge the helping hand, if chance a ſtone
Of antient date ſtood there, whom wont to crown
Was error once with garlands, or to ſtain
With chicken's blood. They hurl it down amain.

I ſaw alſo the following inſcriptions here:

PRO SA . . . . . .
ANTONINI AV. PII F. .
P. AVLVS P. *F. PALATINA [ſc. *tribu*]
POSTHVMIVS ACILIANVS
PRÆF. COH. I. DELMATAR.

* Publii filius.

* D. M.
INGENVI. AN. X
IVL. S IMPLEX PATER
* F. C.

* Diis manibus.

* Faciendum curavit.

* Iſid. IX. c. 4.

[p] De laudib. Stilic. II. 250.

[q] The near reſemblance of the name Elenburough with *Olenacum*, where the firſt Herculean wing lay in garriſon in the time of Theodoſius the younger, is ſome motive to think that this was that *Olenacum*; but yet I dare not affirm it. Holland.

[r]

D. M.
MORI REGIS
FILII HEREDES
EIVS SVBSTITVE
RVNT VIX A. LXX

HIC EXSEGERE FATA
..ENVS SC GERMA..
..S REGVIX. AN....
S VIX AN.....
.....IX.....

D. M.
LVCA VIX
ANN
IS XX

D. M.
IVLIA MARTIM
A, VIX AN.
XII. III D. XX H

Here is alſo to be ſeen this ſtone, handſomely carved, on which two winged Genii ſupport a wreath as below: See Pl. VIII. fig. 7. The inſcription is to be read, *Victoriae Auguſtorum Dominorum noſtrorum.*

MORICAMBE

The ſhore proceeding ſtrait from hence, preſently forms ſuch a bending winding bay, that it ſeems to be MORICAMBE, which Ptolemy places hereabouts. The ſituation and name of the place agree; for the æſtuary bends in; and *Moricambe* ſignifies in Britiſh *crooked ſea*. On this David I. king of Scotland founded *Holme*, or as it is commonly called *Holme Cultrain* abbey; and *Vulſtey* caſtle was built by the abbots in the neighbourhood to ſecure their treaſure, books, and records, from the ſudden inroads of the Scots. In this caſtle are ſaid to be concealed a prey to the moths the works of Michael Scotus, who profeſſed a religious life here about the year 1290, ſo deeply immerſed in mathematical ſtudies and ſciences, that he obtained the character of a magician with the vulgar, whoſe fooliſh credulity reported him to have wrought wonders. Below this monaſtery falls into the æſtuary the little river *Waver*, after receiving the *Wize* another little ſtream, at whoſe ſource the poor remains of an antient city ſtand as monuments that nothing in this world is exempt from the lot of mortality. This is now called by the inhabitants *Old Carliſle:* what was its antient name I know not, unleſs it was CASTRA EXPLORATORVM*. The diſtance in Antoninus (who does not take the ſhorteſt way, but recites the more conſiderable places), agrees both from Bulgium and Luguvallum. The ſituation was very convenient for diſcovering an enemy; for it ſtands on a hill of conſiderable height, affording a good view of the country all round. Certain it is, that the wing, which, for its valor, was called AVGVSTA and AVGVSTA GORDIANA was here in the time of Gordian, from the following inſcriptions which I ſaw in the neighbourhood of this place at Ilkirk:

Holme Cultrain.

Michael Scotus.

Waver r.

Wize r.

Old Carliſle.

CASTRA EXPLORATORVM.

ALA AVGVSTA

*I. O. M.
ALA. AVG. OB
*...RTVT. APPEL. CVI
PRÆEST. TIB. CL. TIB. F. P*
*IN..G..N IVSTINVS
PRAEF. FVSCIANO
II. SILANO II COS

D. M.
MABLI
NIVS SEC
VNDVS
EQVIS
ALE AVG
STE STIP.

I. O. M.
PRO SALVTE IMPERATORIS
M. ANTONI GORDIANI. P. F.
INVICTI AVG ET SABINIAE TR*
IAE TRANQVILE CONIVGI EIVS TO
TAQVE DOMV DIVIN. EORVM A-
LA AVG. GORDIA. OB VIRTVTEM
APPELLATA POSVIT: CVI PRÆEST
AEMILIVS CRISPINVS PRAEF.
EQQ. NATVS IN PRO AFRICA DE
*TVIDRO SVB CVR NONNII PH
LIPPI LEG. AVG. PROPRETO...
ATTICO ET PRETEXTATO
COSS.

*TVSDRO

From hence were brought the altars that ſtand by the road ſide at *Wigton*, having on their ſides a ſimpulum, a futile[t], a mallet, a patera, and other inſtruments of ſacrifice: but the letters are entirely worn out by time. Not far from hence was dug up by the military way a pillar of rough ſtone, now at Thoreſby, with this inſcription[u]:

Wigton.

Thoreſby.

IMP CAES
M. IVL.
PHILIPPO
PIO FELI
CI
AVG
ET M. IVL. PHI
LIPPO NOBILIS
SIMO CAES
TR. P. COS...

This was likewiſe copied for me by that moſt learned miniſter Oſwald Dikes, now preſerved in his brother T. Dike's houſe at *Wardal.*

DEO
SANCTO BELA
TVCADRO
AVRELIVS
DIATOVA* ARAE
X VOTO POSVIT
LL. MM.[x]

* For *Aram ex voto.*

Another ſimilar inſcription in honour of a topical deity has alſo been found:

DEO
CEAI IO AVR
MRTI ET MS
ERVRACIO PRO
SE ET SVIS. V. S.
LL. M.

beſides great numbers of ſmall images, ſtatues on horſes, eagles, lions, Ganimedes, and many other evidences of antiquity continually coming to light.

A little higher up runs out a ſmall cape, and below it lies a large æſtuary, called by the Scots *Solway*

* Jovi Optimo Maximo
* VIRTVT.
* FI
* INGM LING. N. Phil. Tranſ. 357.

* Concerning the Areani ſee hereafter under the Picts wall.

[t] This votive altar alſo of a rude ſtone was erected for the happy health of the emperor Gordian the 3d and his wife Furia Sabina Tranquilla and their whole family, by the troops of horſemen ſurnamed Auguſta Gordiana, when Aemilius Criſpinus, a native of Africa, governed the ſame under Nonnius Philippus, lieutenant-general of Britain, in the year of Chriſt 243, as appeareth by the conſuls therein ſpecified. Holland.

[t] Not as Gibſon reads *Fuſile*, and tranſlates it a *melter*. *Futile* he explained before an *open pot*.

[u] To the honour of Philip the emperor and his ſon who flouriſhed about the year of our Lord 248. Holland.

[x] Another ſuch inſcription was found near Brougham caſtle in later times. (Gale MS.)

frith, now dividing England and Scotland as formerly the Roman province and the Picts. On this little cape ſtands that antient town BLATVM BVLGIVM (perhaps from the Britiſh word *Bulch*, which ſignifies ſeparation or diviſion), from which Antoninus as from the furtheſt point and boundary of the province begins his Itinera through Britain. The inhabitants now call it *Bulneſſe*, and it is a very mean village, though it has a fortification, and as evidences of antiquity, beſides traces of ſtreets and ruined walls, a harbour filled up, and a road ſaid to have run hence along the coaſt to *Elenborrow*. A mile beyond this, as may be ſeen by the foundations when the tide is out, begin thoſe famous Roman works the Vallum and Wall, formerly the boundary of the Roman province, erected to keep out the barbarians, who, in theſe parts, were continually, as a writer ſays [y], barking at the Roman empire. I was at firſt ſurpriſed at their raiſing ſuch great fortifications here, when there is ſo large an æſtuary for near eight miles; but I find now, that when the tide is out the water is ſo low, that robbers and marauders might eaſily ford over. The roots of trees, covered with ſand, at a little diſtance from the ſhore, and often uncovered by the wind at ebb tide, prove that the form of this coaſt has undergone an alteration. I know not whether it is worth while to mention here the ſtories of ſubterraneous trees without branches frequently dug up here, diſcovered by the dew, which is obſerved never to fall on the ground under which they lie.

BLATVM BVLGIVM.

Bulneſſe.

Beginning of the Wall.

Subterraneous trees.

Lower down on the ſame frith, more inland, is *Drumbough* caſtle, formerly belonging to the lords *Dacre*, and antiently a Roman ſtation. Some, contrary to all diſtance, will have it to have been CASTRA EXPLORATORVM. There was alſo another Roman ſtation, which has now changed its name to *Burgh upon ſands*, whence the neighbouring country is called the *Barony of Burgh*, which *Meſchines* lord of Cumberland gave to Robert de *Trivers*, and from him it came to the *Morvilles*, of whom the laſt Hugh left a daughter, who, by her ſecond huſband Thomas de *Molton* had Thomas *Molton*, lord of this place, whoſe ſon Thomas, by marriage with the heireſs of Hubert de *Vaulx*, added *Gilleſland* to his other eſtates, all which came at length to Ranulph de *Dacre* by marriage with Maud *Molton*. But nothing has rendered this little town ſo remarkable as the immature death of Edward I. who here ended his days after triumphing over all his enemies: a moſt renowned monarch, in whoſe gallant ſoul the ſpirit of God found an abode worthy of it to match the ſtate of royalty not only with courage and wiſdom, but with perſonal comelineſs and dignity of body; and whom fortune in the prime of life exerciſed in many wars and moſt difficult events of ſtate, while ſhe was training him for the Britiſh ſceptre, which, after he came to the crown, he ſo managed by the reduction of Wales and conqueſt of Scotland, that he may juſtly be accounted one of the glories of Britain.

Drumburgh c.

Burgh on Sands.

1307.

Morvilles called *de Burgh upon Sands.*

Liber Inq.

Below this *Burgh*, in the frith itſelf, the inhabitants ſay the Scots and Engliſh fleets engaged, and, on the retreat of the tide [z] their cavalry, which ſeems as extraordinary as what Pliny [a] relates with aſtoniſhment of a ſimilar place in Caramania. This frith is called *Solway frith* by both nations from *Solway* a Scotch town on it. But Ptolemy more properly calls it ITVNA. For the noble river *Eiden*, which waters Weſtmoreland and the inner parts of this county, pours the largeſt quantity of water into it, ſtill mindful of the obſtruction it met with from the heaps of Scottiſh bodies in 1216 drowned in it in their return from England loaded with ſpoil, when it whelmed that band of marauders in its ſtream *.

Solway frith.

ITVNA.

Eiden r.

The river Ituna, or Eiden, in its way to this county, receives from the weſt the river *Eimot* from the lake *Ulſe* before-mentioned, near whoſe bank, on the little river *Dacor*, ſtands *Dacre* caſtle, well known to us for giving name to the family of the barons *Dacre* [b], and mentioned by Bede [c] as having in his time a monaſtery, as alſo by Malmsbury [d], becauſe Conſtantine, king of Scotland, and Eugenius, king of Cumberland, there put themſelves and their kingdoms under the protection of Athelſtan the Saxon.

Eimot r.

Ulſewater.

Dacre c.

Barons *Dacre.*

Not much higher, and but a little way from the confluence of the *Eimot* and *Loder*, where is a round fortification called by the inhabitants *Arthur's table* [e], ſtands *Penrith*, q. d. if derived from the Britiſh language, *Red Head*, or *Hill*: for the ſoil and the ſtones of which it is built are of a red colour; but it is commonly called *Perith*. It is a ſmall market town of ſome note, defended on the weſt by a royal caſtle, repaired t. Henry VI. with the ruins of the neighbouring Roman fort called *Maburg*, has a very handſome church, a ſpacious market place, with a wooden market houſe for the uſe of thoſe who aſſemble there, adorned with bears and ragged ſtaffs, the arms of the earls of Warwick. It belonged formerly to the biſhops of Durham, but biſhop Anthony Bec growing inſolent through his exceſſive wealth, Edward I. as we read in the regiſter of Durham "took from him "Werk in Tividale, Perith, and the church of Si-"mondburne." For the uſe, however, of the town, W. Stricland, biſhop of Carliſle, of a famous family in theſe parts, cut, at his own expence, a chanel from *Pete-rill*, a rivulet, on whoſe bank is *Plumpton park* [f], a large park appropriated by the kings of England antiently for deer, but wiſely diſpoſed of by Henry VIII. for men's habitations, being almoſt on the borders of England and Scotland. Near this I ſaw the great remains of a ruined town, which they, from its neighbourhood, called *Old Perith*, and I ſhould think PETRIANÆ. That the Ala Petriana was here appears from a fragment of an old inſcription erected by Ulpius Trajanus, a veteran of the Ala Petriana, which, together with others that I copied here, I have ſubjoined:

Arthur's table.

Penrith.

Old Perith.

PETRIANAE.

D. M.
AICETVOS MATER
VIXIT A* XXXXV
ET LATTIO FIL. VIX
A XII. LIMISIVS
CONIV. ET FILIAE
PIENTISSIMIS
POSVIT.

* annos.

* Hiſt. Mailros.

[y] Ammianus Marcellinus.

[z] *reverſo æſtu*, when the title *came in*. G. which would make the battle a real wonder, whereas there was nothing extraordinary in their fighting on the ſands at the *ebb*. H. *reverſo* is *into the ſea*.

[a] N. H. VI. 26. [b] See a more particular account of them in Hurſtmonceaux, c. Suſſex, vol. I. 202.

[c] E. H. IV. 22. Lel. Coll. II. 152. [d] de geſt. reg. Ang. II. 27. b. [e] See before in Weſtmoreland, p. 162.

[f] antiently called *Haia* de Plumpton or the *Incloſure* of Plumpton.

. . . . . .
GADVNO
VLP. TRAI
EM. AL. PET
MARTIVS
* F. P. C.

* faciendum procuravit.

D. M.
FL. MARTIO SEN
IN *C. CARVETIOR
QVESTORIO
VIXIT AN XXXXV
MARTIOLA FILIA ET
HERES PONEN
*. . . . . CVRAVIT.

* cohorte.

* dum.

D. M. CROTILO GERMANVS VIX
ANIS XXVI GRECA VIX ANIS IIII
VINDI CIANVS * FRA. ET FIL. TIT. PO.

* fratri & filiæ titulum posuit.

The Eden, having now received the Eimot, runs by obscure villages and castles northward through both *Salkelds*. At the lesser stands a kind of circle of 77 stones, each ten feet high, and before them at the entrance a single one 15 feet high. The common people hereabouts call this *Long Megg*, and the rest *her daughters*, and within the circle are two heaps of stones, under which they say the bodies of the slain were buried. And indeed it is probable enough that this is a monument of some victory.

Great and Little Salkeld.

Long Megg, and her daughters.

From hence the Eden runs by *Kirk Oswald*, dedicated to St. Oswald, formerly the property of that Hugh *Morvill*, who, with his accomplices, murdered Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, in memory of which fact the sword which he then used was long preserved here; thence by *Armanthwayte*, a castle of the *Skeltons*: *Corby*, a castle of the noble and antient family of the *Salkelds*, which received great addition of wealth by marriage with the heiress of *Rosgill*: *Wetherall*, formerly a small monastery cell to the abbey of St. Mary at York, where are certain cells cut out of a rock for places of retreat[f]. Thence by *Warwic*, which I take to be VIROSIDVM, where the 6th cohort of the Nervii was formerly stationed on the wall against the Picts and Scots, and in the last age a strong stone bridge was built at the expence of the *Salkelds* and *Richmonds*: *Linstock*, a castle of the bishops of Carlisle, in the barony of *Crosby*, which barony Waltheof, son of earl Gospatric and lord of *Allerdale*, gave to the church of Carlisle, and which I take to be called by contraction from OLENACVM. For that place seems to have been on the wall where the first Ala Herculea served against the barbarians. Eden, now ready to discharge itself into its frith, receives two rivers at once, the *Peterill* and the *Caud*, which run almost parallel to each other from the south. On the Peterill, besides PETRIANAE beforementioned, stands *Greistocke*, formerly a castle of the sometime illustrious family, which derive their descent from one Ranulph *Fitz Walter*, of whose descendants William de *Graystock* married Mary daughter and coheir of Roger de *Merley*, lord of *Morpath*, by whom she had a son John, who, having no issue, obtained leave of Edward I. to convey his estate to his aunt's son Ranulph de *Granthorpe*, son of William, whose posterity, after having been long very considerable, became extinct about the reign of Henry VII. and their estate passed by marriage to the barons Dacre: but the two heiresses general of the last baron Dacre were married to the sons of Thomas Howard, late duke of Norfolk.

Armanthwayte. *Corby.*

Wetheral.

VIROSIDVM. *Warwic.*

Linstock.

OLENACVM.

Peterill and *Caud* rivers.

Graystock.

On the Caude, besides the copper mines at *Caudebeck*, is *Highyate*, a castle of the Richmonds, and a neat castle of the bishops of Carlisle, called *The Rose Castle*, which also seems to have been CONGAVATA, where the second cohort of the Lergi kept guard; for *Congavata* signifies in British the *valley on the Gavata*, now contracted into *Caude*. But the precise situation of this place I cannot yet point out.

Copper mines. *Caudebec.* *Highyate.* *Rose Castle.* CONGAVATA.

Between the confluence of these rivers in the best and by far most pleasant spot, stands the very antient city of *Carlisle*, defended on the north by the Eden, on the east by the *Peterill*, on the west by the *Caude*, and besides all these natural fortifications with strong stone walls, a castle, and a *citadel*, as it is called. It is of a somewhat oblong form running from west to east. On the west is the castle of considerable extent, which, by his arms, appears to have been repaired by Richard III. Almost in the centre of the city rises the cathedral church, whose upper part is of modern erection in a handsome style, but the lower part much older. On the east the citadel built and fortified by king Henry VIII. serves for a defence. The Romans and Britans called this place LVGV-VALLVM and LVGV-BALLIVM, or LVGV-BALLVM[g], the Saxons, according to Bede *Luell*[h]. Ptolomy, as some think LEVCOPIBIA, Nennius *Caer Lualid*, the silly prophecies of the Britons *Duball's City*, we *Carlile*, and modern Latin writers *Carleolum*. For our historians all agree that Luguballia and Carleolum were the same. In tracing its etymology, what infinite pains have been taken by our countryman Leland[i], who at last was forced to believe that the Eden was called *Lug*, and that *Ballum* comes from *vallis*, thus making *Lugu-vallum*, the *valley* on the *Lug*. If I may be allowed to offer a conjecture, I should suppose *Vallum*, and *Vallia* derived from the well known Roman military Vallum, which runs be-the city, it being called by Antoninus LVGV-VALLVM AD VALLVM. This Picts wall afterwards erected on the Vallum of Severus is still visible at *Stanwicks*, a little village, a little beyond the river Eden, over which is now a wooden bridge, and crosses the river overagainst the castle, where in the bed of the river are still remains of it, huge stones. Pomponius Mela[k] tells us, that *Lugus* or *Lucus* signified a *tower* among the antient Celts, who spoke the same language with the Britans. What Antoninus calls LVGO AVGVSTI he names TVRRIS AVGVSTI, so that *Lugo-vallum* is and signifies the *tower* or *fort on the wall*. If the French had derived from this source *Lugdunum* quasi *the tower on the hill*, and *Lucotecia* † (for so the antients called what we call Lutetia) quasi *fair tower*, as the words mean in British, they would have perhaps formed a better etymology than that which derives the latter from *Lutum* (clay), the former from *Lugdus*, a fabulous king. That this was a place of consequence under the Romans ap-

CARLISLE.

LUGUVALLUM.

Lugus or *Lucus*, its meaning among the antient Gauls and Britans.

Lugdunum, *Lucotetia*, or *Lutitia* in France.

* E. H. IV. c. 27.

† The old Itinerary lately published says, that Lugdunum signifies *desideratus mons*, a desirable mountain.

[f] In this dangerous country. H.

[g] Luguvallium Ant. *Luguvalum* Rav. Lagubami. Ib. Vat. Lugabalia. Malmsb. Legubalia. Flor. Wor.

[h] Vit. Cuthb. c. 27. [i] Com. in Cygn. Cantio v. Luguballia.

pears

pears plainly from the various evidences of antiquity frequently dug up, and its great renown at that time. Even after the ravages of the Picts and Scots it preſerved ſome of its antient ſplendour and was accounted a city. For A. D. 619, Egfrid king of Northumberland, gave it to S. Cuthbert in the following words[l]: "I have given alſo the city called "Luguballia with 15 miles round it." At which time it was alſo walled in. "The townſpeople," ſays Bede[m], "brought Cuthbert to ſee the walls of "the city, and a fountain in it built in an extra-"ordinary manner by the Romans." That ſaint, according to the regiſter of Durham, "ſettled there "a congregation of nuns, and appointed an abbeſs, "and founded ſchools there." It was afterwards greatly ruined by the Danes, and lay buried in its aſhes near 200 years, till it began to recover itſelf under the favour of king William Rufus, who erected new buildings in it, built the caſtle, and ſettled a colony firſt of Flemings (whom he afterwards prudently removed into Wales) and then of the Southern Engliſh. "Then," as Malmeſbury[n] writes, "was "diſcovered a Roman Salon or Triclinium of ſtone, "arched over, unhurt by time or fire, having in "front this inſcription: MARII VICTORIAE." Some have ſuppoſed this Marius to be Arviragus the Britan: others contend for his being that Marius who was elected emperor in oppoſition to Gallienus, and is reported by hiſtorians to have been ſo ſtrong, that inſtead of veins in his fingers he had ſinews[o]. I am told, however, that ſome copies inſtead of MARII VICTORIAE have MARTI VICTORI, which perhaps may be more approved by other critics and come nearer the truth. Luguballia being now grown populous, had, as we learn from our writers, its own earl or more properly lord, Radulphus *Meſchines* or de *Micenis*, from whom deſcended the earls of Cheſter, and being at the ſame time advanced by Henry I. to an epiſcopal ſee had for its firſt biſhop Athulphus. This the monks of Durham ſay was prejudicial to their church. "When "Ranulphus, ſay they, biſhop of Durham, was ba-"niſhed, and the church had no defender, certain "biſhops united Carleil and Tividale to their dioceſes." How the Scots made themſelves maſters of this city in the reign of Stephen, and Henry II. recovered it, how Henry III. committed the caſtle of *Carliſle*, and the earldom to Robert de *Vipont*, how A. D. 1292, it was deſtroyed by fire, together with the cathedral and ſuburbs, how Robert *Brus* of Scotland A. D. 1315, beſieged it in vain, and many other particulars are related at large in our hiſtories[p]. It may not, however, be amiſs to add two inſcriptions which I ſaw here; the firſt in the houſe of Thomas Aglionby near the citadel, but of the more barbarous age:

DIIS MANIBV
S MARCI TROIANI
AVGVSTINIANI TVM* FA
CIENDVM CVRAVIT
A FEL. AMILLVSIMA
CONIVX* KARISS

* Tumulum.

* Cariſſima.

Near which is alſo the figure of a horſeman in armour with a ſpear. The other in a larger and fairer character is in the garden of Thomas Middleton:

LEG. VI.
VIC. P. F.
G. P. R. F.

which I read *Legio Sexta, Victrix, Pia, Felix.* The reſt I leave to others to explain.

Andrew Harcla, earl of *Carliſle.*

Tho. Aventbury.

The only earl of Carliſle was Andrew de *Harcla*, whom king Edward II. to borrow the words of the original record, "for his good and faithful ſervice "againſt Thomas earl of Lancaſter and his adhe-"rents in ſubduing the king's enemies and ſub-"jects, and bringing them priſonors to the king, "inveſted with the rank and title of earl of Carliſle "by girding on his ſword." He afterwards traiterouſly and baſely broke his engagements to his country and ſovereign, and, being taken, ſuffered the ignominy due to his treaſon, "being degraded "by having his ſpurs chopt off with a hatchet, his belt "ungirt, his boots and gloves pulled off, and being "then drawn, hanged, beheaded and quartered."

I ſhall now take my leave of Luguballia (which ſtands in 20° 31″ of longitude and 54° 55″ north latitude), with theſe lines of J. Johnſton in praiſe of it.

CARLEOLUM

Romanis quondam ſtatio tutiſſima ſignis,
Ultimaque Auſonidum meta laboſque ducum,
E ſpecula late vicinos proſpicit agros,
Hinc ciet & pugnas, arcet & inde metus.
Gens acri ingenio, ſtudiis aſperrima belli,
Doctaque bellaci figere tela manu.
Scotorum reges quondam tenuere beati;
Nunc iterum priſcis additur imperiis.
Quid, Romane putas extrema hic limina mundi?
Mundum retro alium ſurgere nonne vides?
Sit vidiſſe ſatis: docuit nam Scotica virtus
Immenſis animis hic poſuiſſe modum.

CARLISLE

Of yore the Roman army's ſafe retreat,
Bound of their conqueſts and their chieftain's toils,
She views the extenſive country from her height,
Alarms, defends, and ſeizes on the ſpoils.
Her active ſons enur'd to martial feat,
And ſkill'd to hurl the javelin at the foe,
She once the Scottiſh happy monarchs' ſeat,
Now to her former ſov'reigns back muſt go.
In vain the Roman boaſts that erſt he found
Earth's limit here. See other worlds ariſe
To mock his diſtant view. Ambition's bound
By Scottiſh valour fixt unalter'd lies.

Croſſing the Eden now one ſees *Rowcliff* near the bank, a little caſtle, built by the lords *Dacres* not long ſince for the defence of their property. Above this the two rivers *Eſk* and *Leven* fall with united ſtreams with one common mouth as it were into Eden frith. The Eſk comes from Scotland, but for ſome miles owns itſelf a ſubject of England, and receives the river *Kirſop*, where the Engliſh and Scots lately ſeparated not ſo much by the river as their mutual fears gave ample proof of the great qualities of both nations. On this river where the little village of *Netherby* preſents to view a few poor cottages are ſuch extraordinary and conſiderable re-

Rowcliffe.

Netherby.

[l] See in Sim. Dunelm. p. 5. inter x Script. the donation at large.
[m] Vit. Cuthb. c. 27. [n] De geſt. pont III. Ptol. [o] Treb. Pollio in vit. ejus
[p] John de Everſden. He was monk of St. Edmund's Bury, and ſent as proxy for the abbot to the parliament at Carliſle 1307, and died 1336. His Chronicle remains in MS. among the Norfolk MSS. in the Heralds college. Tanner, Bib. Brit. 271.

mains

mains of an antient city, that together with the name of the river which runs by it, lead one to ſuſpect that here was ÆSICA, where the Tribune of the firſt cohort of Aſtures antiently kept guard againſt the barbarians. Here lives at preſent the head of the family of the *Grayhams*, diſtinguiſhed by its valour among the borderers: and in the wall of the houſe may be read this inſcription, erected in memory of the emperor Hadrian by the Legio II. Auguſta:

ÆSICA.

The *Grahams*.

IMP. CAES. TRA.
HADRIANO
AVG
LEG. II. AVG. F.

Liddel caſtle and barony.

Where the river *Lidd* falls into the Eſk was formerly, as I have been told, *Liddel*, a caſtle and barony of the Eſtotevilles, who "held lands in Cornage "which earl Ranulph gave to Turgis Brundas," as we find in an antient inquiſition; but from Eſtoteville it came by inheritance to the *Wakes*, and by them to the earls of Kent[q]; but John earl of Kent, gave it to king Edward III. and king Richard II. to John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter. Beyond this river Eſk the country for ſome miles is accounted part of England, in which is *Sollom-moſſe*, famous for the number of Scottiſh nobles taken priſoners A. D. 1543, when the Scots intending to attack Thomas Wharton, lord warden of the Marches, no ſooner found the king had transferred his command to Oliver Sincler, in preference to them, than they reſented this affront as they ſuppoſed it, to their own diſgrace and ruin, breaking their ranks, and throwing the whole army into confuſion. The Engliſh ſeeing this from higher ground immediately attacked and routed them, made many priſoners, who flung down their arms and ſurrendered themſelves to the Engliſh and moſs troopers on the borders with an inconſiderable loſs of men on either ſide; which threw king James V. of Scotland into ſuch deſpondency that he broke his heart. The country hereabouts is called *Batable ground*, becauſe in debate between the Engliſh and Scots. The people on both ſides, like borderers, are an active, crafty, and light ſort of ſoldiery, and expert in ſkirmiſhing. The Leven and other river before-mentioned, riſing in the very border of the two kingdoms, paſſes by nothing remarkable except *Beucaſtle*, as it is commonly called, a royal caſtle in a waſte tract with a garriſon. In the public records it is written *Buethcaſtle*, whence its name ſhould ſeem to be derived from that *Bueth*, who about the time of Henry I. was a ſort of abſolute lord in theſe parts. Certain it is that in the reign of Edward III. it was the property of John baron de *Strivelin*[r], who married the daughter and coheireſs of Adam de *Swinborn*. In the church almoſt ruined lies this old inſcription, brought from ſome other place, and ſerving as a grave-ſtone:

Lideſdal.

1 R. II.

Sollom moſs.

Battle of *Sollom moſs* 1542.

Batable ground.

Leven r.

Beucaſtle.

Baron *Strivelin*.

LEG. II. AVG.
FECIT.

In the church-yard is a croſs near 20 feet high, of one ſtone, neatly wrought, and having an inſcription, but the letters too much conſumed by time to be legible. But the croſs itſelf being chequered like the arms of the family of *Vaulx* makes it probable that it was their work.

More to the ſouth and weſt inland lies the barony of *Gilleſland*, a ſmall tract, ſo full of rivulets, called *Gilles*, that I ſhould ſuppoſe it to have taken its name from them, had I not read in the regiſter of Lanercoſt church, that one *Gill*, ſon of Bueth, who in a charter of Henry II. is alſo called Gilbert, antiently held it, and probably left his name to it[s]. Through this the wall or rampart of Severus, that nobleſt monument in Britain, runs almoſt ſtrait from Carliſle, eaſt through the village of *Stanwicks*, *Scalby*, formerly a caſtle of the *Tilliols*, a family of renown in theſe parts, from whom it came to the *Pickerings*; and from thence the little river *Cambec* paſſes under the wall, on whoſe banks the barons *Dacre* built the little caſtle of *Aſkerton*, where the warden or *land-ſergeant* of Gilleſland has a garriſon. Below the wall it falls into the river *Irthing*, where is *Irthington*, a *capital manor* as they call it of this barony of Gilleſland, and here at *Caſtle ſteed* are to be ſeen great ruins. Near it is *Brampton*, a mean market-town, which I take for BREMETVRACVM *ad lineam valli*, being ſcarce a mile from the wall, where antiently was ſtationed the 1ſt cohort of the Tungri from Germany, and in the decline of the Roman empire under the Dux Britanniarum a *Cuneus Armaturarum*. Theſe were horſe completely armed, but whether theſe Armaturæ were *duplares* or *ſimplares*, Vegetius[t] leaves uncertain. The former, according to the ſtyle of that time, was ſo called from having a double, and other from having only ſingle allowance of proviſion[u]. Nor muſt I omit that at Brampton is a high hill fortified at the top with a ditch and called *The Mote*, commanding an extenſive proſpect over the country below. Under this and at *Caſtle ſteeds*, q. d. *Caſtle place*, as alſo at *Trederman* were found theſe inſcriptions, which the right hon. lord William *Howard* of *Naworth*, 3d ſon of the moſt noble Thomas duke of Norfolk, and an attentive and learned ſearcher into venerable antiquity, who poſſeſſes eſtates hereabouts in right of his wife, ſiſter and coheir of the laſt baron *Dacre*, copied for me with his own hand: See Pl. VIII. fig. 8. The following there alſo in an antient hypocauſt, in which the name of the Legatus Auguſti and Propretor in Britain is unfortunately loſt: See Pl. VIII. fig. 9.

Gilleſland barony.

Stanwicks. *Scalby*.

Aſkerton.

Irthington.

Caſtleſteed. *Brampton*. BREMETVRACVM.

Cohors 1 Tungror.

Armaturæ.

Caſtle ſteeds

Near Brampton runs the little river *Gelt*, on whoſe bank on a rock called *Helbeck* is this imperfect inſcription, cut by the Vexillatio of the Legio II. Auguſta probably an Optio placed under the Proprætor Agricola with others which time has robbed us of: See Pl. VIII. fig. 10. On the ſame rock are theſe words in a later character:

Gelt r.

OFICIVꝰ ROꝰANORVꝰ.[x]

Here the Gelt empties itſelf into the river *Irthing* which runs with rapidity and noiſe by *Naworth* caſtle, now belonging to William Howard beforementioned, who is repairing it, lately the barons *Dacre*, the laſt of whom dying a few years ago under age, his uncle Leonard who choſe rather to carry on a war with his ſovereign than a ſuit about the eſtate with his nieces, ſeized this caſtle, and levied a body of rebels againſt his prince, which lord

Naworth c.

[q] *Of the blood royal.* H.
[r] Sir John of Strivelin, a baron. Id.
[s] Of the owners of this ſee in Hurſt Monceaux, v. I. 202.
[t] Veget. II. 7.
[u] *annonas.*
[x] Q. if not intended for *opificium Romanorum* by ſome monk.

Hunſdon, the warden, with the garriſon of Berwic, eaſily diſperſed with great ſlaughter and diſorder, Leonard himſelf eſcaping by flight. This laſt circumſtance proved the ſecurity of their chief. Nearer the wall is *Lanercoſt*, a priory founded by R. de *Vaulx* lord of Gilleſland, and on the wall *Burd Oſwald*. Below this laſt, where the Picts wall croſſes the river Irthing on arches, was the ſtation of the cohors prima Ælia Dacorum, at a place now called *Willoford*, as appears from the Notitia, and from ſeveral altars dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus by the ſaid cohort, of which I ſhall ſubjoin the following though almoſt defaced by time:

Lanercoſt ab.

Burd Oſwald.

Jovi Optimo Maximo Horſl. XI.

I. O. M.
COH. 1. AEL.
DAC. CVI...
PRAE.....
IG.....
.....
.....

I. O. M.
OH 1 AEL. DA
C...C..A GETA
IREL SAVRNES
.....
.....
.....

Horſl. X.

I. O. M.
CoH 1. AEL
DAC. C. P.
STATV LON
GINVS, TRIB.

PRO SALVTE
D. N. MAXIMANO
*FOR.....CAE
VA.....
.....
.....OAED

*Fortiſſimo Cæſari.

Horſl. XVI.

LEG. VI
VIC. P. F.
F.

I. O. M.
COHI. AEL. DAC.
TETRICIANO RO
...C. P. P. LVTIC
.....VS. DESIG
NATVS
TRIB.

I. O. M.
COH. I. AEL
DAC. GORD.
ANA. C. P. EST.

I. O. M.
..H. I. AEL. DAC.
...C. PRAEESI..
....FLIVS FA
...S. TRIB...
....PETVO.....
....COS.....

Lords of *Gilleſland* from an old miſſal.

The firſt lord of this Gilleſland that I have met with is William * *Meſchines*[y], brother of Radulphus lord of Cumberland (not that William who was brother of Ranulph earl of Cheſter, from whom deſcended Ranulph de *Ruelent*, but brother of Radulphus) who could not however wreſt it from the Scots. For Gill ſon of Bueth held the greateſt part of it by force of arms. After his death king Henry II. beſtowed it on Hubert de *Vaux*, whoſe arms are chequè Arg. and G. His ſon Robert founded and endowed Lanercoſt priory. But after a few years the eſtate was transferred by marriage to the *Moltons*, and from them by a daughter to Ranulph lord *Dacre*, whoſe poſterity have continued to flouriſh to the preſent time.

Having thus in a manner perluſtrated the coaſt and interior parts of Cumberland, the eaſt part though thin, hungry, and waſte, remains to be viſited. It affords only the ſources of *South Tine* in a ſwampy ſoil, and a Roman way eight yards broad, paved with ſtones, and called the *Maiden way*, leading from Weſtmorland, and at the confluence of the little river *Alon* with the *Tine* before-mentioned on the gentle ſlope of a hill are traces of a very large old town, defended on the north by four ramparts, and on the weſt by two[z]. *Whitley* caſtle is the preſent name of this place, in proof of whoſe antiquity remains this imperfect inſcription, in abreviated and complicated characters, by which we learn, that the 3d cohort of the Nervii erected there a palace to the emperor Antoninus ſon of Severus:

Maidenway.

Whitley c.

IMP. CAES. Lucii Septimi Severi Ara-
BICI. ADIABENICI PARTHICI,
MAX. FIL. DIVI ANTONINI Pii Germanici
SARMA. NEP. DIVI ANTONINI PII PRON.
DIVI HADRIANI ABN. DIVI TRAIANI
PARTH. ET DIVI NERVÆ ADNEPOTI.
M. AVRELIO ANTONINO PIO
FEL. AVG. GERMANICO PONT. MAX.
TR. POT.. X.. IMP.... COS. IIII. P. P....
PRO PIETATE AEDE.....VOTO..
COMMVNI CVRANTE.....
.....LEGATO AVG.
PR..COH. III. NERVIO.....
RVM...G. R. POS.

As the 3d cohort of the Nervii was ſtationed here, and by the Notitia is placed at ALIONE, and by Antoninus at ALONE, and the little river that runs by this place is called *Alne*, we may with great probability ſuppoſe this place to have been ALONE, though not with abſolute certainty, ſince the ravages of time and war have almoſt obliterated all memory of it.

ALONE.

In the decline of the Roman empire in Britain, though this county was miſerably harraſſed by the Scots and Picts, it long preſerved the original Britans for its inhabitants, and fell late into the power of the Saxons. But when the Saxon government was ſubverted by the Daniſh wars, it had princes of its own, ſtyled kings of Cumberland, till the year 946, at which time as Matthew of Weſtminſter informs us[a], "king Edmund, aſſiſted by Lewellin king "of Demetia, plundered Cumberland of all its "wealth, and having put out the eyes of the two "ſons of Dunmail king of that province, gave the "kingdom to Malcolm king of Scotland, to hold of "him and to defend the north parts of England "from the invaſion of enemies by ſea and land." From that time the eldeſt ſons of the kings of Scotland were for a long while ſtyled governors of Cum-

Kings of *Cumberland*.

* R. Cooke, Clarenceux, calls him *Ralph*, as do the regiſters of Fountain and Holm abbies.

[y] But of him more in my Annals. H.

[z] *ſeſcuplo.* H.. G. Ainſworth, one and an half.

[a] P. 366.

berland, both under the Saxons and Danes. But when England ſubmitted to the Normans, this part of it alſo came into their power, and fell to the ſhare of Radulph de *Meſchines*, whoſe eldeſt ſon Ranulph was lord of Cumberland, and in right of his mother and by favour of the king earl of Cheſter. King Stephen to gratify the Scots reſtored it to them to be holden of him and the kings of England. But his ſucceſſor Henry II. finding this liberality of Stephen likely to prove prejudicial to himſelf and kingdom, demanded Northumberland, Cumberland, and Weſtmorland, of the Scots. "The Scottiſh "king, as Neubrigenſis[b] relates, wiſely conſidering "that the king of England had the advantage in this "demand both by ſtrength of arms and juſtice of "claim, though he might have alledged the oath "which he was ſaid to have taken to his grandfather "David when he received knighthood from him, "honeſtly reſtored the borders aforeſaid upon de-"mand, and in return received from him the county "of Huntingdon, to which he had an antient right."

Earls of *Cumberland.*

Before the time of Henry VIII. there were no earls of Cumberland. He created[c] Henry *Clifford*, deſcended from the lords *Vipont*, firſt earl of Cumberland, who by Margaret daughter of Henry *Percy* earl of Northumberland, had Henry[d] 2d earl, who by his firſt wife daughter of Charles *Brandon* duke of Suffolk, had Margaret counteſs of Derby, by his 2d wife daughter of lord *Dacre of Gilleſland*, two ſons George and Francis. George, the 3d earl, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſea-ſervice indefatigable and brave, and died 1605[e], leaving an only daughter Anne[f]. He was ſucceeded by his brother Francis 4th earl, who diſcovers an ambition to equal the virtues of ſuch anceſtors[g].

This county contains 58 pariſh churches beſides chapels.

[b] II. 4.
[c] 1523. 15 H. VIII. He died 34 H. VIII. buried at Appleby or Skipton. Dugd. Bar. I. 344.
[d] died 1569, 12 Eliz. buried at Skipton. Ib. 345. See before, p. 41, 42.
[e] buried at Skipton. Ib.
[f] now counteſs of Dorſet. H.
[g] As for the Wardens of the Weſt Marches againſt Scotland in this county, which were noblemen of ſpecial truſt, I need to ſay nothing, when as by the Union of both kingdoms under one head that office is now determined. Id.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Cumberland is in length from the Peel of Fouldry on the ſouth to the north near Langford above 70 miles, and in breadth from Allenby on the weſt to Newbiggin bridge on the eaſt 30 miles and upwards, 230 in circumference, contains about 1,040,000 acres, about 20,000 houſes, and near 100,000 inhabitants. It is divided (as Weſtmorland, and for the ſame reaſon), into five wards, in which are eight market and two borough towns, and 58 pariſhes[a].

" The lenght of Cumbreland by the ſhore is from " a water called Dudden, the which devideth Fur- " neſland from Cumbreland onto a lytle water or " mere called *Polt Roſſe*, the which devideth the " county of Northumbreland on the eaſt ſide from " Cumbreland. The bredeth of Cumbreland is " from a water called Emot that divideth on the " ſouth ſide on the one part Cumbreland from " Weſtmorland until he enter into the river of " Edon two miles from Pereth by eaſt, and ſo on " the eaſt ſide of Edon unto a broke called ..... " the which divideth likewiſe Cumbreland from Weſt- " merland unto the ryver of Eſke in the north ſide, " the which divideth Cumbreland from the bata- " ble ground until it come to the arm of the ſe " which divideth England from Scotland[b]."

Copeland *barony.*

The great barony of *Copeland* lies between the rivers Darwent and Dudden and the ſea, and was granted by Ranulph de Meſchines to his brother William, who ſeated himſelf at *Egremont* caſtle, and cauſed the name of the barony to be changed from Copeland to Egremont, which it retains to this day[c].

Egremont.

Within this great barony and foreſt are divers manors and knights' fees, manors of themſelves holden of this caſtle. Of theſe is *Milium*, q. d. *Meol holme*, being a plain ground running with a ſharp point into the ſea. It belonged to the Huddleſtones from the reign of Henry III. and William, the laſt male heir of that family, at his death left two daughters, the elder whereof married ſir Hedworth Williamſon, of Monkwearmouth in the county palatine of Durham, bart. and perpetual high-ſheriff of that county under the biſhop; and the younger daughter having only a legacy in money and no part of the eſtate, the ſame was ſold to ſir James Lowther, bart. (now earl of Lonſdale), but it was a conſiderable number of years before the purchaſe-money was fully paid[d].

Millum.

" Between *Eſke* and *Doden* is ſet Millum, a caſtel " longing to ſir John Hudeſtan, on the right of " Dudden river or Dudden ſands[e]." The firſt lords William and Henry, about the time of Henry II. took their name from it, but t. Henry III. the heireſs of Adam de Millum transferred it by marriage to John Hudleſtone[f].

Swineſhead.

At *Swineſhead*, a very high hill between Bow fell in this county and Broughton in Furneſs in Lancaſhire, four miles from the latter, is a druidical temple, which the country people call *Sunken Kirk*, i. e. a church ſunk into the earth. It is nearly a circle of very large ſtones, pretty entire, only a few fallen, upon ſloping ground in a ſwampy meadow. No ſituation could be more agreeable to the Druids than this; mountains almoſt encircle it, not a tree is to be ſeen in the neighbourhood, nor a houſe, except a ſhepherd's cot at the foot of a mountain ſurrounded by a few barren paſtures.

At the entrance there are four large ſtones, two placed on each ſide at the diſtance of ſix feet. The largeſt on the left hand ſide is five feet ſix inches in height, and 10 feet in circumference. Through this you enter into a circular area, 29 yards by 30. This entrance is nearly ſouth-eaſt. On the north or right hand ſide is a huge ſtone of a conical form, in height nearly 9 feet. Oppoſite the entrance is another large ſtone, which has once been erect, but is now fallen within the area; its length is eight feet. To the left hand or ſouth-weſt is one, in height ſeven feet, in circumference 11 feet nine inches. The altar probably ſtood in the middle, as there are ſome ſtones ſtill to be ſeen, though ſunk deep in the earth. The circle is nearly complete, except on the weſtern ſide ſome ſtones are wanting. The largeſt ſtones are about thirty-one or two in number. The outward part of the circle upon the ſloping ground is ſurrounded with a buttreſs or rude pavement of ſmaller ſtones raiſed about half a yard from the ſurface of the earth.

The ſituation and aſpect of the druidical temple near Keſwick, mentioned by Mr. Pennant in his tour[f], is in every reſpect ſimilar to this, except the rectangular receſs formed by 10 large ſtones, which is peculiar to that at Keſwick; but, upon the whole, I think a preference will be given to this at Swinſhead, as the ſtones in general appear much larger, and the circle more entire.

This monument of antiquity, when viewed within the circle, ſtrikes you with aſtoniſhment how the maſſy ſtones could be placed in ſuch regular order either by human ſtrength or mechanical power.

Ravenglas.

Dr. Burn derives *Ravenglaſs* from *renigh*, fern, and *glas*, green. Here are in winter ſuch plenty of woodcocks, that the tenants are bound to ſell them to the lord for pence a piece[g].

In Langdale in Weſtmorland are two high hills in the road from Cumberland to Greſmere called *Hardknot* and *Wrynoſe*; on the latter of which are placed the ſhire ſtones; three little ſtones, about a foot high and a foot aſunder, ſet in a triangle[h].

[a] Burn's Hiſt. of Cumberland. II. 2, 3.
[b] Lel. VII. 71.
[c] Burn, II. 8.
[d] Ib. 9, 10. 13.
[e] Lel. VII. 59. 71.
[f] Engraved in Antiq. Repert. I. 239.
[g] Burn, II. 21.
[h] Ib. I. 176.

The

The foundations on *Hardknot* may have belonged to ſome chapel or croſs, built there as an eminent place. The large tract of mountains on the eaſt ſide of the county called *Croſs Fells*, one of the higheſt mountains in the north[h], had the name given them on that account, being before called *Brinds fell*, *Devils fell*; and *Dilſton*, a ſmall town under them is contracted from Devilſon[z].

Irton. On the *Irt* ſtands the town of *Irt* or *Irton*; the manor of which belonged to an antient family of that name in the reign of Henry II. of whom was Ralph Irton prior of Gilburn and biſhop of Carliſle 1280[i]. *Britiſh Pearls.* Muſcle pearls are found in this and other rivers hereabouts as alſo in Wales. A patent was granted to certain gentlemen for pearl fiſhing here, but they are not very plentiful, and may be had cheaper from the ſtraits of Magellan, where ſir John Narborough and ſir Richard Hawkins tell us they abound in every muſcle[k]. Tacitus[l] deſcribes the Britiſh pearls as of a bad colour, *ſubfuſcæ ac liventes*; but this is not their general character. Bede[m] gives a juſter account of them when he ſays they are of all colours. Thoſe that are not bright and ſhining, and ſuch are met with in the Irt, &c. are uſually called *Sand pearl*, which are as uſeful in phyſic as the fineſt. Dr. Liſter ſays he has found ſixteen of theſe in one muſcle, but that they are all only *ſeneſcentium muſculorum vitia*[n]. The poor people gather them at low water, and ſell them to the jewellers, and it is ſaid Mr. Patrickſon of How in this county got as many as ſold for 800*l.*[o]

St. Bees. "St. Beges in Coupland hard on the weſt ſide a "celle longing to St. Mary's abbey at York[p]." Bega is ſaid to have founded a nunnery here A.D. 650, which being deſtroyed by the Danes was refounded for Benedictine monks by Ranulphus de Meſchines earl of Cumberland, and valued at £.143.[q] The conventual church, now parochial, has a weſt door adorned like that of Iſley c. Oxon. The chancel, which is ruined, has narrow lancet windows. In the church is a wooden figure of Anthony laſt lord Lucy of Egremont[r]. In the yard are two battered figures of knights. Archbiſhop Grindal, who was born here, founded a good grammar-ſchool, to which belongs a library, and it was much improved by the bounty of Dr. Lamplugh archbiſhop of York, Dr. Smith biſhop of Carliſle, ſir James Lowther of Whitehaven, &c. The right of preſenting a maſter is in the maſter and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford, to which its founder was alſo a benefactor[s]. The vicarage-houſe ſeems to have been built out of the ruins of the monaſtery, whoſe foundations extend to the ſouth. A bridge leading to the village has the archbiſhop's initials 1588[t].

The great cliff called *Bambead* or *Bees head*, abounds with plenty of ſea fowl.

Egremont. "*Egermont*, ſouth from Cokermouth, longith to "the lord Fitzwalter, and ſtandith by the market "town of Egremont[t]."

Egremont caſtle paſſed from the Meſchines to the Lucys, of whom Maud, only ſiſter and heir of Anthony lord Lucy before-mentioned, married Henry Percy firſt earl of Northumberland, in whoſe male line it continued till Elizabeth ſole daughter and heireſs of Joceline laſt earl of Northumberland of that line, married Charles duke of Somerſet 1682, and transferred it to his family. Their ſon Algernon was created 1749 earl of Egremont with remainder to his nephew ſir Charles Wyndham, who ſucceeded to the title on his deceaſe 1750, and was ſucceeded 1763 by his ſon George, preſent and 2d earl of Egremont. The town of Egremont once ſent members to parliament[u].

Whitehaven. Below St. Bees and in its pariſh is *Whitehaven*, a handſome regular town, ſo called from the white rocks and cliffs. It is chiefly beholden for its improvement to ſir John Lowther, who took his title of diſtinction from it, and whoſe deſcendants have a conſiderable eſtate here[x]. It contains 1200 inhabitants, and has 190 great ſhips, moſtly employed in the coal trade; three chapels, four meeting-houſes, and a good artificial harbour with a long pier. The collieries lie at the foot of an hill 80 fathom deep, by an eaſy deſcent bricked and vaulted. The town and collieries produced a revenue of 16,000 a year to the late ſir James Lowther, who had here a magazine of oats, which he always ſold to the colliers at 5*s.* per buſhel Cumberland or three Winchester meaſure[y].

Whitehaven in 1566 had but ſix houſes and only one *pickard* of eight or nine tons; in 1682 twelve ſmall ſhips. Sir Chriſtopher, 2d ſon of ſir John Lowther, purchaſed the lands of St. Bees priory here, and ſettled here and died 1644. The late ſir James lived to ſee about 11000 inhabitants, and about 260 ſail of ſhips of near 30,000 tuns burthen. Thirty of them are employed in foreign trade and the reſt in the coal trade, and export yearly above 20,000 tuns. He deviſed his eſtates here to ſir William Lowther of Holker, bart. who dying the next year was ſucceeded in the ſaid eſtates, reckoned 14,000£. a year, by the preſent ſir James Lowther, created earl of Lonſdale 1780. The coal mines here are perhaps the moſt extraordinary in the world; ſir John Lowther, father of the late ſir James, firſt worked them for exportation, and he and his ſon in the courſe of half a century are ſuppoſed to have expended in one of them about half a million ſterling. The mines are ſunk to the depth of 130 fathom, and extended under the ſea to places where there is over them depth of water for ſhips of large burthen. Here are three ſtrata of coal at a conſiderable diſtance, one above another, but not always regular, being interſperſed by breaks of hard rock called *dykes*. Four fire-engines belong to this colliery, which, when all at work, diſcharge from it about 1228 gallons every minute at 13 ſtrokes, and after the rate of 1,768,620 gallons in 24 hours. Three chapels have been erected by the Lowther family for the inhabitants, who now amount to about 2,200 families.

Sir John Clerk, in a letter to Mr. Roger Gale 1739, gives this account of Whitehaven and its collieries:

"The greateſt curioſity at Whitehaven is ſir James Lowther himſelf; whenever his death happens[z] it will be much felt by the people of this place, for when his money comes to be divided the coal will be ſet in farm and conſequently brought to the verge of ruin. Amongſt the extraordinary works of this place, I could not but admire thoſe on the ſea-coaſt to the weſtward. The ſink goes down

[h] Burn, II. 364.
[i] Vit. Agric. c. 12.
[p] Lel. VII. 71.
[s] Groſe.
[t] G.
[z] G.
[m] I. 1.
[q] Tan. 73.
[r] Lel. VII. 72.
[x] Pennant, 1772, p. 47—50.
[l] G. Burn, II. 22.
[n] de Conchil. flav. § 2. G.
[k] Voy. p. 7. Obſervations, 1622, p. 88.
[o] Burn, II. 24.
[u] Burn, II. 31—34.
[y] He died 1755.

perpendicularly

perpendicularly 80 fathom below the ſea [I ſuppoſe low-water mark], and many underneath it. Sir James's riches in part ſwim over his head, for ſhips paſs daily above the very ground where his colliers work. The coals are drawn up by an engine, worked by two horſes, which go a full trot every eight hours, and three changes are employed in a day and a night. The quantity drawn up is about twenty *corfs* in an hour, each corf conſiſting of an oblong ſquare 32 inches long, 18 broad, and 22 deep, which coſt 7*d.*½ Thus I found the quantity of coal brought up in a year (Sunday excepted), amounted to about 4,200*l.* but out of this the colliers and other expences being paid, he cannot clear above 500 or 600*l.* a year, out of this his largeſt coalwork. He draws the water from his coal-ſeams by a fire-engine with four pumps and four lifts: one of the pumps goes down 80 fathoms, which brings up the water to a ciſtern at 60 fathoms deep; from thence another pump raiſes it to a ciſtern of 40 fathoms deep from the ſurface on the top of the ſink; a 3d brings it up to 20, and a 4th to the level of the ſea at high water. The cylinder which gives life to this motion is of braſs 42 inches diameter, fixed in a boiler of about 11 feet diameter. The coal, when brought up to the level of the ſea, is put in ſhips, and conveyed to the cavity of a hill, whence it is drawn up by a ſecond engine. There it is put on great carts with low wheels, which gently roll down to the harbour on oak boards. The method of ſhipping it is no leſs curious. The ſtrata are five or ſix inches, the largeſt ſix feet thick, and ſometimes ſeven or eight. The next is about five feet. One is three, another two feet. Though the coal at Newcaſtle be much exhauſted near the ſea, the ſtrata continue all the way to Corbridge and Hexham, but at Whitehaven the ſtrata are almoſt ſpent to the length of Workington, at leaſt no great fields of coal remain. It is, however, certain, that ſome ſeams ſtretch towards Newcaſtle, and are the ſame though broken and interrupted, ſometimes lying flat, ſometimes on edge, ſometimes three or four feet thick, ſometimes ſcarce an inch; all which alterations I have ſufficiently obſerved here and in Scotland.

"The copperas works at Whitehaven are a curioſity that deſerves to be ſeen. The copperas is made by boiling the water into a ſalt which comes from the braſſy particles of ſir James's coals gathered from the reſt of the coal when brought above ground, and ſold at the ſame price. To this they add pieces of ruſty iron without any other ingredient[a]."

MORBIUM. Moreſby.

Mr. Ward[b] places MORBIUM at *Templeburgh* on the Don in Yorkſhire[c], and ARBEIA at *Moreſby*, where, in the Crofts, a field between the town and Barton, they continually plough up ſtones and cement, which have all the uſual appearance of being Roman, though it ſeemed rather the ſite of the town than the ſtation. Something like two ſides of a fort appeared near the church: the reſt may have been waſhed away by the ſea. The three inſcriptions given by Mr. Camden are not now to be found; but there is another and a relief at a ſtyle in a field called *Ingcloſe*, a little eaſt of Moreſby hall[d]. Mr. Camden had placed *Arbeia* at *Ireſby*, but there are no remains, nor at *Harbybrow* or *brough* two or three miles off. Horſley gives this inſcription, Cumb. LXXV.

D. M.
SMERT
Ɔ MAC
M Co H I
H RAC
ΔQΔSTII
X VICSIT
XXXΔQV

Diis Manibus Smerius Tomacius miles cohortis primæ Thracum qui ſtipendiorum decem vixit annos triginta quinque. Alſo a half figure in relief holding a ſcroll, Cumb. LXXVI.

Moreſby came from the Fletchers to the Broughams, and ſo to the earl of Lonſdale[e].

Hayes. *Hayes* caſtle is the capital meſſuage belonging to *Diſtington* manor. It belonged to the Moreſbys, and is now the property of Mr. Hartley, merchant in Whitehaven[f].

Lowesfwater. *Lowesfwater*, a chapelry in St. Bee's pariſh, has its name from a lake in a deep vale ſurrounded by mountains two miles broad abounding with pike, perch, and, as ſome ſay, char[g].

Newlands. The rich copper mine at *Newlands* are ſaid to have ſerved all England and divers places beyond ſea; but the works being deſtroyed and the miners killed in the civil war, they have never ſince been worked to any account[h].

Caldre. In *St. Bride's* pariſh on the north ſide of the Calder ſtood *Caldre* abbey, founded for Ciſtertians by Ranulphus ſon of the firſt Ranulphus de Meſchines 1134, valued at £.54 9*s.*[i] or as Burn[k] £.13. 10*s.* now the property of John Senhouſe, eſq.

"Caldher abbay of whyte monkes yn Copeland, "not very far from St. Beges and nere to Egremont "caſtle[l]."

Silla park. A mile lower on the rill to the ſea lies *Silla park*, a cell and park of this houſe.

Derwentwater. The *Derwentwater* family took their name from the place where they were ſeated from the reign of Edward I. Sir Nicholas Radcliffe of Dilſton c. Northumberland, knt. married the heireſs of the family in the reign of Henry VI. and his deſcendant Francis was created by James II. baron of Dilſton, viſcount Langley and Radcliff, and earl of Derwentwater; all which titles were forfeited with his eſtate and life by his ſon James, beheaded on Tower-hill 1716 for engaging in the rebellion. The eſtate amounting to £.20,000. a year, including the mines, was veſted in truſtees for the ſupport of Greenwich hoſpital, but reſtored on the reverſal of the attainder 177 .[m]

Brackmere. At the foot of *Wythburn* fells is *Brackmere*, a large lake, a mile by one and an half, well ſtocked with pike, perch, and eels.

Caſtlerigg. *Caſtlerigg* was the antient ſeat of the Derwentwater family, but after the marriage with the Radcliffs went to ruin, and with the materials the Radcliffs built a pleaſure-houſe in one of the iſlands in Derwentwater. The large and ſtately oaks were felled by the truſtees of Greenwich hoſpital, who lately replaced them by ſome ſmall plantations. In the neighbourhood of this place, on the right hand of the road from Keſwic to Penrith, is a collection of ſtones of unequal ſize

[a] Reliq. Galeanæ, p. 326—328.
[b] Horſley, p. 482, 483.
[c] See before, p. 31.
[d] Horſley, 285. Cumb. lxxv-vi. Burn, II. 47.
[e] Burn, II. 49. [f] Ib. 50. [g] Ib. 60. [h] Ib. 69. [i] Tan. 75.
[k] II. 29. [l] Lel. VII. 71. [m] G. Pennant, 41. Burn, II. 77—79.

and ſhape, about 39 yards diameter, and on the eaſt ſide within the circle or area two more rows of like ſtones, including a ſpace of about eight yards by four [n]. Stukeley deſcribes it as very intire, 100 feet diameter, conſiſting of 40 ſtones, ſome very large. At the eaſt end a grave, made of ſuch other ſtones, in the very eaſt point of the circle, and within it not a ſtone wanting, though ſome are removed out of their original ſituation. They call it the *Carles*, and corruptly *Caſtle rigg*. There ſeemed to be another lower in the next paſture towards the town [o].

On the north ſide of Caſtlerigg, on the river Bure, were lead and copper works, ruined in the civil war [p].

Black lead. The Black lead is found in *Seatallor* fell in Keſwic pariſh. It is eſſentially different from the *Melanteria* and *Pnigitis* of Dioſcorides; the former being expreſsly ſaid to be found at the mouth of *copper mines*, and the latter more like the black chalk mentioned by Dr. Plot [q]. It is uſed by the neighbourhood medically againſt colics, gravel, ſtone, and ſtrangury, operating by urine, ſweat, and vomiting. It alſo enables crucibles to ſtand the hotteſt fire, and being rubbed on iron and ſteel arms preſerves them from ruſt; and it is uſed by cloth-dyers to make their blues ſtand unalterable. This mundic ore having little of ſulphur in its compoſition will not flow without a violent heat. It produces a white regulus ſhining like ſilver [r]. The old level was firſt re-opened 1710. It belongs to a number of gentlemen, who, leſt the market ſhould be over-ſtocked, open the mine but once in ſeven years [s]. It ſells from 8 to 12*s.* a pound [t]. It lies intermixed with a hard greeniſh rock, in the midſt of which it appeared of a full round vein or body of above three feet diameter. It is called here *Kellow* or *Wadſ*; the former name is ſuppoſed to be derived from the Iriſh, the latter from the Saxon *woad*. It is ſaid there is a mine of it in the Weſt Indies; but there is no need to import any, as much being found here in one year as will ſerve all Europe for ſeveral years. It is rather to be claſſed with earths than with metals or minerals: and as Ruddle is an earth ſtrongly impregnated with the ſteams of iron, ſo is this with thoſe of lead, as appears by its weight, colour, &c. Dr. Merret [u] gives it the name of *Nigrica fabrilis*, adding that it wanted a true one till he gave it this at Keſwick, and that it is the peculiar produce of New and Old England [s]; but ſir R. Sibbald aſſures us, it is found in Aberdeenſhire [x].

The friendſhip between St. Cuthbert and St. Herbert, who died on the ſame day and minute at Carliſle and Lindisfarne, are largely recited in Bede, all which is repeated in an inſtrument whereby Thomas de Apulby, biſhop of Carliſle 1374, requires the vicar of Croſthwait to ſay a yearly maſs in St. Herbert's iſle April 13th, in commemoration of that ſaint, and grants 40 days indulgence to ſuch of his pariſhioners as ſhall devoutly attend the ſervice [y].

Keſwick. "On the eaſt ſide of the iſle where as the water "of Darguent riſith is a little poor market town "called *Keſwike*, and yt is a mile from St. Here-"bertes iſle, that Bede ſpekith of. Divers ſprings "cometh out of Borodale, and ſo make a great "lough that we call a pool, and therein be three "iſles. In the one is the head places of the M. "Radclyf, another is called St. Hereberts iſle, "where is a chapel, the 3d is Vicar iſle full of trees "like a wilderneſs [z]." Keſwic is placed in a narrow bottom under vaſt mountains full of mines. There is carried on a manufactory of flannels, linſeys, and yarn. It has a ſchool. Its vale a circle between land and water of about 20 miles is the Elyſium of the north. The form of the lake is irregular, extending about three miles and an half from north to ſouth and about one mile and an half broad; its greateſt depth 20 feet. The river Derwent paſſes through and gives name to it. The ſouthern extremity is a compoſition of all that is horrible. An immenſe chaſm opens in the midſt, whoſe entrance is divided by a rude conic hill, once topt by a caſtle, beyond a chain of craggs patched with ſnow, and containing various minerals, overſhading the dark winding deeps of *Borrowdale*. The north view is a beautiful contraſt.

Skiddaw ſhews its vaſt baſe, and bounding all that part of the vale riſes gently 1100 yards perpendicular from the broadwater with two heads [a], with a ſmooth verdant front, on whoſe top is *Skiddaw maen*, a blue ſlate ſtone, a beacon or kiſtvaen. Cranberries grow on it. Each boundary of the lake partakes of the extremities. The ſouthern varies in rocks of different forms from the tremendous precipices of the Lady's leap and broken front of the Falcon's neſt, and the more diſtant concave curve of Lowdore [b], a length of precipices intermixed with trees and cataracts. On the north ſide is a ſalt ſpring, once belonging to the monks of Furneſs, ſheep-paſtures on the ſides of the lofty hills, and woods running down to the water's edge: But moſt of the antient woods have been cut down by the commiſſioners for Greenwich hoſpital. The three iſlands on this circular lake are finely diſpoſed. The principal is the Lord's iſland about five acres, where St. Herbert's hermitage was. The late ſir Wilfrid Lawſon 1761 cut down the old wood and planted new [c]. The water is ſubject to violent agitation, and, in the calmeſt weather, the waves will run high and the veſſels be toſt by what is called a *bottom wind* [d]. About a mile and an half from Keſwic on a high hill in a field called the *Caſtle*, is a druidical circle of ſtones, tending to an oval 35 yards diameter from north to ſouth and near 30 from eaſt to weſt. The ſtones are at preſent 40, but many fallen. At the north end are two five feet high; two more of nearly the ſame height at the ſouth end, and one at the eaſt near ſeven feet. On this ſide is the Kiſtvaen of great ſtones [e].

Skiddaw.

In *Croſsthwaite* church is a braſs for ſir John Radcliff and his lady 1327, &c. [f] Sir John Banks, bart. Attorney-General and Chief-Juſtice of the Common Pleas [t]. Charles I. gave a conſiderable benefaction for erecting a manufacturing houſe and maintaining the poor of Keſwick, his native place, which charity is ſtill well managed [g].

Croſsthwaite.

[n] Burn, 80. [o] It. Cur. II. 48. [p] Burn, II. 80. [q] Oxf. 56, 57.
[r] Robinſon's Nat. hiſt. of Weſtm. and Cumb. [s] Pennant, 1772, p. 42. [t] Burn, II. 80—83.
[u] Pinax, p. 218. [x] Prod. IV. p. 42.
[y] Regiſt. Apulb. p. 261. Smith's Bede, p. 783. G. [z] Lel. VII. 71.
[a] Burn, II. 86. [b] See Antiq. Repert. I. 97. [c] Burn, II. 86.
[d] Pennant, 1772, 59—61. [e] Ib. 58. Ant. Repert. I. 248. Stukeley, It. Cur. I. 47.
[f] Pennant, 41. [g] G. See Hutchins' Dorſet, II. 87.

Cockermuth. "*Cokermuth*, a market town, ſtanding on the weſt "ſide of Darwent, four or five miles from the ſe "ſhore and 20 from Carluel[h]." It is a large borough town with broad ſtreets, waſhed by the Derwent, and divided by the Cocker, at whoſe mouth it ſtands; the inhabitants amount to 3 or 4000; the manufactory is ſhalloons, worſted ſtockings and hats. The caſtle, built by Waltheof firſt lord of Allendale, and ſon of Goſpatric earl of Northumberland t. Conq. or by William de Meſchines lord of the honor of Cockermouth, ſtands on an artificial hill, is ſquare, and has ſeveral towers. On each ſide the ſecond gate two ſpacious dungeons. It was burnt in the civil war[i]. The town gives title of viſcount to the earl of Egremont, to whom the caſtle came by the Percies as to them from the Lucies and Pipards[k].

Pap *caſtle*. *Pap caſtle*, perhaps contracted from *Pipard* its owner, is ſaid to have been demoliſhed, and the materials employed to build Cockermouth caſtle[l]. It is in Bridekirk pariſh, which is a large one.

Mr. Routh thus deſcribes the ruins diſcovered at Pap caſtle, Jan. 16, 174½[m]:

"I made particular enquiry of the man in whoſe grounds they were diſcovered and of ſome of the neighbours preſent at the diſcovery. The cloſe in which they lay is a little to the ſouth of the fort, on the declivity of the hill to the river, and bounded on the weſt by a narrow lane, probably the *Via militaris* continued; and is uſually ſhewn to ſtrangers as the moſt remarkable here for finding Roman coins.

"Theſe are the largeſt ruins ever known to be diſcovered in theſe parts: for they met with three walls beſides the pavement; the firſt lay eaſt and weſt and was covered with earth near a foot high: parallel to it at ſeven yards they found a ſecond, and between theſe two about two yards deep (the height of the walls, which were ſix yards broad and ſtrongly cemented), they came to a pavement curiouſly laid with large flags three-quarters of a yard ſquare and two or three inches thick, as I meaſured them: but imagining there muſt be money under it, they covered it up till night, and then tore it all up. It was compoſed of flags of different thickneſs: under the thinner was a coarſe ſtrong cement which cauſed them to be broken in taking up, but the thicker are pretty entire. Part of the wall ſtood on the floor, and the edge was ſecured by a fine red cement two inches thick, ſuppoſed to be intended to keep the floor dry. They imagined themſelves at the corner of the building, the third wall ſtanding at right angles with the firſt, and the ſecond parallel to the ſtoney lane, on which was an old hedge. On the floor they found a ſtone trough or rather baſe of a pillar about a foot high, and the hollowed part ſquare and two inches deep.

"They likewiſe found a ſmall earthen patera, which I procured, of the fine red clay, beautifully ſmooth, with letters impreſſed on the bottom, but ſo defaced as not to be intelligible. Some years ago, the man's father who found theſe ruins dug up a conduit. The owner had no coins nor knew of any. One of his neighbours ſhewed me a large braſs one defaced."

Mr. Routh in another letter to Mr. Gale[n] April 13, 1743, deſcribes a fibula, a coin of Trajan, ... IANO AVG. ... P. M. Rev. the emperor ſeated on a pile of arms, a trophy before him, S. P. Q. R. OPTI .... S. C. and two oaken pieces of the adjoining timber of a houſe which appeared to have been burnt, in the gardens of Jerom Tully, eſq; of Carliſle. The earth as far as they dug was artificial, and antiquities are only found at a conſiderable depth.

Dr. Stukeley[o] ſays the Roman caſtrum lies on the top of the hill above the village, and he traced its whole circumference, a bit of the Roman wall by the river ſide going to Wigton, and there the ditch is plainly viſible, though half filled up with the rubbiſh of the wall. A ſubterraneous vault, floored with large ſlabs of freeſtone, was found in the paſture of the ſouth-eaſt angle. The name of *Boroughs* includes both cloſes where it ſtood, and they find ſtones and ſlates with iron pins in them, coins, &c. on the whole ſpot below it towards the water ſide. It was a beautiful and well-choſen plan, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of a hill, a noble river running under, and pretty good country about it. Coins of Claudius, Adrian, and a ſilver Geta, PONT. rev. PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS. He ſuppoſes its antient name DERVENTIO derived from the Derwent.

Eglesfield gave name to an antient family, lords of the manor, of whom was Robert Eglesfield, rector of Brough c. Weſtmorland, and founder of Queen's college, Oxford[p]. Eglesfield.

The font at *Bridekirk* was copied for the late biſhop Lyttelton, and engraved in Archæol. II. p. 131. It exhibits in rude relief the expulſion of Adam and Eve out of Paradiſe, and the baptiſm of Chriſt, over which may perhaps be the ſerpent with the forbidden fruit. The other two ſides are charged with groteſques and foliage, and on the ſouth is the inſcription in Runic characters on a ſcroll. Biſhop Nicolſon in a long and learned letter to ſir William Dugdale 1685, reads it, *Er Ekard men egroten & to dis men red wer Taner men brogten*; which he explains, *Here Ekard was converted, and to this man's example were the Danes brought.* He conſiders the characters as a mixture of Runic and Saxon, and the language as made up of Daniſh and Saxon. Biſhop Lyttelton imagines the font older than the event here commemorated, and the inſcription added at the time it happened, though he juſtly doubted its being found at Pap caſtle, as it could have no connection with that ſtation. Ekard might give the font after his converſion. Wormius gave a very different explanation in a letter to Spelman 1634. *Haraldus cumulum fecit & lapides erexit in memoriam matris & Mabroki*; which gives the letters from Camden's copy ſo different from biſhop Nicolſon that one would doubt if they had ever been truly copied. Camden's letters are certainly incorrect to a degree, and Wormius had no other copy; whereas biſhop Nicolſon profeſſes to have exactly written them out from the ſtone. Dr. Hickes in a letter to biſhop Nicolſon ſays, the letters ſeem to be Dano-Saxonic, conſequently neither good Daniſh nor good Saxon. On comparing the three copies by Camden, Wormius, and Nicolſon, it appears that Camden gives 36, Nicolſon 34 (omitting the 30th and 31ſt, which in the Archæologia copy by Mr. Ainſley Bridekirk.

[h] Lel. VII. 71.
[i] Pennant, 41. Groſe.
[k] Groſe. Buck. Stukeley, II. 48. Burn, II. 65.
[l] Pennant.
[m] Letter to Mr. Gale. Reliq. Gal. p. 445.
[n] Ib. p. 446.
[o] It. II. 51.
[p] Burn, II. 60.

are

are ſupplied like Camden's), and Wormius 37, near half of which bear no reſemblance to the others. Mr. Hutchinſon's drawing of this font 1775 is the laſt, and bears no reſemblance to the others, nor probably to the rudeneſs of the original, and the inſcription is ſtill leſs faithful. The copy of the letters here given from Mr. Bell, the rector, to Dr. Burn, may be preſumed the moſt exact: he ſent the drawing, &c. to biſhop Lyttelton as engraved [q].

Pl. IX. f. 1.

The father of ſir Joſeph Williamſon, ſecretary of ſtate to Charles II. and one of the plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Cologne 1674, and a great benefactor to Queen's college, Oxford, where he was educated, was rector of Bridekirk.

" On the weſt ſide of Darwent is a pretty creke, " whereas ſhyppes come to where ys a prety litle Workington. " fiſher town called *Wyrkenton*, and there is the chief " houſe of ſir Thomas Curwyn[r]." It ſubſiſts by the coal trade, and has near 100 veſſels. The caſtle is the ſeat of Henry Curwen, eſq. It has a large demeſne, and has always been remarkable for fine cattle of all ſorts. Here are ſalt-pans and a good colliery; a large ſalmon fiſhery, and much ſea fiſh[s].

The *Curwen* family is a very antient and reſpectable one. Their principal reſidence has long been at Workington hall in the county of Cumberland, where they had large poſſeſſions in landed property and coal mines. The laſt gentleman of that name and family was Henry Curwen, eſq; late member for the county. It was chiefly by his intereſt that ſir James Lowther, now earl of Lonſdale, loſt his parliamentary influence in the famous conteſted election for Cumberland in the year 1768, when Henry Fletcher, eſq; now a baronet, firſt obtained a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons in conjunction with Mr. Curwen, who ſat in the preceding parliament for the city of Carliſle. He left an only daughter, heireſs to all his large poſſeſſions, who was married about three years ago, very young, to her paternal firſt couſin John Chriſtian, eſq; of Unerigg hall in the ſame county. It is remarkable of this lady, that ſhe was the laſt and only living child of a great number, her mother, the late Mrs. Curwen, formerly Miſs Gale, of Whitehaven, having had fifteen or more children, previous to the preſent lady, all either ſtill born or that died within a few minutes after their birth.

On a pillar at the ſouth-eaſt end of the minſter at Lincoln is fixed a ſmall ſquare marble ſlab with this inſcription:

" Here lieth Anne Curwen, daughter of ſir
" Nicholas Curwen, of Workington in the
" county of Cumberland, knt. who died the
" XIII of April 1606, æt. 21."

Arms in a lozenge, Arg. Frettè G a chief Az. Creſt on a torſe a horſe paſſant.

The manſion-houſe is a large quadrangular building, which ſtill bears marks of great antiquity, notwithſtanding various alterations and improvements, which have been made during the laſt thirty years. The walls are ſo remarkably thick, that they were able, a few years ſince, in making ſome improvements to excavate a paſſage ſufficiently wide lengthways through one of the walls, leaving a proper thickneſs on each ſide of the paſſage to anſwer every purpoſe of ſtrength.

It was within a very ſhort diſtance of this houſe where the river Darwent empties itſelf into the ſea that the unhappy Mary queen of Scots landed in 1568, after her eſcape from the caſtle of Dunbar, and ſubſequent defeat. She took refuge at this houſe, and was hoſpitably entertained by ſir Henry Curwen, till the pleaſure of Elizabeth was known; when ſhe was removed firſt to Cockermouth caſtle and then to Carliſle. The chamber in which ſhe ſlept at Workington hall is ſtill called the Queen's chamber.

We have before ſeen that Horſley[t] removes ARBEIA to *Moreſby*, which others had placed at *Workington* on no better authority than the *Burrough walls*, about a mile from the town, which are ſtill ſtanding, though no more than one of thoſe old towers ſo common in the north, and ſometimes called *Burgh* or *Brugh*; but it has no other evidences of its having been a Roman ſtation.

The rectory of Workington, worth 400*l.* *per ann.* is held by Mr. William Thomas Addiſon, who married a ſiſter of Mr. Curwen, his patron, and has a ſon in the Eaſt-Indies.

At *Seaton* alias *Lekely*, on the oppoſite ſide of the Coker, was a Benedictine nunnery, valued at *l.*12 12*s.* *per ann.*[u] Seaton.

We have already ſeen how little pretenſion *Ireby* has to Roman antiquity. Ireby.

There is perhaps no one ſtation in Britain where ſo many inſcriptions have been found as at *Elenborough*. The originals are yet preſerved at the hall, the ſeat of Humphry Senhouſe, eſq; deſcendant of John Senhouſe, eſq; whoſe politeneſs he poſſeſſes in the fulleſt degree. The firſt of the altars, deſcribed by Mr. Camden, is the fineſt and moſt curious ever diſcovered in Britain. It was found in this ſtation, and removed from Elenborough houſe to Flat hall the ſeat of ſir James Lowther, near Whitehaven, where it is carefully preſerved. Though the altar is fine the inſcription is coarſe, and, towards the end, nearly effaced[x], by which I underſtand that more is effaced than was in Mr. Camden's time. Peregrinus was tribune of a cohort from Mauritania Cæſarienſis, and repaired the houſes and apartments of the decuriones[y]. Wiſhes for the health of a perſon equivalent to *Volanti vivas* are not uncommon. We have in Gruter MCII. 8. *Cureti vivas* on a Sicilian inſcription[z]. *Petrei Bibas*[a] for *vivas* on a teſſera in Montfaucon. They inſcribed their ardent wiſhes for the health of their friends on the altars, as moſt effectual to ſecure the divine protection for them[b]. Mr. Camden takes *Volanti* for *Volantum*, the name of this ſtation, which Mr. Horſley makes *Viroſedum*. What Mr. Camden calls a diſc is a wheel, the ſymbol of fortune; his pear is a leaf or pine-apple, as on the faſcia of the altar; and what he puts between the two ſuns at the top Stukeley makes a *buſt* and Horſley a *wheat-ſheaf*[c]. Elenboro'.

The next altar is now in the end wall of a ſtable at *Drumburgh*, formerly the ſeat of the Dacres, now of lord Lonſdale, to which it was removed from Ilkirk by John Aglionby, eſq. It is broken through the middle by a tool which has damaged the 5th line[d]. Apronianus and Bradua were conſuls A. D. 191, under Commodus.

[q] Burn, 101. 103.
[r] Horſl. 483.
[s] Lel. VII. 71.
[t] Burn, II. 55.
[u] Tan. 7. Burn. II. 17.
[x] Horſl. 281. Cumb. LVIII.
[y] Gale MS. n. ſupplies it *Decuriæ reſt.* Gruter, CVII. 5. gives it *Decor.*
[z] Gale MS. n.
[a] Gruter, MCX.
[b] Stuk. II. 4.
[c] Cumb. LXVIII.
[d] Ib. LVII. p. 277.

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Fig. 1. p. 184.

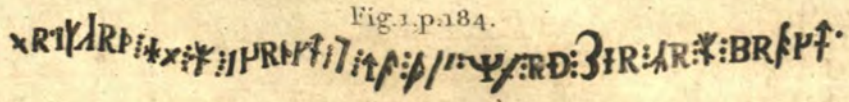


Fig. 8. p. 185.

Fig. 7. p. 185.

Fig. 2. p. 185.

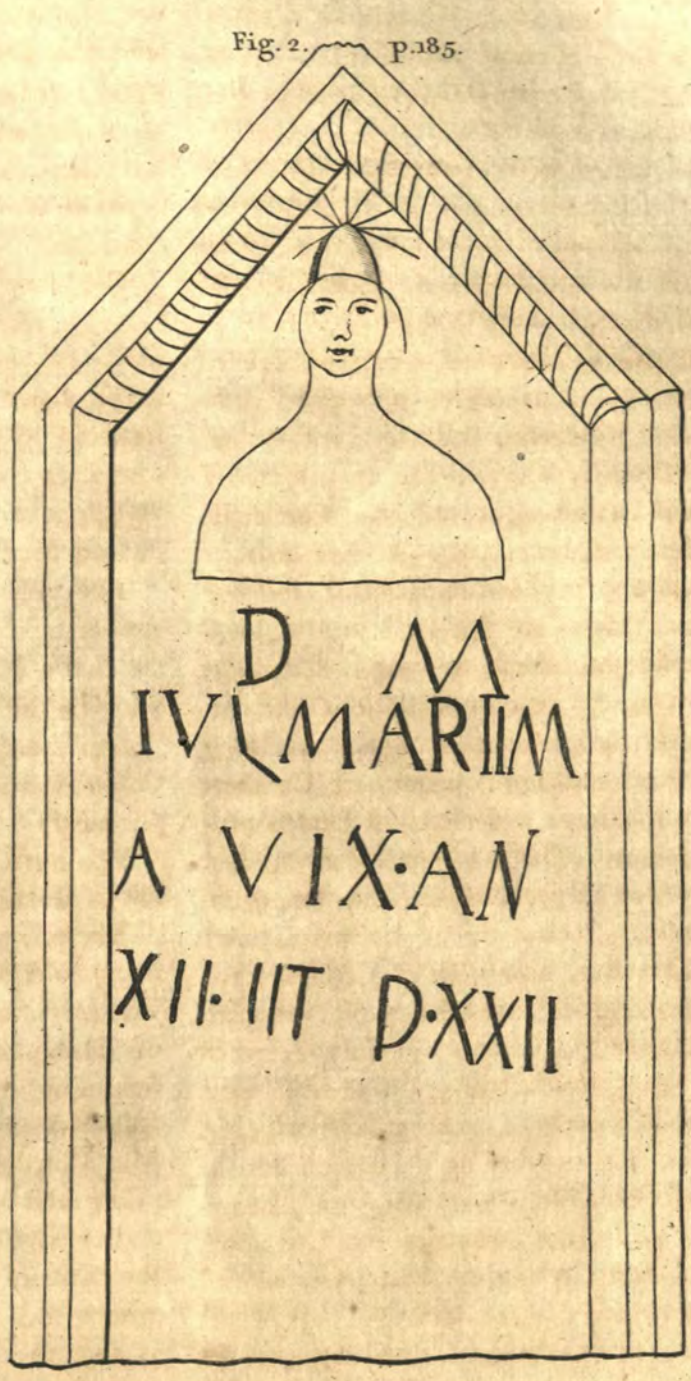


Fig. 6. p. 185.

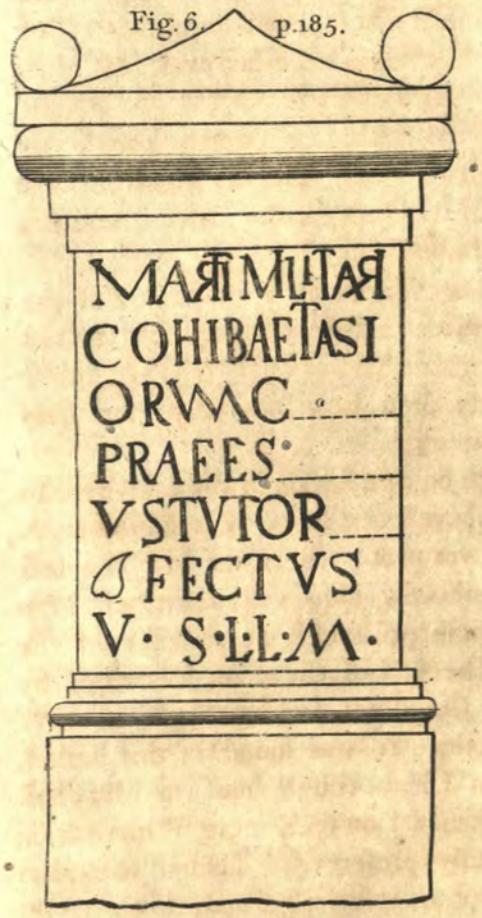


Fig. 4. p. 185.

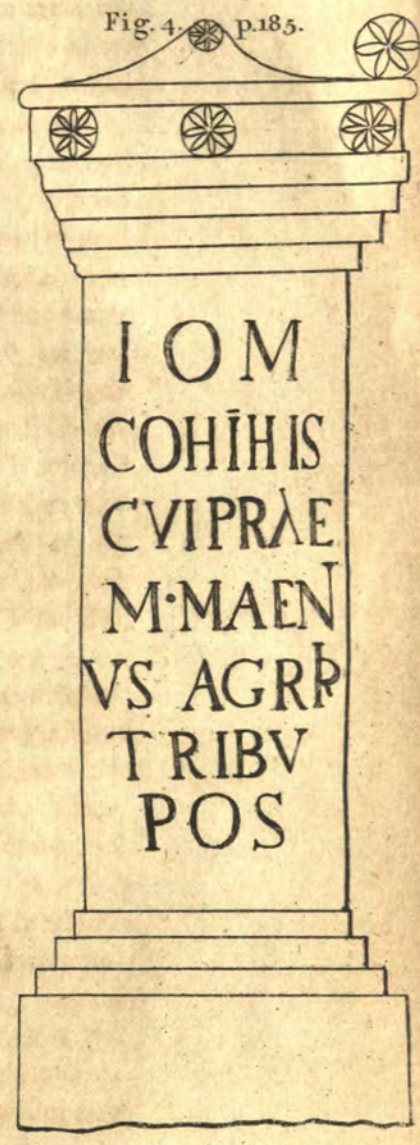


Fig. 9. p. 186.

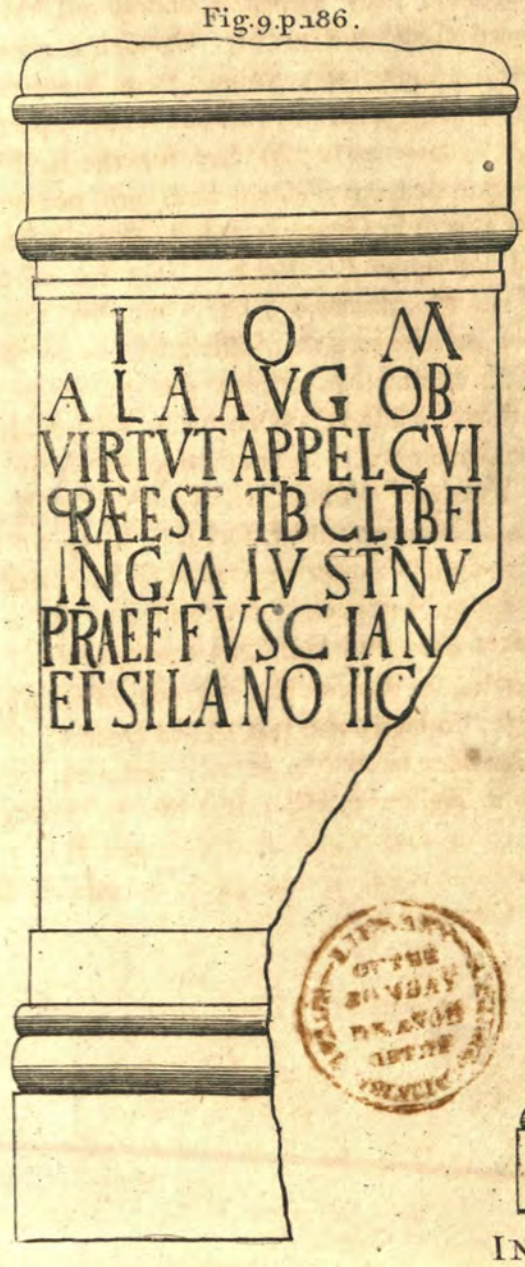


Fig. 3. p. 185.

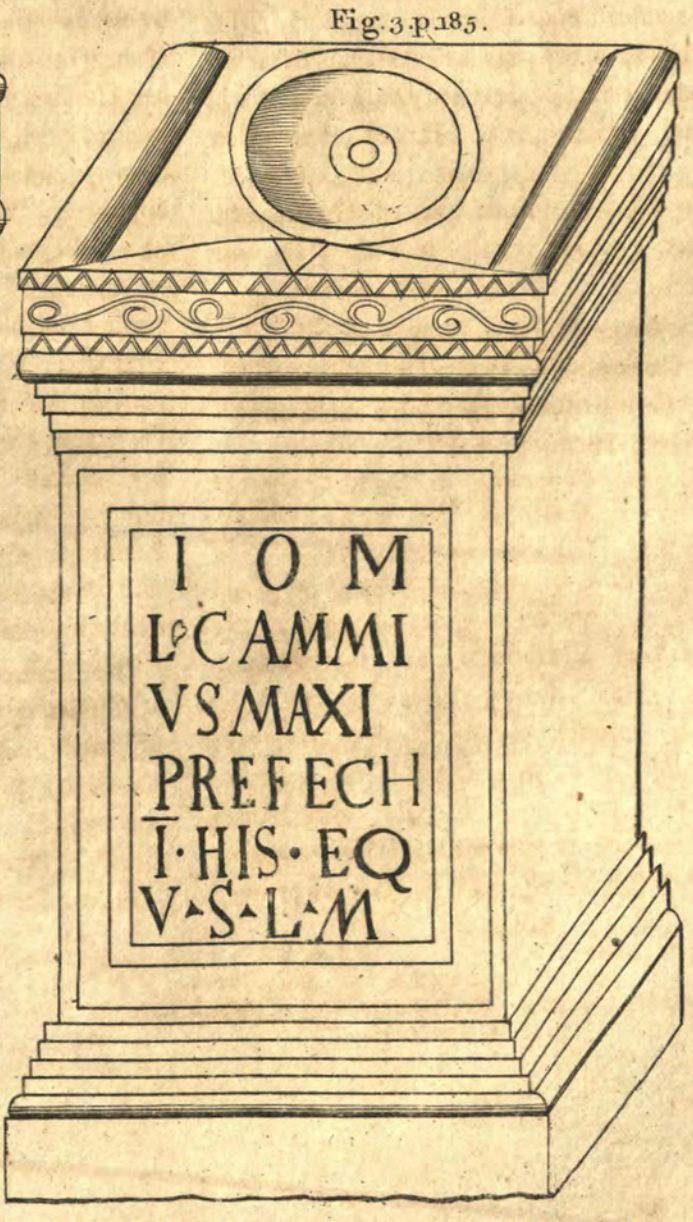
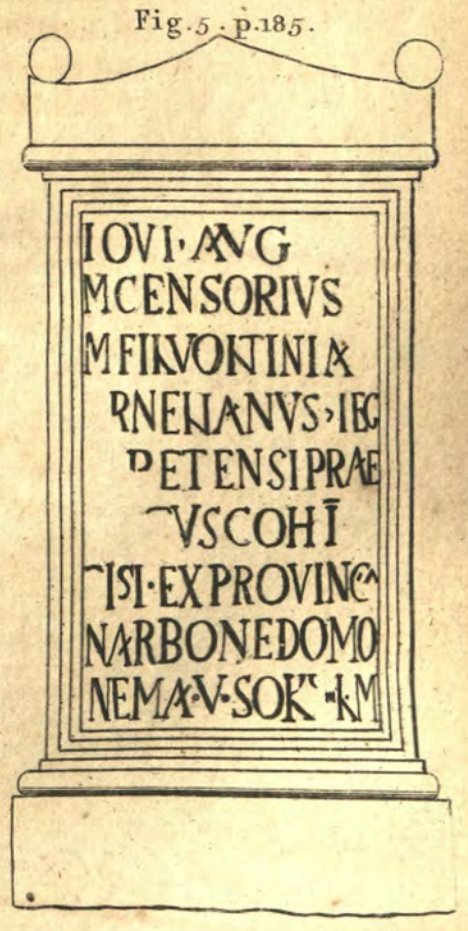


Fig. 5. p. 185.



INSCRIPTIONS in CUMBERLAND.

The next inſcribed to Belatucader is loſt. An *optio* was a deputy to a Centurion or other officer [e]. We have this deity again in Horſley, Cumb. XXXI. Weſtm. III. and Archæol. I. 308. III. 101.

The 4th inſcription is in the hall wall [f]. Horſley takes the figure on the right ſide to repreſent Hercules leaning on his club and holding the Heſperian apples, which Gordon makes a patera. Stukeley changes the club into an altar and a patera held in the right hand of a figure much more delicate than Hercules. On the left ſide is Mars with his ſpear in his right hand, in his left his ſhield [g].

The next inſcription is Horſley's Cumb. LXIV. Gordon's XLIV. Horſley inclines to refer it to Caracalla or Commodus, rather than to Antoninus Pius as Gordon.

The four next are now loſt. The word *ſubſtituerunt* in the ſecond ſeems to mean that the monument being erected by *Morus Rex* in his life-time and decaying was replaced by his heirs [h].

The monument of Julia Martina, drawn by Gordon [i], exhibits her buſt rudely cut over the inſcription, which is alſo rude [k]. Pl. IX. fig. 2.

The next with the wreath ſupported by two Victories, is by Horſley referred to the emperors Dioclefian and Maximian [l].

Since Mr. Camden's time the following have been found here. Horſley's LXI. an altar given to Mr. Kirkby of Aſhleck, Lancaſhire, and by his ſon preſented to me. Pl. IX. fig. 3. Another, LXII. ſupporting a ſun-dial in Elenboro' garden. Pl. IX. fig. 4. Another, LXIII. given to the biſhop of Man's library in that iſland, whence the Society of Antiquaries had a copy of it 1782. Pl. IX. fig. 5. Another LXVI was over a door at *Elenfoot*. Another LXVII. LXIX. an altar to the local goddeſs *Setlocenia* or *Seticenia* in the garden wall [m]. Pl. IX. fig. 6, 7, 8. A fragment of an epitaph [n].

IL SER
QVI ANAT
CALAPIADIO
BVIT CAIA
XIT ANN
MORII VI
DESIDE
RISINT
NONVA.

LXXII. a relief of a female with an urn [o]. Mr. Pennant takes it for the goddeſs *Setlocenia*. LXXIII. a relief of a woman in a bath [p]. LXXIV. a relief of an equeſtrian figure [q]. Here have been ſince found a fragment of ſtone with a rude boar and ORD, perhaps part of the name of Gordian; an altar uninſcribed, but having on one ſide an ax and knife: another unfiniſhed found in a quarry with a knife and patera on two ſides, probably waiting for a purchaſer to inſcribe and dedicate it; a relief of a figure in a ſagum, holding in one hand a handled veſſel like a bucket under a pediment, engraved by Mr. Pennant, pl. III. p. 53. 56. but the habit or attribute not eaſy to make out, nor why a *Gaul* [r]; a large wooden pin with a curious polygonal head [s], a brazen ſpout, and ſome thin gold plates. Near the houſe in *Hall cloſe* is an intrenchment 45 yards by 35, perhaps the ſite of a manſion-houſe. Mr. Senhouſe clearing the ſtation 1766, found the pavements of the ſtreets, foundations of houſes, ſome of them covered with a pink coloured plaiſter, ſeveral vaults, one with free-ſtone ſteps much uſed; fire hearths with circular backs with remains both of wood and coal, bones and teeth of animals, ſtag's horns, many of them ſawed, oyſter and other ſhells; fragments of earthen veſſels, and a handle inſcribed AEL·; fragments of glaſs veſſels and mirrors, and two pieces of a *painted* glaſs cup [t]. In the vault before-mentioned, ſuppoſed to be within the length of the prætorium, 12 feet by 10½, which had been opened before and the pavement taken up, were found a thin piece of beaten gold, a braſs ring, ſtag's horns, a rude relief of three female figures ſitting in three niches about a foot high; a piece of ſtone with a few letters; another with a wheel of ſix ſpokes, ſix inches diameter. This might have been a temple of the *Deæ Matres*, repreſented in relief. They found among the foundations ſlates with holes and iron nails in them [u]. The camp is formed on the edge of a high bank overhanging the ſea: and about 63 paces ſouth-weſt from it is a tumulus 250 in circumference, 42 feet ſlope, and 14 feet perpendicular, called the *King's burying place*. Mr. Senhouſe opened it 1763, but found under different ſtrata of ſoil (not of ſtones, as Mr. Gordon), only ſome bones of an ox [x]. Mr. Horſley [y] and Mr. Gordon place OLENACVM here on the river *Elen*; elſewhere [z] the former had placed it at *Viroſidum*. Mr. Camden has little authority for calling it *Volantium*.

Horſley's LXII. LXVI. LXVII. are now in a ſummer-houſe. Pl. IX. fig. 4. 6. 8.

A gold coin of Nero was found at Elenborough about two years ago, on the ſea ſhore within flood mark. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS Rev. an emperor and empreſs, AVGVSTVS AVGVSTA [a].

The church of *Dereham* was given by Alice de Romely, widow, to Giſeburn abbey. In one of the windows is an inſcription, communicated by Mr. G. Smith to the Gentleman's Magazine, XXI. 112, where it was explained by Mr. Pegge, 255, to mean *Has feneſtras Galfridus* Gudng *reparavit Anno Domini* MCL° [b]. Dereham.

Near the head of the river *Elne* Randulph de Engaine chief foreſter of Englewood permitted the prior of Carliſle to build an hoſpital for relief of diſtreſſed travellers who might happen to be troubled by thieves or prejudiced by ſnow and ſtorms in winter. After the hoſpital was built a church was erected [c]. Elne r.

Of *Moricambe* ſee before in Lancaſhire, where it is ſettled at *Cartmel*, the æſtuary in the north part of that county into which the rivers from Kendal and Ambleſide empty themſelves [d]. Moricambe.

"*Holme Cultrayne* abbay of white monkes [e]," or Ciſtertians, founded by David, king of Scots, or his ſon Henry, valued at £.427 [f]." Though not a Holme Cultrain.

[e] Horſl. 268. 283. [f] Horſl. Cumb. LXV. 280. Stuk. II. 48. Pl. 73. Gruter CXIV. 1. Gordon XLIV.
[g] not as Mr. Pennant, p. 53, *a high pile and a wheel, probably denoting the having ſucceeded in opening ſome great road.*
[h] Ward in Horſley, 284, 285. [i] XLV. 2. p. 99. [k] Horſl. 284. Cumb. lxxi.
[l] Cumb. lxx. 283. Stuk. [m] Stuk. II. pl. 73. [n] Gord. xlv. 3. p. 99. Horſl. 284.
[o] Gord. p. 100. Stuk. Ib. Horſl. lxxii. Pennant, p. 53, 54. [p] Stuk. Ib. [q] Stuk. II. 49. Horſl. 285. Pen. 53, 54.
[r] The ſuppoſed *Gaul* may be paralleled with two reliefs of Roman ſoldiers in Horſley's Scotland, XI. and Yorkſhire, VIII. p. 169. and 308. [s] See ſuch an one at Cheſterton, Huntingdonſhire, Vol. II. p. 163. [t] Pennant, ib.
[u] Archæol. II. 58. [x] Archæol. II. 54. Mr. Burn II. 112. ſays the late Humphry Senhouſe, eſq; opened it 1742.
[y] P. 481. [z] P. 113. [a] Reliq. Gal. p. 447. See Occo, p. 89, where ſuch a coin is given in ſilver,
[b] Burn, II. 111. 113. [c] Ib. II. 134. [d] Horſl. 372. [e] Leh. VII. 71. [f] Tan. 76.

mitred abbey the abbot had ſummons to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and II.[g] The ſteeple fell down Jan. 1. 1600, and beat down great part of the chancel, which was rebuilt 1603, and afterwards burnt down with the church except the vaulted ſouth aiſle. The chancel was rebuilt by the vicar Edward Mandeville, and the church repaired by the pariſhioners[h]. The weſt porch was built by Robert Chambers, abbot t. Henry VII. and VIII. his rebus being on it, and his graveſtone robbed of its braſſes is ſhewn in the ruined choir. Only the nave now remains[i]. The manor belongs to the heir of Governor Stephenſon. Within the pariſh and lordſhip ſtood

Wulſtey c. *Wulſley* caſtle, formerly as it is ſaid a very ſtrong building moated round, and according to tradition erected by the religious for the ſafe keeping of their charters and records[k].

Michael Scot. Michael Scot was a Durham man, who applied himſelf to the abſtruſe Ariſtotelian philoſophy, which he pretended to tranſlate from Avicenna, and dedicated to Frederic II. emperor of Germany, whoſe aſtrologer he was. Some of his philological and aſtrological works have been printed, and Dempſter ſays ſome remained in his time in Scotland, which his countrymen would not dare to open for fear of the deviliſh pranks that might be played by them[l].

Old Carliſle. The *Ala Auguſta* continued at *Old Carliſle*, as we learn from inſcriptions from A. D. 188 to A. D. 242.[m] The Notitia at *Olenacum* ſeems to call it *Ala Herculea*[n]. A military way has gone from the wall ſouthward from Old Carliſle to Elenborough[o]. The ruins of the Roman town and ſtation are very grand and conſpicuous on a large and viſible military way leading directly to Carliſle and the wall, and there is no other ſtation on the wall between it and Carliſle. There ſeems to have been a double rampart round it. The river *Wiza* runs about half a mile from the ſouth and weſt ſide, and from the weſt is a fine proſpect to the ſea[p].

Pl. IX. fig. 9. The firſt of Mr. Camden's inſcriptions is now in the weſt wall of the garden at Drumburgh. Mr. Gale in Phil. Tranſ. N° 357, reads the firſt word of the 5th line LING. N. quaſi *Lingonenſis* for the name of the province or place whence Tiberius or Juſtinus came[q]. Another found here belonging to the ſame *ala* has been mentioned at Elenborough, and is Horſley's lvii. The next may have been on a defaced altar in the hayloft at Drumburgh[r]. The third[s] was brought away by ſir Robert Cotton to Connington, and is now at

Pl. X. fig. 1. Trinity college Cambridge[t]. The letters rude and uneven. The Ala is here called *Gordiana*, the date A. D. 242, under the reign of Gordian III.[u] The altars at Wigton are probably gone. The milliary was in Horſley's time at Naworth caſtle[x], now at Rookby. The other two are now loſt[y], but the ſecond of them may be a dedication to *Ocean*, as Ward, or to Mars, and Mercury, and the next two may be effaced from two altars now at Drumburgh[z]. The other articles mentioned by Mr. Camden I take to be *Lares*.

Another inſcription on an altar by the *ala Auguſta* found here 1756 is copied from Gent. Mag. Sept. 1756, and is to be thus read:

Jovi optimo maximo Pl. X. fig. 2.
pro ſalute
Imperatoris Lucii Septimi
Severi Auguſti noſtri
Equites alæ
Auguſtæ curante
Egnatio Vere-
cundo præ-
fecto poſuerunt.

Two more inſcriptions found here are copied from Gent. Mag. May 1757. XXVII. p. 220[a]. Pl. X. fig. 3. Pl. XI. fig. 11.

Old Carliſle is in the pariſh of *Weſtward*[b].

Wigton. At *Wigton*, a market town, is an hoſpital founded 1725 by John Thomlinſon, M. A. rector of Rothbury, c. Northumberland, for ſix poor widows of clergymen of the dioceſe of Carliſle, or of that part of Cumberland which is in the dioceſe of Cheſter, incorporated by the name of the governeſs and ſiſters of the college of matrons, or hoſpital of Chriſt, in Wigton, c. Cumberland, and endowed with £. 54. *per annum*. A ſchool was alſo eſtabliſhed by the procurement of the ſaid founder and his brother[c]. Here was antiently an hoſpital, or free chapel dedicated to St. Leonard[d], to which Mr. Pegge is of opinion belongs a ſeal found in Pickering caſtle, c. York, and given me 1785 by Mr. Simpſon ſurveyor there. It is of *wood*, which is an unuſual material, not unlike a butter pat, and has the repreſentation of the deity with the crucifix, circumſcribed SEGILLVM WIGHTON. Dr. Burn ſays the pariſh church is a very old building, which ſeems never to have been rebuilt ſince the time of Odaard de Loriz its antient lord, who in the Chronicon Cumbriæ is ſaid to have built it[e].

Horſley takes BLATUM BULGIUM and Caſtra Exploratorum to have been on the north of the wall[f], neither of them being ranked in the Notitia among the ſtations *ad lineam valli*, nor does the diſtance agree from Old Carliſle. He therefore reads it with Dr. Gale agreeable to a MS. and printed copy[g], *Ab lato bulgio*, i. e. *ab lato æſtuario*, Solway frith, and places it at *Middleby*[h], or Burnſwork in England: the one might be the caſtra æſtiva, the other the ſtation[i]. At Bulneſs he places the *Tunnocelum* of the Notitia, where the cohors Ælia claſſica, or of marines was ſtationed[k]. The village now ſtands as the fort did on a rock or promontory on the edge of Solway frith. The remains of the wall are conſiderable not far from hence on the eaſt, but not at all on the weſt. What Mr. Camden took for its foundations in the water a mile beyond Boulneſs was rather a ſmall fort[l]. There was at Appleby part of an inſcription ſaid to have been found here:

Blatum Bulgium.

IMP. M. AVRL
TRIVMPHAI
PERSAR.

under which Mr. Bainbridge added as a comment:

MARC AVREL
PHILO
BLATI BVLGII.[m]

[a] Burn, II. 176. [b] Ib. 179. ex reg. paroch. [c] Tan. Bibl. Brit. 525. [d] Horſl. 92, 93. [e] Horſl. 276 Cumb. lvi. [f] Horſl. 279. [g] This is copied from Mr. Lamborne's plate of inſcriptions at Trinity college. [h] Ib. 277. lviii. [i] Ib. 278. [k] They were incorrectly engraved there, vol. XXV. p. 360. [l] Ib. 195. 197. [m] MS. valor abp. Sancroft. Willis, Mit. Ab. II. 56. Tan. Not. Mon. 78. [n] Burn, II. 191. [o] Horſl. 67. [p] Ib. 34. [q] Ib. 114. *Bewleb*, a paſſage, *Bulch Gwortigern*. Hiſt. of Alcheſter, 698. *Bulge* (Cumbric) an irruption *ſcil.* of the ſea. Gale MS. [r] P. 409. [s] P. 92. 103. 109. [t] P. 157—8. [u] P. 267. [x] Ib. 181, 182. [y] Ib. 183. 188. [z] Ib. 95. [a] Ib. 110. [b] Ib. 112. [c] Horſl. lv. 276. Grut. MVI. 8. [d] Horſl. 276. [e] Ib. 277, 278. [f] Burn, II. 144. 147.

Fig. 1. p. 186.

Fig. 5. p. 190.

Fig. 2. p. 186.

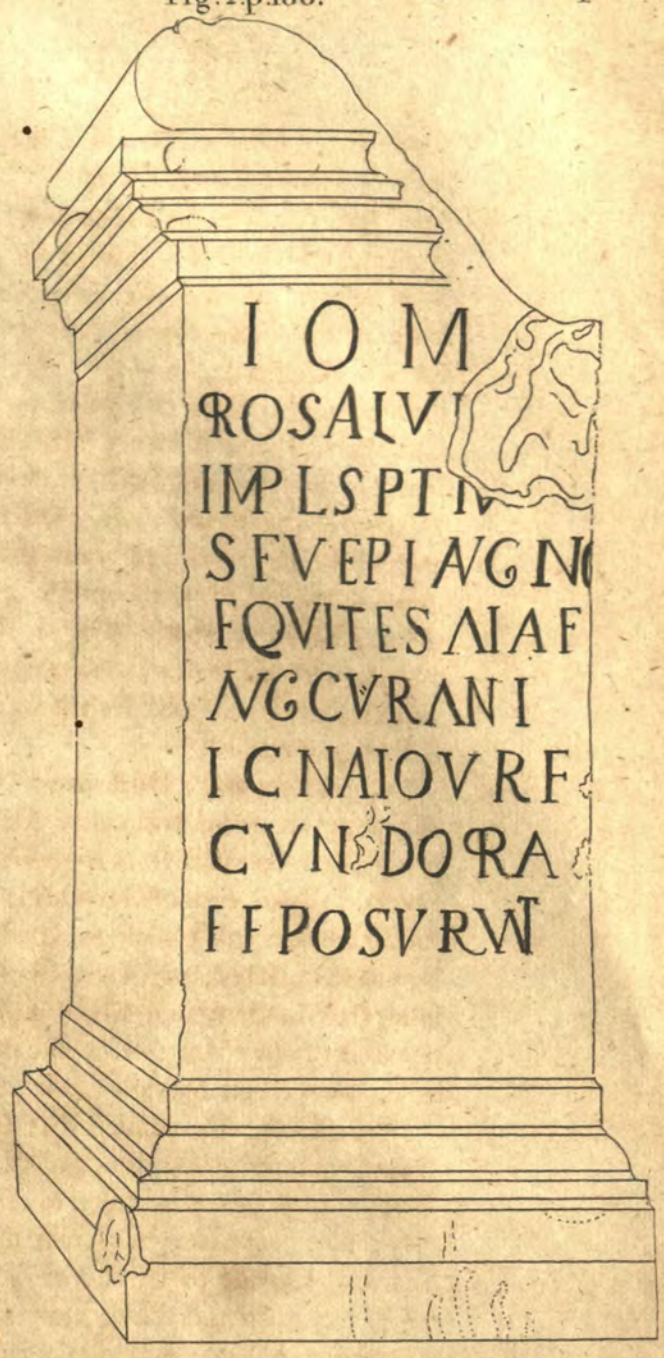


Fig. 7. p. 190.

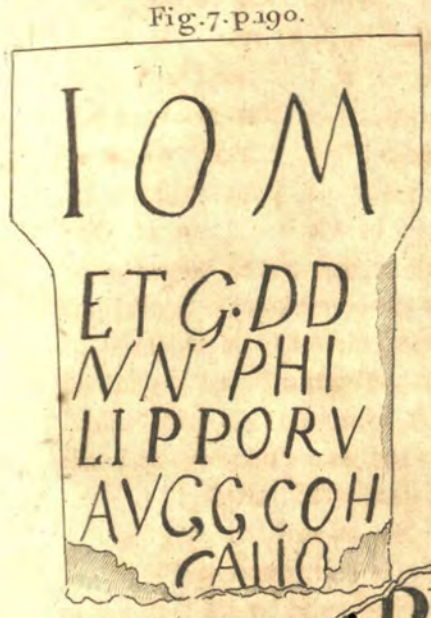


Fig. 3. p. 186.

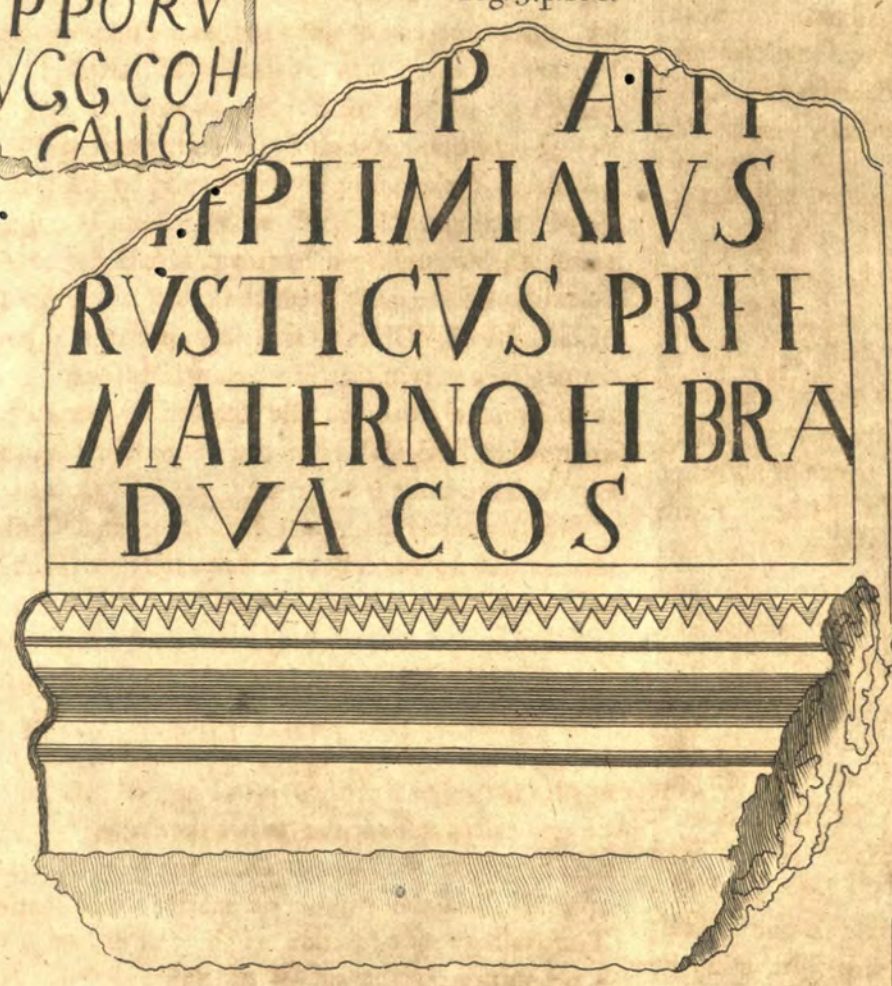


Fig. 6. p. 190.

Fig. 9. p. 191.

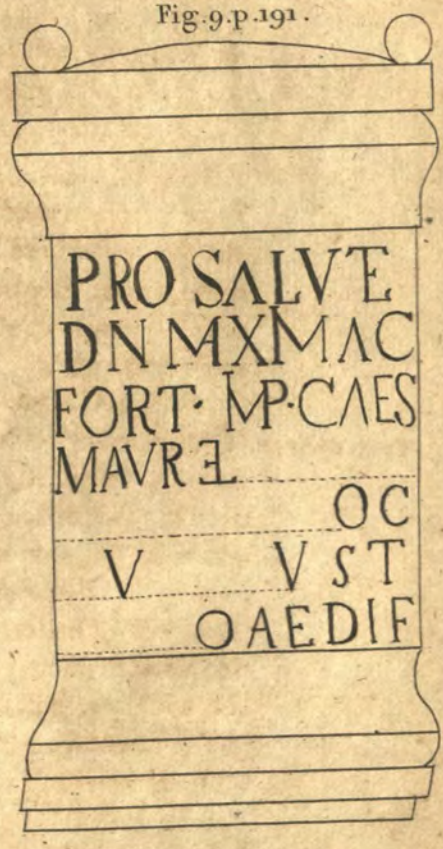


Fig. 4. p. 190.

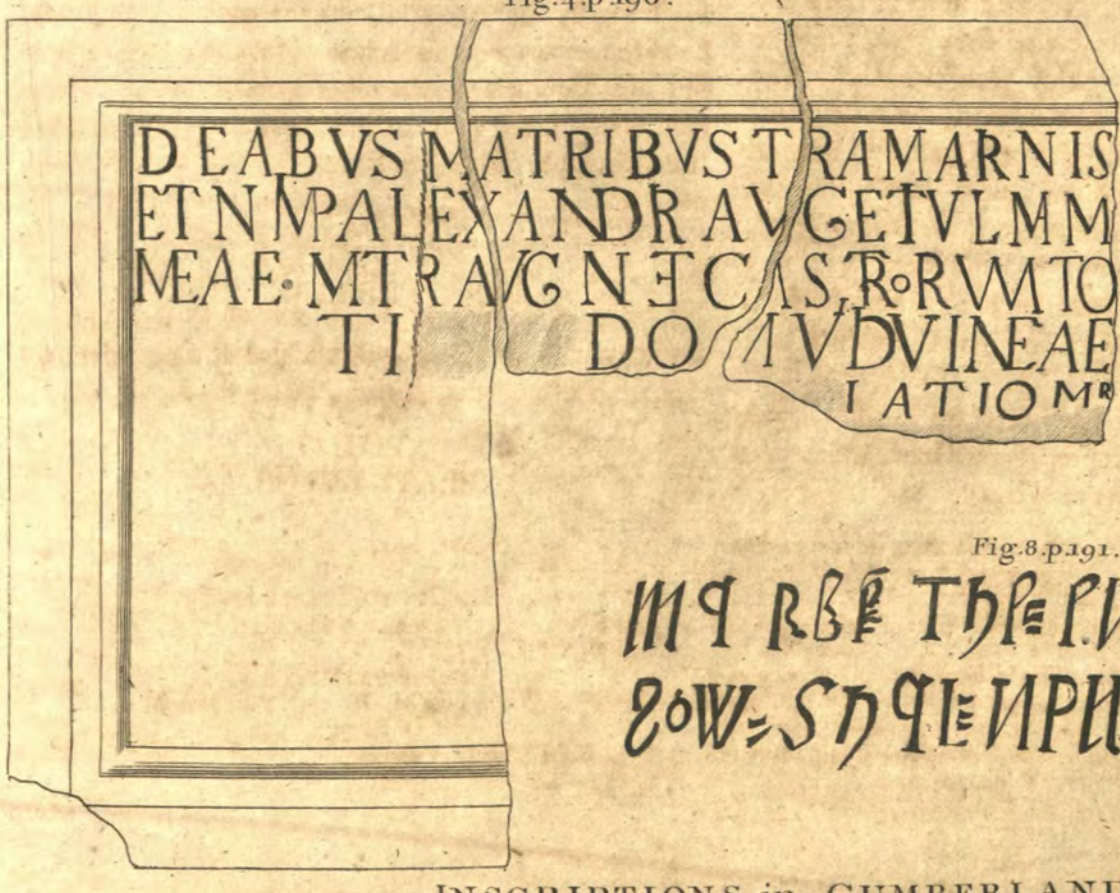


Fig. 8. p. 191.

Here was alſo found a ſmall bronze Mercury, or Victory, which came into the hands of John Aglionby, eſq; a curious preſerver of ſuch things [11]. Dr. Gale [n] makes Blatum Bulgium and Caſtra Exploratorum the ſame, and adds in a MS. note on his Itinerary, that when he was at Carliſle 1725 he was told by Mr. Goodman, who had ſeen them, that there were beyond Boulneſs *ad occaſum æſtivum* the ruins of three caſtra exploratoria, which commanded all Solway frith. Mr. Horſley puts GABROSENTUM at *Drumburgh* [o], where is a fort about five chains ſquare, the ramparts large, and the ditch very deep. Abundance of ſtones have been taken out of it, and it is probable the houſe and garden walls were built of them, whence, and not from its form, it has the name of caſtle. The inſcriptions here are already recited p. 186 [p]. It belonged in biſhop Gibſon's time to Mr. Aglionby before-mentioned.

Boulneſs.

"*Bolnes* is at the poynt or playne of the river of "Edon, where is a little poor ſteple as a fortelet for "a brunt, and it is on the higher ſide of the river of "Edon, about a eight miles from Cair Luel. About "this Bolneſſe is part of the Pict wal evidently re"maining, and it may be ſuppoſed that it is called "Bolnes, as who ſhould ſay the *Wal Yee*, or *poynt*, "or *end* [q]."

Mr. Routh in a letter to Mr. Gale, dated Nov. 1, 1741, ſays, "the altar at Boulneſs was found about two years and a half ago in ſome adjacent grounds belonging to one Mr. Lawſon, who placed it over a barn door fronting the ſtreet where it now remains. There ſeems to be an oblique ſtroke under the P. in *poſuit*, which has occaſioned all the copies I have ſeen to give it ROSUIT, but the late marks of maſons' tools on it will account for that. The *H* in COH is ſcarce legible, nor could I perceive the leaſt ſigns of numerals after it, though there is room enough. The altar may be about 18 inches high, and 12 broad: the letters much worn, but of the Lower Empire cut." The following copy of it was taken 1739 for ſir John Clerk by the ſchoolmaſter of the place on a ladder 16 feet high, it being then built up in a new chapel belonging to Mr. Lawſon.

I. O. M.
PRO SALVTE
D. D. N. N. GALLI
ET VOLVSIANI
AVGG SVLPICIVS
SECVNDINVS
VS. TRIB CO
R. POSVIT.

Sir John adds 1739 in his letter to Mr. Gale; "The ſtation has been a large ſquare, fortified with ditches faced with ſquare ſtones, but only an old ſquare vault remains. Several walls are here very viſible for a mile or two, in ſome places levelled, in others eight, nine, and ten feet high. The facing ſquare ſtones, of which 1000 cart loads remain that have not been uſed for houſes or hedges. Theſe were probably brought from the Caledonian ſide, where the county abounds for ſeveral miles with it and limeſtone. The inſide is generally irregular, and ſometimes in the herring bone faſhion: the cement a mixture of lime and ſmall gravel, with ſome ſhells beat together, and poured in with water from the top till the interſtices were filled up. I have followed this method, which effectually keeps out air. I cannot think this Tunnocelum, but Blatum Bulgium, which has the greateſt affinity with Boulneſs, nor that the Roman wall, very conſpicuous near this place, run further into the ſea, but rather ended there, the ſea having in the Roman time run higher by ſeveral feet than now, for even at Cramond, four miles above Leith, was a Roman harbour, where the ſea ſometimes waſhes [r]." Mr. Gilpin gave the Society of Antiquaries, 1740, an account of this altar then built up in Mr. Lawſon's barn at Carliſle.

Drumburgh.

"At *Drumburgh* the lord Dakers father builded "upon old ruines a prety pile for defens of the "country. It is almoſt in the middle way betwixt "Bolnes and Burgh. The ſtones of the Pict wall "were pulled down to build it, for the wall is very "nigh it [s]."

Burgh on Sands.

Burgh on Sands is ſuppoſed by Horſley [t] to be *Axelodunum*. The ſtation has been a little eaſt of the church near what is called the *Old Caſtle*, where are manifeſt remains of its weſt rampart, ſix chains long, and Severus' wall ſeems to have formed the northernmoſt. Stones with lime are frequently plowed up there, and urns. Here is an illegible inſcription [u], two plain altars, and a large ſtone cheſt in the church-yard, and a coffin. About a quarter of a mile weſt in *Watchfull field* has been a caſtellum, where quantities of ſtones have been dug up, and a pavement ſtruck upon near the wall [x]. An altar inſcribed,

DEO
BELA
TVCA

was dug up in the vicar's garden [y]; the 5th to that deity in England. Another inſcription publiſhed in Gent. Mag. Aug. 1749, p. 367, runs thus:

ALA TVN P. PO.
S: CENSOR|VVS
SALVTE SVA
ES ET POS.

On the ſpot where Edward I died, the memory of which event was preſerved by ſome great ſtones rolled on it, is erected a handſome ſquare pillar nine yards and an half high with this inſcription in Roman capitals on the weſt ſide:

Memoriæ æternæ Edvardi I. regis Angliæ longè clariſſimi, qui in belli apparatu contra Scotos occupatus hic in caſtris obiit 7 Julii A. O. 1307.

On the ſouth,

Nobiliſſimus princeps Henricus Howard dux Norfolciæ comes mareſhall. Angliæ, comes Arund. &c. . . . . ab Edvardo I. rege Angliæ oriundus. P. 1685.

On the north,

Johannes Aglionby J. C. F. C. i. e. juris conſultus fieri curavit.

"Burgh yn the ſand ſtandeth a mile off from the "hither bank of Edon. It is a village by the which "remain the ruins of a great place, now clene de"ſolated, where king Edward the firſt died. Burgh

[11] G.
[n] P. 34, 35.
[o] P. 109. 157.
[p] Burn, II. 214. Cumb. lvi. lvii.
[q] Lel. VII. 69. Burn, II. 242.
[r] Baron Clerk's Letter in Reliq. Galeanæ, p. 329, 330.
[s] Lel. VII. 69. Burn, II. 212.
[t] P. 109.
[u] Horſl. Cumb. xiii.
[x] Ib. p. 156. 266.
[y] Archæol. I. 308.

"ſtondith

"ſtondith from Bolnes three miles and from Cair "Luel four or five, and longid ſometime to the "Morvilles. Here was 15 years ago the lord Max-"well ſore woundid, many ſlain and drowned in "Edon[z]." This relates to the battle of Sollom moſs 1524.

Burgh belonged to the Lucys and Multons, and paſſed by the heireſs of the latter to the Dacres of Dacre caſtle, to the coheireſs of a younger branch of whom this barony was allotted, and her deſcendant in the 4th generation Henry Howard, duke of Norfolk, ſold it about 1689 to ſir John Lowther, bart. anceſtor of the preſent poſſeſſor[a].

Dacre. At *Dacre* is the ſhell of a magnificent caſtle, once the ſeat of the Dacre family, who took their name from *Acres* in the Holy Land; but here are no remains of the monaſtery, nor does it appear to have ſubſiſted ſince the Conqueſt[b]. Mr. Gale derives the name from the *Cohors Dacorum* ſtationed here. Here are two rivers *Glan*, whence Labbé on the Notitia writes it *Ambo Glanna*[c]. The family of Dacre ended in George lord Dacre 1569, whoſe great great uncle's daughter marrying ſir Richard Fynes, chamberlain to Edward IV. he was created lord Dacre of the South, and his deſcendants ſtill enjoy the title[d].

Delamayn. Near Dacre is *Delamayn*, the manſion-houſe of the Haſſels, held of the barony of Greyſtock in cornage[e]. The church is ſaid to have been erected by the Dacres, inſtead of a mean one half a mile diſtant, which probably belonged to the monaſtery. In the chancel is a croſs-legged knight in ſtone, and the windows are full of the arms of Dacre, ſingle and quartering Vipont and Clifford[f].

Arthuret. In *Arthuret* pariſh was born and buried Archibald Armſtrong, jeſter to James and Charles I. who was baniſhed from court for ſpeaking too freely of archbiſhop Laud's violent meaſure, which had exaſperated the Scots by forcing the liturgy on them. Dr. Hugh Todd was rector of this pariſh. Within it lies a noted moraſs, commonly called *Solom moſs*, from a ſmall village of that name on the Scotch ſide. It is famous in hiſtory for the defeat of the Scots in Henry VIII's time by ſir Thomas Wharton, of which ſee before, p. 51. 156. The few Scotch runaways of 1542 periſhed in this moſs, and ſome peat diggers are ſaid to have found in it a few years ago the ſkeleton of a trooper and his horſe in complete armour[g].

Solom or Solway moſs. *Solom* or *Solway Moſs* conſiſts of 1600 acres, raiſed a little above the cultivated tract, a maſs of thin peaty mud, with a cruſt too weak in the drieſt ſummer to bear a man's weight. In December 1769 it burſt its banks by the exceſſive winter rains of three days continuance preceding, and the too near approaches of the peat diggers, which had weakened the cruſt at a gap about 50 yards wide. About 300 acres of moſs diſcharged themſelves in a black ſtream charged with large maſſes of peat, which ſurrounded the cottages, and covered 400 acres of cultivated land. Many cattle were drowned, but not one human life loſt. It filled the whole valley, leaving behind it great heaps of turf from 3 to 15 and 30 feet, memorials of its height, and at laſt reached and fell into the Eſk. The ſurface of the moſs was reduced near 25 feet ſunk into a hollow form[h].

Solway moſs. In that part called *Solway Flow*, in the year 1771, was a memorable out-burſt of water, moſs, gravel, ſand, and ſtones, which ſpread over and deſtroyed about 600 acres of fine level fertile ground, and totally altered the face of that part of the country. The moſs had been obſerved to have riſen imperceptibly for a long time before. It began to move in the night of November 16,[i] and continued in motion for three days ſlowly forward, ſo that the inhabitants generally had time to get off their cattle and other moveables before their houſes were buried or rendered inacceſſible. The mouth of the breach was about 20 yards wide, and when it began to flow was in depth between five and ſix yards. By this eruption 28 families were driven from their habitations, and their grounds rendered totally uſeleſs and ſeemed irrecoverable by reaſon of the depth of covering of the moraſs and other rubbiſh to the depth of at leaſt 15 feet. But by the means of huſhing upwards of 100 acres have been cleared; and, by the indefatigable induſtry of the owner, it is thought the whole will be recovered, though it will be attended with great expence. Out of the aforeſaid moſs, Dr. Todd ſays, have frequently been dug human bones, ſilver coins of the later ages, earthen pots, iron, and braſs weapons, with oak and fir trees of unuſual magnitude[k].

Near the place called the *Chapel-Flaſh*, ſtood antiently a ſmall oratory, in which in 1345, a league between the Scots and Engliſh about fixing the limits of both kingdoms, was, in a ſolemn and religious manner, ſworn to and confirmed by commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe. At preſent nothing remains of the chapel but the name[l].

Pelling moſs near Garſtang in Lancaſhire had made ſuch an irruption in the preſent century, and Chately moſs between Mancheſter and Warrington in Leland's time[m], with this difference, that the latter ſo entirely changed its place as to leave a fair plain valley in return for the ground it covered.

Penrith. "*Pereth*, a market town by S. 61 miles from "Carluel, where is a ſtrong caſtle of the king's, and "ſtondeth on a litle water by force cut out of Pe-"terel. But Pereth ſtandith not half a mile from "the river of Emot and a mile from the town or "caſtel of Burgham, that longeth to the earls of Cum-"berland. In Perith is one pariſh church and a grey "friary[n]." A caſtel of the kinges by the town[o]."

Penrith lies in a bottom, the beacon ſtanding on a high hill as you enter the road above which is the courſe. A fine valley opens to the weſt as you deſcend from the Carliſle road into a very long ſuburb neatly paved. The town is conſiderable and handſome, having a very large market. The church was rebuilt of brick 1720, except the ſteeple. Here is a freeſchool. On the north ſide in the church-yard are two ſquare obeliſks, of a ſingle ſtone each, 11 or 12 feet high, about 12 inches diameter, and 12 by 8 at the ſides, the higheſt about 18 inches diameter, with ſomething like a tranſverſe piece to each, and mortiſed into a round baſe. They are 14 feet aſunder, and between them is a grave incloſed between four ſemicircular ſtones of the unequal lengths of five, ſix, and four and an half, and two feet high, having on the outſides rude carving and the tops

[z] Lel. VII. 69. [a] Burn, II. 218, 219. [b] Ib. 378. G. Tan. 73.
[c] Gale MS. n. [d] Dugd. II. 23. [e] G. Burn, II. 383. [f] Ib. 382.
[g] Pennant's Voy. to the Hebrides, p. 67. [h] Ib.
[i] Walker's letter to the earl of Bute in Phil. Tranſ. LXII p. 123, ſays, *December* 16. See Gent. Mag. XLI. 568. XLIX. 65.
[k] Burn, II. 473. See alſo Gent. Mag. XLIX. p. 65, with a plan of the eruption, and XLI. 567.
[l] Burn, 474. [m] Lel. VII. 56. See before, p. 136. [n] Lel. VII. 71. [o] Ib. 72.

notched

notched. This is called the *Giant's Grave*, and aſcribed to ſir Ewan Cæſarius, who is ſaid to have been as tall as one of the columns, and capable of ſtretching his arms from one to the other to have deſtroyed robbers and wild boars in Englewood foreſt, and to have had an hermitage hereabouts called ſir *Hugh's parlour*[p]. From the latter part of this tradition Dr. Todd deſcribes the four ſtones as cut *in the form of boars*, which, unleſs he ſaw them leſs ſunk in the ground than at preſent, can only mean that they were cut round, and perhaps rough on the edge like the back of thoſe animals. The Doctor ſuppoſes theſe pillars were intended to *place corpſes on* at the north or *Death's* door of the church: but their height contradicts this, and the name of *Grave*, given to it by uniform tradition, aſſigns it as the burying-place of ſome conſiderable perſon, whoſe eminence is expreſſed by the diſtance of the ſtones aſunder[q]. Mr. Sandford ſays the place was opened in his time, and the great long hand-bones of a man, and a broad ſword were found[r]. A little to the weſt of theſe is a ſtone called the *Giant's Thumb*, ſix feet high, 14 inches at the baſe contracted to 10, which is no more than a rude croſs, ſuch as is at *Langtown* in this county and elſewhere: the circle of the croſs 18 inches diameter[s]. On the north wall of the veſtry without is this inſcription A. D. 1598, *ex gravi peſte quæ regionibus hiſce incubuit obierunt apud* Penrith 2260, Kendal 2500, Richmond 2200, Carliſle 1160. *Poſteri avortite vos & vivite.* The pariſh regiſter ſays the plague broke out at Carliſle October 3, 1597, and raged here from September 22, 1597, to January 5, 1598, and that only 680 perſons were buried here; ſo that Penrith muſt have been put for the centre of ſome diſtrict. At the little village of Eden hall the regiſter ſays 42 perſons died this year. The plague raged at Penrith 1380, when the Scots breaking in at the time of a fair, carried it home to their own country, where it made dreadful havoc. The wooden market-houſe is now gone. The caſtle is a large ſquare building, on high ground to the weſt, ſingle trenched, and is as old as Henry III.[t] Here was an houſe of Grey friars, founded t. Edward II. or before[u].

This town was burnt by the Scots 19 Edward III. and 8 Richard II. Richard III. when duke of Glouceſter, lodged in the caſtle, to check the Scots, and enlarged the works with ſtones as it is ſaid from Mayboro' before-mentioned[x].

Dr. Todd derives the name of Penrith from *Petriana* three miles north of it, out of which, he ſays, it roſe[y].

At the Conqueſt the manor of Penrith and the foreſt of Englewood, in which it is ſituate, were in the poſſeſſion of the Scots, who were ſoon after diſpoſſeſſed, but kept up their claim to the three counties of Cumberland, Weſtmorland, and Northumberland, to which king John ſeems to have conſented on payment of 15,000 marks by William king of Scotland, and an intermarriage of John with one of his daughters; but theſe claims were renounced by king Alexander to Henry III. on the latter's granting him 200 librates of land in this county or Northumberland, in any town where there is no caſtle, or in places near the ſaid counties. Alexander's ſon and ſucceſſor married Henry's daughter, and had the ſaid land confirmed to him, and a bond of 5000 marks of ſilver for her marriage portion. Hence theſe lands had the name of the queen's *haims* or demeſnes. They were Penrith, with the hamlets of Langwathby, Scotby, Great Salkeld, and Carleton. Baliol held them till Edward I. quarreling with him ſeized them, and granted them to Anthony Bek, biſhop of Durham, from whom the parliament took them, and they remained in the crown. Richard II. gave them to John duke of Bretaign and Richmond, and ſhortly after to Ralph Neville of Weſtmorland, whoſe heir Richard of Warwick, being ſlain at Barnet 11 Edward IV. the whole eſtate for want of heirs male reverted to the crown, and continued as part of the royal demeſne till William III. gave the honour of Penrith and all its dependances with the appurtenances within the foreſt of Englewood, whoſe boundaries may be ſeen in Burn, II. 522. to William Bentink, afterwards created earl of Portland, and they are ſtill held by his great grandſon William Henry duke of Portland[z].

A ſilver fibula of coarſe workmanſhip and uncommon magnitude and weight was found April 1784, at *Huſkew pike*, an eminence about three miles from Penrith on the Keſwick road. The diameter of the circle is ſeven inches and an half, the length of the tongue 20 inches and $\frac{3}{4}$, the weight of the whole 25 ounces: the ſtuds or buttons are hollow, and fitted on without ſolder. It has never been burniſhed, as appears by the hammer marks remaining[a].

"Yn the foreſt of Ynglewood, vi myles from Caerluel, appere ruins of a caſtel, called *Caſtle Luen*[b]." Englewood foreſt.

Englewood foreſt was diſforeſted by Henry VIII. who allowed the inhabitants greater liberty and freer uſe of it. Hutton and Edenhall were pariſhes in it t. Henry I. who gave them to Carliſle church, and Wedderhall, Warwick, Lazonby, Skelton, Sowerby, St. Mary's, St. Cuthbert's, Carliſle, and Dalſton, were all included in it, or bordering on it, as early as the Conqueſt. It was 16 miles long from Penrith to Carliſle; and Edward I. hunting in it is ſaid to have killed 200 bucks in one day[c]. It is now a dreary moor with high diſtant hills on both ſides, and a few ſtone farm houſes and cottages on the road ſide.

The rev. Mr. Robert Patten of Carliſle or Penrith, who had been in Denmark and at Tunis, writes thus to Mr. Horſley, Jan. 30, 173$\frac{0}{1}$:

"I meaſured the Roman cauſeway which goes cloſe by Old Penrith in ſeveral places, and find it anſwer 21 feet. The old caſtle, as the country people call it, is 130 yards in front, a viſible entry exactly in the middle, with a large foſs on all ſides, the breadth 80 yards[d]. This is what Camden calls *Petriana*, from the ſmall river Peterel that runs under it. I find the Roman way runs over Penrith fields to Brougham, where has been a ſtation; and, at two places near the road I obſerved two tumuli, one of them with two circles of ſtones, the other on a raiſed ſquare piece of ground. We have ſeveral tumuli which I believe Daniſh, having ſeen in Den-

[p] Burn, II. 410.
[q] G. Archæol. II. 48. Pennant, 1769, 253, 4to.
[r] Burn, Ib. 410.
[s] Ib.
[t] Pennant, ib. G.
[u] Tan. p. 77.
[x] Burn, Ib. 404.
[y] Burn, Ib. 395.
[z] Ib. 395—402.
[a] Gent. Mag. LV. 1785, p. 347. and plate.
[b] Lel. VII. 72.
[c] Chron. Lanercoſt. G.
[d] Compare Horſley, p. 111.

mark ſome of the ſame faſhion, and 24 ſtones ſet in circles: and very near my houſe is a large one called *Harneſſy hill*, but in writings *Harold's hill*.

"I have this account of Dr. Todd's hiſtory of Cumberland from one that peruſed it, that there are ſeveral good remarks and obſervations in it on Roman remains in Cumberland and Weſtmorland, but he has intermixed the affairs of the country families and antiquities of churches with the Scotch incurſions, in order to engage the gentry and clergy here to come into ſubſcription[e]."

VOREDA. Old Penrith.

Horſley places VOREDA, Ant. *Bremetenracum* Not. *Berida* of Ravennas, at *Old Penrith*, and removes PETRIANA to *Cambeck fort* or *Caſtle ſteeds*[f]. The remains of the outbuildings and ſtation are very conſiderable; the fort above ſix chains (132 yards) long, and five broad, containing about three acres. *Plumton wall* is the village near it, and the houſe neareſt the ſtation the *Lough*. The ſtation, now called *Caſtle ſteeds*, lies about 200 yards eaſt from the Peterel, the ramparts high, and the ditch pretty perfect; the entrances all viſible in the middle of the ſides, the prætorium appears near the north rampart, and great ruins of a town are on the weſt ſide next the river. The eaſt and weſt ramparts of the ſtation meaſure 140 yards, and the north and ſouth 120. A military way goes hence towards Keſwic, and part of another between this place and Carliſle is found above foundations of the houſes[g]. All the inſcriptions which Mr. Camden ſaw here are loſt[h]. *Gadenius* on the firſt has been reckoned among our northern tutelar deities by Mr. Burton, but Mr. Horſley thinks it the name of a deceaſed perſon, for whom Ulpius Trajanus Martius erected this monument. If the *Gadeni* were here, might he not be a *Gadenian?* The 3d may be read, *Dis manibus, Flavio Martio ſenatori* [or *ſeniori*] *in colonia* or *civitate* [or *cohorti*] *Carvetiorum quæſtori* (taking the *o* after this word for a ſtop) *vixit annos* 45, &c. TIT. in the 4th is *titulus*, a word that occurs in Gruter frequently for a monumental ſtone. In the 2d AICCETVOS and LATTIE are nominative caſes of the names of a mother and daughter. Gruter[i] has *L. Atilio* incorrectly[k]. Woodford's MS. gives one like the concluſion of this

C. LIMISIVS
CHARISSIMAE CONIVGI ET PIEN
TISS. FILIAE..... POSVIT
VXOR VIXIT ANNOS $\overline{XXXX}$
FILIA $\overline{XX}$.[l]

Since Mr. Camden's time the inſcription in Pl. X. fig. 4. has been found at Lough, and placed in the garden of Dr. Fleming, dean of Carliſle, at Great Salkeld, broken in three pieces and part loſt[m]. It is the ſecond among us in honour of Alexander Severus and his mother Mammæa here called *Mater Caſtrorum*, as other empreſſes on other inſcriptions and the whole imperial family. An altar to Jupiter[n]. Pl. X. f. 5.

Another[o] to *Mogon*, the local deity of the Gadeni, and a ſimilar altar, but plain, and two other carved ſtones[p]. Pl. X. fig. 6. fig. 7. An inſcription to Jupiter and the emperors of the name of Philips[q].

Plumpton.

At *Plumpton*, the antient *Voreda* or *Petriana*, near Penrith, was found an altar, inſcribed, *Deo Sancto Belatuca aram*, in the poſſeſſion of capt. Dalſton[r].

Browne Willis communicated to the Society of Antiquaries 1747, a ſtone with a buſt and this inſcription:

D. M.
GEMELLI. C. A
FL. HLARO. S. H. F. C.

found at Caſtle Steeds near the great fort *Petriana:* Mr. Ward, reads it *D. M. Gemelli Caius Aurelius Flavius Hilario ſepulcrum hoc fieri curavit. Gemellus* occurs at Bincheſter, Horſl. Durh. xxix. and *Hilario* in Gruter, and the head he ſuppoſes Pluto. *Libert* being before Hilario in Gruter, he thinks this may be *Flavii libertus*.

Plumpton park is held by the Lowthers under the crown[s].

Long Meg. Addingham.

Long Meg and her daughters, in *Addingham* pariſh, q. d. *Ald Hengham*, a town at the old hanging ſtones, is a druidical circle, 300 feet diameter[t], of 100 ſtones[u], of which 67 are now ſtanding. At the ſouth ſide 15 paces ſouth-weſt at the diſtance of 70 feet or 40 yards is an upright ſquariſh ſtone near 15 feet in girth, and 12 high, and near two yards ſquare at bottom and hollow at top like a Roman altar, one of its angles turned to the circle, and each angle anſwering to a cardinal point, and near it next the circle four large ſtones, or as Stukeley three, forming an altar or ſacellum, and two towards the eaſt, weſt, and north[x]. In the middle of the circle are two round plots of ground, of a different colour from the reſt, and more ſtony and barren. Towards Glaſenby is a fine ſpring, and another ſurrounded by a large but ſhallow foſs and vallum. South-weſt from this work in the next incloſure is a ſmaller circle of 20 ſtones, 50 feet diameter, and at ſome diſtance above it another ſingle ſtone, regarding it as Meg does her circle[y].

Kirk Oſwald.

"*Kirk Oſwald* caſtle ſouth ſouth-eaſt 12 miles "from Cairluel, and ſouth from Naward, ſtandeth "almoſt on Eden[z]." It was much improved by ſir Hugh Morbill, who got the town a market t. John[a], and finiſhed, and moated by Thomas Dacre, who married the heireſs of Greyſtock; but it is now ruined[b].

"Northward from Ouſby on the river Eden ſtandeth the capital grand caſtle of Kirk Oſwald, and a very fine church there and quondam college: now the noble manſion-houſe of the late ſir Timothy Fetherſtonhaugh, colonel of the king's ſide, taken at Wigan when the late lord Witherington was ſlain. Sir Timothy was taken priſoner and executed by beheading at Cheſter, by the command of the unworthy col. Mitton, after the ſaid knight had quarter given him. This great caſtle of Kirk Oſwald was once the faireſt fabrick that ever eyes looked upon. The hall I have ſeen 100 yards long, and the great pourtraiture of king Brute, lying in the end of the roof of this hall, and of all his ſucceeding ſucceſſors, kings of England, portraieted to the waiſt, their viſage, hats, feathers, garbs, and habits, in the roof of this hall; now tranſlated to Naward

[e] MS. among Mr. Gale's correſpondence in Mr. Allan's hands. [f] P. 107.
[g] P. 111, 112. Burn, II. 420—423. [h] Horſl. 273-4. [i] DCLIII.
[k] Horſl. 273, 274. [l] Ib. [m] Horſl. Cumb. li. [n] Ib. lii.
[o] Ib. liii. [p] Ib. liv. [q] Ib. liia. pref. xx. [r] Archæol III. 104. [s] Burn, II. 420.
[t] 80 yards, Todd. [u] 72, Todd. [x] Hutchinſon, 103. Gent. Mag. 1752. 311. Stuk. I. 47. Burn, II. 448.
[y] Stuk. ib. [z] Lel. VII. 72. [a] Burn, II. 424.
[b] Mag. Brit. I. 380. Buck.

caſtle,

caſtle, where they are placed in the roof of the hall, and at the head thereof, where many of them ſtill remain. This caſtle was the antient palace of the lord Multon marrying the lord Vaux's heir lord of Naward of Gilſland; and afterward of the late lord Dacre, and now came by lineal deſcent to the noble earl of Suſſex with the lands adjoining, and many brave parks and villages belonging thereto[c]."

The Fetherſtonhaughs were a Northumberland family, whoſe antient ſeat was at a place of that name. Their houſe, it is ſaid, was formerly on a hill (where are two ſtones called *Fether ſtones*), and was moated about for defence againſt the Scots. But, upon the ruin of this, the houſe was afterwards built in the holme or valley under the hill, which they there call *haugh*, and the family writ their names de Fetherſton, and ſometimes de Fetherſtonhaugh. They firſt came to Kirk Oſwald in the beginning of the laſt century, where they yet continue[d].

The church of Kirk Oſwald was turned into a college of 12 ſecular prieſts 1523: and, at the diſſolution of great tithes, paſſed with it into lay hands; but the vicarage has been augmented by queen Anne's bounty. The choir is ſo diſproportionate to the body, that biſhop Nicolſon ſuppoſed it was rebuilt by ſome of the lords Dacre when the church was made collegiate, as their arms and thoſe of the Cliffords are painted in moſt of the windows. The belfrey is placed without the church on the top of a hill to the eaſt[e].

Great Salkeld. The church of *Great Salkeld* ſeems to have been built at a different time from the ſteeple, and the latter ſeems of later erection, and intended for a ſecure hold or retreat for the rector: ſo the iron door below and the good cellar with ſeveral chimnies within perſuade us to believe. Biſhop Nicolſon ſuppoſes it the work of archdeacon Cloſe, brother of biſhop Cloſe, in the middle of the 5th century, who lies buried under a blue ſtone robbed of its braſs in the choir. The bridge was rebuilt 1360[f].

Little Salkeld. *Little Salkeld* is a manor in *Addingham* pariſh[g].

Of *Ulleſwater* ſee before in Weſtmorland, p. 162.

Armathwaite. *Armathwaite* caſtle belongs to William Milborne, eſq; by inheritance of Robert Sanderſon, who bought it of Richard Shelton, eſq; 1712, whoſe grandfather rebuilt and endowed the chapel here. In the caſtle was preſerved in Mr. Machel's time a broad ſword with a baſket hilt; on one ſide of the blade EDWARDVS, on the other PRINS ANGLIE. It was probably left there in Edward I's time, and the prince might lodge here when his father's headquarters were at Lanercoſt[h]. Here was a ſmall Benedictine nunnery, founded by Rufus, valued at £.18. 18s.[i]

Linſtock. *Linſtock* was granted with Carleton by Henry I. to Walter his chaplain, who took upon him a religious habit in St. Mary's priory, Carliſle, and with the king's conſent gave both manors to that in frank almoyne for ever, and became prior there. For ſome time the biſhop and convent held all their lands in common; but when the firſt partition was made by Gualo the pope's legate this barony fell to the biſhop, and this caſtle was his ſeat ſo late as 1293[k].

Grayſtock. The barony of *Grayſtock* was granted by Ranulph de Meſchines to Liulf, and Henry I. confirmed it to his ſon, whoſe poſterity took name from it, and his great grandſon was Fitz Walter, mentioned by Mr. Camden, and died 12 John. William lord Grayſtock, who married Merlay, was his great great grandſon. It is now in Charles duke of Norfolk[l].

"Grayſtok caſtel of the lord Dacre[m]."

Greyſtock church was collegiate for a provoſt and ſix ſecular canons, founded by Ralph lord of Greyſtock 1382, valued at £.40. *per ann.*[n]

Hutton John. *Hutton John* in this pariſh was the ſeat of the Huddleſtons from the reign of Mary, of which was John, the popiſh prieſt who aſſiſted Charles II. in his eſcape after the battle of Worceſter, and adminiſtered the ſacrament to him on his death-bed, and dying 1704, aged 96, was buried in the body of the chapel at Somerſet-houſe, where it may be doubted if he reſts in peace. His elder brother Andrew was one of the firſt in this county who declared for the Revolution, and ſeized a ſhip loaded with ammunition for James II. His grandſon now owns the eſtate[o].

Nunnery. *Nunnery* in *Ainſtable* pariſh was a ſmall houſe of Benedictine nuns, founded by William Rufus a. r. 2. At the diſſolution here were only a prioreſs and three nuns, and their ample revenues were reduced to £.18. 18s. *per annum.*[p] It was granted to William Graham, and paſſed by exchange to the Aglionbys preſent owners. On the head of a bed called the Nuns' bed, is the rude inſcription[q]. Pl. X. fig. 8.

Corby. *Corby*, in *Wetheral* pariſh, is now a modern manſion, ſeated on the brink of a ſtupendous cliff overhanging the river Eden, and ſurrounded by well wooded hills, altogether forming a beautiful ſcene[r]. It belonged once to Harcla earl of Carliſle, on whoſe attainder Edward II. granted it to ſir Richard de Salkeld, knt. who ſold it to the heirs of the Howards of Naworth[s]. In one of the walls is the altar[t] which Mr. Camden deſcribes at Willoford or Burdoſwald[u]. Pl. X. fig. 9.

Wetherhal. "*Wetherhaul*, a celle of St. Mary abbay, three "miles ſouth-eaſt above Cairluel, on the ſame ſide "of the river Edon[x]."

Wetherel, a Benedictine priory, was given to St. Mary's abbey at York by Ranulph de Meſchines earl of Cumberland, t. Rufus or Henry I. valued at £.117. and granted at the diſſolution to the Dean and Chapter of Carliſle[y]. The gate with a fine elliptic arch remains. A little farther in the midſt of a vaſt precipice environed with woods are cut with much labour in the live rock three deep unroofed cells, divided by partitions of the ſame four feet thick, the front and entrance of fine cut ſtone; in front three windows and a fire-place. The cells, intended for ſecurity or retirement, are each 12 feet 8 inches deep, and about 9 feet 6 inches wide; below, before them, from the door to the end is a kind of gallery, 23 feet and an half long, bounded by the front, which overhangs the river Eden, above whoſe level they are 40 feet. There are marks of bolts and bars

[c] Sandford's MS. Hiſt. of Cumb. Burn, II. 424.
[d] Burn, II. 424.
[e] Ib. 428.
[f] Ib. 414, 415.
[g] Ib. 449.
[h] Ib. 340—343.
[i] Tan. 75.
[k] Burn, II. 453.
[l] Ib. 348—366.
[m] Lel. VII. 72.
[n] Tan. 77.
[o] Burn, II. 366—370.
[p] Tan. 75.
[q] Burn, II. 429. 431.
[r] Ib. 335. Hutchinſon, 250.
[s] Pennant.
[t] Gord. xliii. p. 96. Horſl. xvi. 256. Pennant, 72.
[u] Cumb xvi. p. 256.
[x] Lel. VII. 71.
[y] Tan. 75.

to

to the windows, and of doors. The wall that forms the gallery founded on a ledge of rocks eight feet below the floor of the cells is ruined a little above their top, and was once joined to them by a roof. They are called *Conſtantine's* cells, the priory being dedicated to him, but more commonly the *Safeguard*, being probably intended as ſuch for the neighbouring monks againſt the Scots, the door being approachable only by a ladder, and the whole only by a perpendicular aſcent of ſeven feet from a long narrow path. On the ſame rock a little higher up the river and about 10 or 12 feet from the level of the water is this inſcription:

MAXIMVS SCRIPSIT
LE XXVV COND CASƆCIVS,

and a rude figure of a deer. The two lines are a yard aſunder: the 2d may mean the *Leg. XX. Valens Victrix condidit* (or *Condate*) *Caſſius* or *Centurio Caſſius*, the centurial mark miſplaced [z].

VIROSIDVM. Warwick.

Horſley places VIROSIDUM at *Elenboro'* or *Old Carliſle* [a]. The church of *Warwick* is remarkable for its round eaſt end with round narrow niches on the outſide 10 feet 8 inches high and 17 inches wide, reaching almoſt to the ground, and in two or three a ſmall window. The whole church is built of hewn ſtone 70 feet long, but formerly reached further weſt, there being at that end a good round arch filled up. In the grant to St. Mary's abbey it is called a chapel [b]. The manor was held by a farm of the name from the time of Richard I. to the preſent time, as was that of *Aglionby* in the ſame pariſh by that family from the Conqueſt to the preſent time [c].

Great and Little Blencowe.

Below Greyſtock on the Peterel lies *Great Blencowe*, belonging to an antient family of that name, whoſe ruined tower is ſtill to be ſeen at *Little Blencowe*. Here is a very good grammar-ſchool, founded and endowed 19 Elizabeth by Thomas Burbank, who was born in the town, and had been a ſchoolmaſter [d].

Highhead.

"*Hyghhed* caſtel ſix or ſeven miles from Cairluel "by ſouth on the beck on Ivebek [e]." The inquiſitions of the reign of Edward III. call it *Pela de Highhead*, and on the attainder of Andrew de Harcla it was granted to the Dacres. It was bought by the Richmonds t. Henry VIII. and ſtill belongs to them [f].

Hutton *hall*.

From Highyate the river runs to *Hutton hall* the ſeat of a family of the ſame name, of whom it was purchaſed in the reign of James I. by the Fletchers, who, particularly ſir George Fletcher, bart. who lived at it, and with whom the baronetage ended, ſo much improved it by buildings and plantations, that it is now one of the pleaſanteſt ſeats in the county. The eſtate is within the Haia de Plumpton, and held of the king by the ſervice of holding the king's ſtirrup when he mounts his horſe in his caſtle of Carliſle [g].

CONGAVATA. Stanwicks.

Mr. Horſley fixes CONGAVATA at *Stanwicks*, on ſuch proofs as cannot be controverted [h]. Here is a plain area of a ſtation and a gentle deſcent to the ſouth, and the riſing for the outbuildings, which the abundance of ſtones dug up prove to have ſtood here. Some of the ſtones anſwered to the deſcription of an aqueduct. The ruins of the wall are very viſible to the brink of the precipice [i].

Roſe *caſtle*.

"*Roſe*, a caſtle of the biſhops of Cairluel. Biſhop "Kight made it very freſh [k]."

Edward I. lodged in Roſe caſtle during his Scotch expedition; and ſeveral of his writs for calling a parliament are dated *apud la Roſe*. From its being embattled by leave of Edward III. it had the name of a caſtle, and has been the principal manſion-houſe of the biſhops of Carliſle from the firſt grant of the manor to their ſee. Biſhop Smith added a new tower (as Biſhop Bell had done between 1478 and 1496), and by great expence in altering and beautifying made it a very convenient houſe [l]. It ſuffered much from the Scots, and was as often repaired, and continued a comfortable habitation till its total demolition in the reign of Charles I. It was burnt in the civil wars by order of col. Heveringham; before which time it conſiſted of a compleat quadrangle with a fountain in the middle with five towers beſides leſſer turrets, and encompaſſed with a mantle wall with little turrets. The north ſide contained the conſtable's tower, the chapel, Bell's tower built by biſhop Bell, the biſhop's and council-chamber, and a chamber under the latter called Great Paradiſe, and Strickland's tower, built by biſhop Strickland. The eaſt ſide contained the great dining-room, hall and buttery and kitchen: the ſouth ſide a long gallery leading to the hall and the offices, and the weſt ſide Pettinger's tower and offices. Here was another built by biſhop Kite. Its ruins were repaired at the Reſtoration by biſhop Sterne, and his ſucceſſor biſhop Rainbow put the houſe into better condition, and built the chapel. When biſhop Rainbow came to the ſee, no part was habitable except from the chapel ſouth to the end of the old kitchen; all which was ſuppoſed to have been built by biſhop Kite. Rainbow built the two parlours, chapel, and great ſtaircaſe. Biſhop Sterne had rebuilt the chapel, but biſhop Rainbow was obliged to rebuild it. Biſhop Fleming wainſcoted and floored theſe and other rooms. Biſhop Oſbaldiſton bullied his executors out of 200*l*. which he had allowed his leſſee of Buley caſtle c. Weſtmorland for his intereſt in the wood ſold there, and for damages and ſpringing it again; and cut down wood and timber on the demeſne to the amount of many hundred pounds, and made repriſals to the amount of about 350*l*.; and after this benefit was glad to compound with his ſucceſſor biſhop Lyttelton for 250*l*. dilapidations, which his ſaid ſucceſſor choſe to accept to avoid a long ſuit. Biſhop Lyttelton built a very fine new kitchen, laundry, and brew-houſe, repaired Strickland tower, and greatly improved the whole houſe; and beſides leaving a minute account in his regiſter, compiled a particular hiſtory of it. Notwithſtanding the poverty of the ſee, the biſhops lived here antiently in great ſplendour. In biſhop White's rental 1627 the conſtant houſhold was 35 or 36 beſides workfolk and ſtrangers [m].

Rhôs ſignifies in Britiſh a moiſt dale or valley [n].

Dalſton.

In Dalſton pariſh in a field about a mile from the church called *Chapel Flat*, foundations are dug up as of the hermitage and chapel of St. Wynemius the biſhop, mentioned here 1343. A circle of rude ſtones three feet diameter, and 30 yards in circumference, was here many years ago, and within it to the eaſt four ſtones as of a kiſtvaen. Not far from it is a tumulus eight yards diameter at bottom, and two at top, and about three yards high. On opening it were found near the top two freeſtones, about three

[z] G. Archæol. I. 86. Pennant, 1772, p. 61, and plate V. Hutchinſon, p. 256. Burn, II. 335.
[a] P. 109. 478. 481. [b] Pennant, 60. [c] Burn, II. 327-328.
[d] G. Burn, II. 373. 384. [e] Lel. VII. 72. [f] Burn, II. 319, 320.
[g] Eſc. 5 Hen. VII. G. Burn, II. 388. [h] P. 105. [i] P. 155.
[k] Lel. VII. 72. [l] Buck. G. [m] Burn, II. 313—316. [n] Ib.

feet long, one broad, and ſix inches thick, which had a ſort of circle very rudely cut or marked near the top, but nothing under them. About half a mile ſouth ſouth-weſt from hence was a ſmall Roman camp about 30 yards diameter, and much about the ſame diſtance north north-weſt another Roman camp of like dimenſions. A third about a mile ſouth eaſt much larger. None of theſe camps are above a mile, and the firſt not a quarter of the diſtance from Roſe, where Mr. Camden places *Congavata*, which Mr. Horſley, on much better grounds, fixes at Stanwix. The two ſmaller camps are now arable land, and have been frequently plowed, but no coins or inſcriptions found. The other is on an uncultivated moor, and has never been ſearched or tried: but ſmall hand mill-ſtones and other things have been dug up, ſufficient to evince them to be Roman [o].

Though Dalſton is no market town, it has a very large croſs, which ſeems to have been built at the expence of the neighbouring gentry, as their arms on it ſhew. The three kites heads, the arms of biſhop Kite 1520—1537, refer the erecting of it to his time [p].

Shalk beck. About a mile or more from Roſe caſtle weſtward is *Shalk beck*, where are large and fair quarries of freeſtone, whence it is ſuppoſed was taken great part of the ſtone that built the Roman wall from Carliſle to Bowneſs. From the appearance of the place it is certain that immenſe quantities have been carried away from thence, and lately on removing a vaſt heap of rubbiſh from before the rock in one part, in order to carry the works further back, was found on the face of the rock this inſcription:

LEG. II AVG.
MILITES PEIV
COH III COH IIII.

The laſt line is incloſed in a kind of parallel frame of ſtrokes and hatches, which biſhop Lyttelton ſuppoſed modern, like the other ſcrawls about the inſcription. Perhaps they have been notes for loads or tons of ſtone hewn or delivered. The whole is on a protuberant eminence of rock, of very difficult acceſs, ſeven or eight yards above the ſtream, in an uncultivated deſart, and being ſheltered from the eaſt wind covers the workmen from weather. It is the 6th Roman inſcription on a rock among us: one at Helbeck ſcar in this county, three at Crawdundalewathe near Kirkby Thor c. Weſtmorland, and that on Leage cragg near Naworth, which Mr. Horſley found to be utterly defaced [q].

Carlisle. "The city of *Cairluell* is in compaſs ſcant a mile, "and is walled with a right fair ſtrong wall *ex lapide* "*quadrato ſubrufo*. In the wall be three gates "Bocher or S. Calden or W. and Richard or N. "The caſtle being within the town is in ſome part "as a cloſer of the whole. The Iriſhmen call *Bale* "a town, and ſo peraventure did the old Scots. "Thus might be ſaid that *Lugubalia* foundeth *Luel's* "*town*. In the cite be two paroch churches, of "which the one is in the body of the cathedral "church, in the which be canons regulars elſe be "in no cathedral church in England. The other is "of St. Cuthbert. There is in the town a chapel "of St. Alban, and alſo two houſes of freres black "and grey. In digging to make new buildings in "the town often times hath bene and now a late "found diverſ foundations of the old city, as pave-"ments of ſtreets, old arches of doors, coyne, ſtones "ſquarid, painted pots, money hid in pots ſo old and "muldid that when it was ſtrongly touched it went "almoſt to moulder. The whole ſite of the town is "ſore changed, for whereas the ſtreets were the great "edifices now be vacant and garden plotts. The cite "ſtandeth in the foreſt of Ynglewood. The body "of the cathedral church is of an older building "than the choir. In the fields about Cairluel in "plowing hath been found divers Cornelines and "other ſtones, well entailed for ſeals, and in other "places of Cumberland hath been found brickes "containing the prints of antique works [r]."

Carlisle is very pleaſantly ſituated; the walls in bad repair, and the walks on them ill kept. The caſtle, though antient, makes a good appearance at a diſtance, and commands an extenſive view of pleaſant meads, inſulated by the two branches of the Eden. Richard III. made ſome additions to the caſtle, and Henry VIII. built the citadel, an oblong with three baſtions on the weſt ſide of the town, now neglected. The old portcullis remains in the inner gate of the caſtle, and they ſhew the apartments where Mary queen of Scots was lodged after her landing at Workington. It is now deſerted, and the garriſon withdrawn. The city has three gates, the French, Engliſh, and Scotch, the principal ſtreet very ſpacious has a guard-houſe built by Cromwell. The cathedral begun by Walter, a Norman prieſt, under William Rufus, governor of the city, who founded a monaſtery here, which Henry I. endowed for Auſtin canons, and afterwards made a biſhopric (the only one of the order in England), is imperfect, the weſt part being pulled down by Cromwell 1649, to build batteries and a citadel in the market place, ſo that it has loſt near 100 feet of its whole length, being only 219 feet, and the nave uſed as a pariſh church only. Part was built in the Saxon ſtyle with round arches and maſſy pillars 15 feet high, and 17 feet and an half in circumference; the reſt is aſcribed to Edward III. The ſteeple and tabernacle work by biſhop Strickland. The choir [s] by biſhop Welton, finiſhed by his ſucceſſors Appleby and Strickland. It has handſome ſtalls, ſuppoſed by Robert Egleſfield founder of Queen's college, Oxford, and the hiſtory of St. Cuthbert and St. Auſtin painted in compartments with couplets at the weſt end at the back of the ſtalls much defaced. Biſhop Lyttelton contributed largely to wainſcot the choir and the ſides of the altar, from a deſign of his nephew Thomas Pitt, eſq; now lord Camelford, who alſo gave a deſign for a biſhop's throne. The door near the biſhop's throne was the work of prior Haythwaite about 1480, and the oppoſite door of prior Senhouſe about 1500. The revenues of the priory were valued at £.418. of the biſhopric at £.531. Henry VIII. founded here a dean, four prebendaries, 8 minor canons, a ſubdean, four ſinging-men, a grammar-maſter, ſix choriſters and a maſter, ſix almſmen, &c. [t] The cloiſters and buildings were deſtroyed in the civil war [u], except the refectory, now the chapter houſe. Here are monuments for biſhops Barrow 1429, Bell 1496, Robinſon [w] 1616, Milborn 1623, Fleming 1747, and ſome aſcribed to Appleby, Wil-

[o] Burn, II, 323, 324. [p] Ib. II. 325.
[q] Archæol. I. 227. Mr. Smith's MS. letter to R. Gale 1741-2. Burn, II. 324. [r] Lel. VII. 70.
[w] Biſhop Gibſon ſays that the upper part of the cathedral, a curious piece of workmanſhip, was built by Henry VIII; miſtaking it for the citadel. [s] Tan. 73. [u] Pen. 58.

ton, and Strickland 1419. Here were an houſe of Grey and another of Black friars[x], and an hoſpital of St. Nicholas, of royal foundation, for 13 lepers before 22 Edward I.[y] and here is now another mean pariſh church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, with an altar-monument of the Dentons of the 15th century.

The firſt half of *Caerleol* ſignifying a city, the other may have ſome reſemblance to Luguvalliun, ſoftened into Luol, Leol, and then into Leel, miſtaken for the French termination L'iſle[z]. Dr. Gale[a] derives it from *Lle* an army, and *Gual* the wall, as Lugdunum from *Llu* and *dun* a hill, for Tacitus[b] ſays the Lyonnois called themſelves a Roman colony and *part of the army*. Lugo Auguſti in Mela is Turris Auguſti[c]. As to Ptolemy's Λευκοπιβια it is *Whithern* in Galloway. The Saxon Chronicle[d] ſays that Rufus, after placing a garriſon here, returned into the ſouth, and ſent hither myccle mænȝe Ēŷrliȝcep folceȝ mid pifan ȝ mid oȝȝe ȝæȝdo punȝene ȝ land to tiliane, which biſhop Gibſon in his edition of the Chronicle, had tranſlated a great multitude of Engliſh, but in his Camden propoſes reading Ēŷrliȝcep, q. d. *Huſbandmen*, as better agreeing with the *tillage* there mentioned, and all the records aſcribe the firſt improvement of the country to this colony.

The firſt inſcription given here by Mr. Camden is now built up in the back wall of the houſe at Drawdikes, and was originally brought from Stanwicks. Pl. XI. fig. 1. Horſley's copy[e] is moſt correct, and reads in the 3d line *Auguſtiani*, a name frequent in Gruter, and in the 5th *Aelia Ammilla Luſima*. It appears to be of the lower empire, though *k* for *l* is common on Pl. XI. fig. 2. inſcriptions older than any in Britain[f]. The armed horſeman is not now on the ſtone. The other fine and beautiful inſcription is in the garden at Naworth[g].

The copper creſcent Pl. XI. fig. 3, 4. was found 1728 in digging a cellar over againſt the Buſh inn in this city, and communicated to Mr. Horſley by Mr. Richard Goodman of that place, who ſuppoſed it an ornament or ſymbol of Iſis or a fibula. Mr. Gale explained it to be a part of horſe trappings hung at the horſe's breaſt by the ring, and a pendant fixed to it from the hole in the ſhank[h].

Andrew de Harcla created earl of Carliſle 15 Edward II. being intoxicated with his ſudden elevation, and, out of pique to the Spenſers, caballing with the Scots, was executed next year[i]. The title was revived 1362 in the perſon of Charles great grandſon of lord William Howard 3d ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk, who by marriage with the heireſs of Dacre became poſſeſſed of Naworth caſtle[k]. He died 1686, and was buried at Grayſtock. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Edward, buried at Wickham; he 1692 by his ſon Charles; he 1738 by his ſon Henry, and he by his only ſon Frederick 5th and preſent earl. The two laſt earls are buried at Caſtle Howard in Yorkſhire, where Charles the 3d built a noble houſe and mauſoleum, of which ſee before, p. 84.

Carliſle was burnt by the Scots in the reign of Henry III. and twice by accident in that of Edward I. A parliament met here 31 Edward I. and what great things they did in oppoſing the papal extortions, furthering the expedition againſt Scotland, concluding the marriage of prince Edward with a daughter of France, and other public tranſactions, our hiſtorians abundantly inform us. Edward I. continued here from January to June, when he ſet out on his expedition againſt Scotland, and died at Burgh on Sands. Robert Bruce burned this city 9 Edward II. and its earl Andrew de Harcla joining with Bruce was arreſted in the caſtle, and hanged here. It was miſerably harraſſed in the civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, and in vain beſieged by the inſurgents under Aſke in the reign of Henry VIII. That king is ſaid to have built the citadel, which was repaired by Elizabeth. In 1597 here died of the plague 1196 perſons. The city was ſurrendered to Leſley and the parliament forces after a ſevere ſiege, during which 3*s.* pieces were coined out of the plate of the inhabitants. In 1745 its weak garriſon and defenceleſs ſtate occaſioned it to be ſurrendered to the rebels, by whom it was ſoon after given up. Great and ample privileges have been granted to this city by our ſeveral princes. It is now governed by a mayor, eleven aldermen, two bailiffs, two coroners, 24 common-council, and a recorder. It ſends two members to parliament, and the aſſizes for the county are held here by ſtatute 14 Henry VI. The ſee was founded by Henry I. a. r. 23. as the priory by him ſoon after his acceſſion. Philip and Mary granted to the biſhop the advowſon and collation of all the four prebends. Here are two pariſh churches, St. Cuthbert's and St. Mary's. When the ſteeple of the former was rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth there was found a large parcel of ſmall ſilver coins to the quantity of near a Wincheſter buſhel, called St. Cuthbert's pence, and ſuppoſed to have been an oblation at the firſt building. The latter church is the cathedral. Henry endowed the church with the tithes of all lands broken up for cultivation within Inglewood foreſt, by giving an ivory horn. This horn, as it is called, is two teeth of an elephant, now remaining in the cathedral[l]. Biſhop Halton petitioned Edward II. for a piece of ground to build an houſe for himſelf and ſucceſſors within the precincts of the caſtle and within the city walls. The Pope, on the king's application, appropriated the church of Horncaſtle c. Lincoln, to the biſhop's own uſe, for a retreat and proviſion againſt the Scotch inroads[m].

Among the 51 biſhops of the ſee, two are particularly intitled to a place in this work for their diſtinguiſhed application and eminent proficiency in the ſubjects of it. Biſhop Nicolſon, ſon of Joſeph Nicolſon, rector of Plumland in this county, whoſe various writings are enumerated in Dr. Burn's Hiſtory of Cumberland[n], for which he left ſuch ample materials in three volumes folio, and one in octavo; the former bequeathed by him to the dean and chapter, the latter to his nephew Joſeph Nicolſon of Hawkſdale, eſq; Dr. Burn's coadjutor in his publication: Biſhop Lyttelton, whoſe attention to the intereſts of antiquarian ſcience while he was preſident of the Society of Antiquaries found ſo faith-

[x] Tan. 78. [y] Ib. 77. [z] Horſl. 409. [a] Anton. p. 37. MS. n. [b] Hiſt. I.
[c] See Simler's Antoninus, p. 281. [d] P. 108. [e] Cumb. xxxix. [f] Horſl. 265.
[g] Cumb. xxiv. Horſl. 258. Dr. Gale ſaw it at general Stanwic's. MS. Ant.
[h] MS. letter among Mr. Allan's. [i] Dugd. Bar. II. 97.
[k] Dugd. Bar. II. 281. [l] Archæol. I. 168. [m] Burn, II. 228—310.
[n] Burn, I. 120.

ful

Fig. 1. p. 194.

Fig. 5. p. 195.

Fig. 3. 4. p. 194.

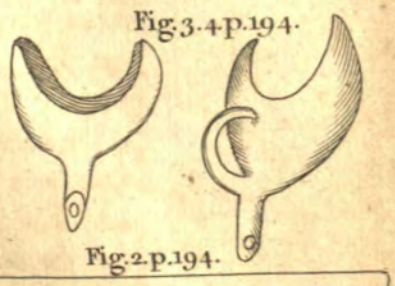


Fig. 6. p. 195.

Fig. 2. p. 194.

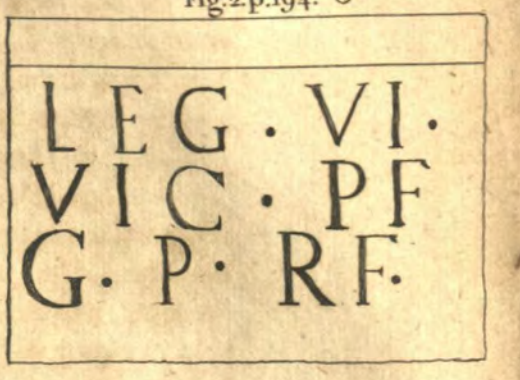


Fig. 11. p. 186.

Fig. 7. p. 197.

Fig. 8. p. 197.

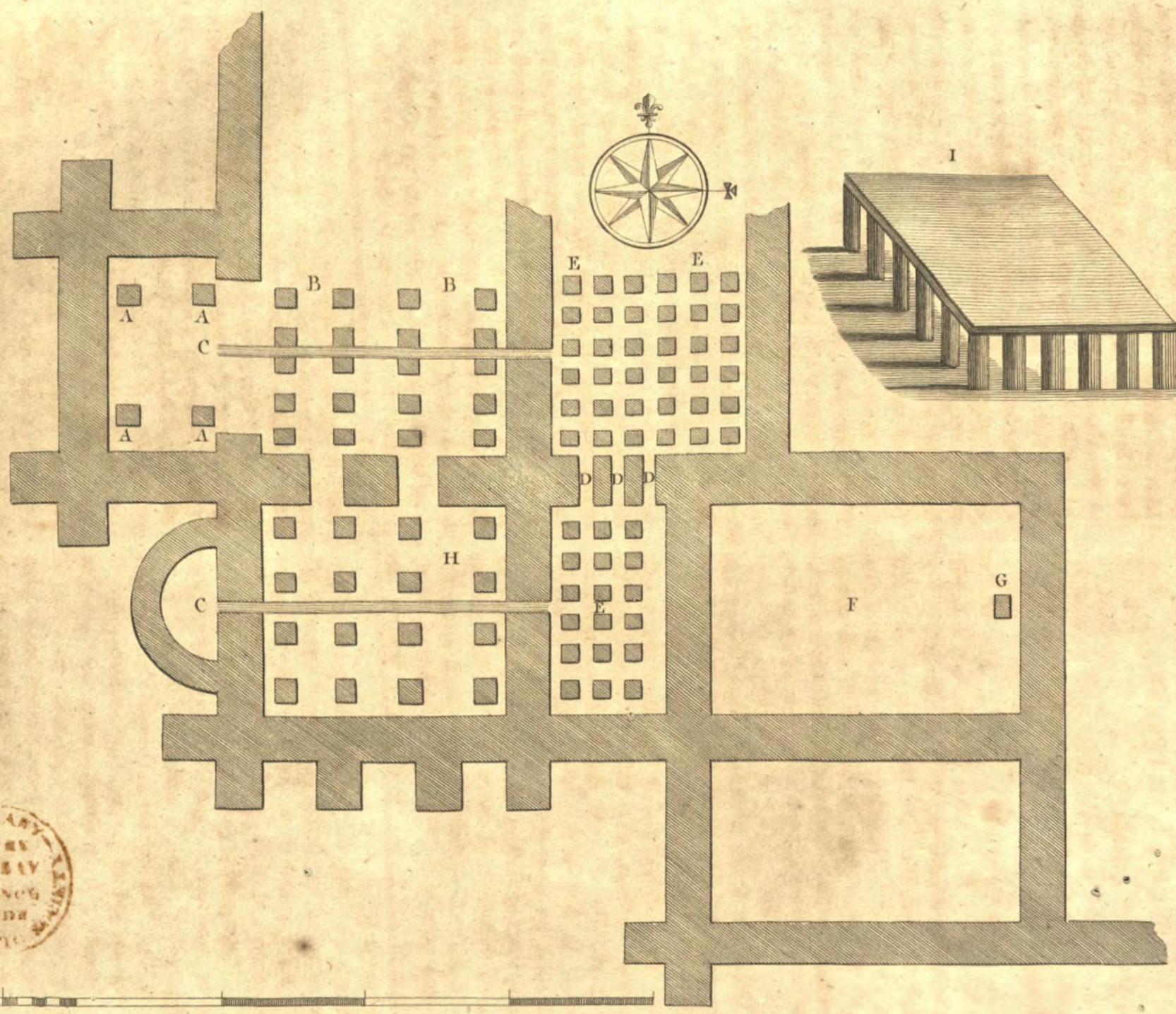
Fig. 9. p. 197.

Fig. 8. p. 197.

Fig. 10. p. 200.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Plan of the Roman Baths discovered at Netherby in the Years 1732 & 1745.



Altar found at G

Statue dug up at Netherby

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ful a panegyriſt in his intimate friend and ſucceſſor. It is remarkable that *Orton* in Cumberland gave birth to Dr. Nicolſon, and *Orton* in Weſtmorland to Dr. Burn.

Rockcliff. "*Rockclif*, a pretty pile or caſtle of the lord Daker's "over Edon on the farther ripe, about three miles "from Caerluell [o]." It was ſold by the duke of Norfolk 1682, and now belongs to Mr. Strong of Peterborough [p].

Stanwick. Over the river Eden is *Stanwick*, where Horſley [q] places *Congavata*, on inconteſtible evidence. The Roman wall is very viſible here [r]. The ditch diſtinct on the weſt of the village between it and the Eden, ſeems to have been Severus's, whoſe wall forms the north rampart of the ſtation. The ruins of the wall are viſible on the brink of the precipice. Henry I. gave the appropriation of the church to the church of Carliſle [s].

Drawdikes. At *Drawdikes*, a ſeat of the Aglionbys, near the former inſcription is another [t],

Pl. XI. fig. 5.

COH IIII PR. POS.
>I VK. VI TAKIS.

Biſhop Gibſon gives the following alſo here:

I. O. M. ALA AVG. O . . B. VRI APPIA
IVL. PVB PS. T. TB. CETBERI. . .

which Dr. Gale [u] corrects

Jovi Optimo Maximo Ala Auguſta ob virtutem appellata Julius Publius & Tiberius Claud. Tiberii filius.

as in Horſley's Cumb. N° LVI. [x] But Mr. Horſley could hear of no ſuch altar, and inclined to ſuſpect it to have been miſtaken for one of thoſe yet remaining at Drumburgh. He gives a 4th (XL.) which he thinks belongs here, and two more XLI. XLII. [y] The inſcription in Camden is alſo now at Drawdikes, but the horſeman armed with a lance which he mentions is gone, and never ſeems to have been part of this.

Pl. XI. fig. 6.

Netherby. "*Netherby* is ſeven miles north from Cairluel and "Eſke river runneth on the north ſide of it. There "hath been mervelus buildings as appeer by "ruinus walls, and men alive have ſeen rynges and "ſtaples in the walls, as it had been ſtayes or holds "for ſhips. On the one ſide of it is the batable "ground, ſo that it is a *limes Angliæ & Scotiæ*. "The ruins be now three miles at leaſt from the "flowing water of Sulway ſands. The graſs groweth "now on the ruins of the walls [z]." The antient border houſe at *Kirk Andrews*, oppoſite to Netherby, is a ſquare tower of three ſtones, the windows ſmall, the door of iron: the cattle lodged below, the owners above [a].

Pl. XII. There is a gradual deſcent from the principal and oblong fort on the north-weſt angle towards the Eſk, in which ſeveral ſtreets are very viſible. In one running north and ſouth, on the weſt ſide towards the river, by digging among the ruins for ſtones, were diſcovered two rooms parallel to the ſtreet. The ſouthernmoſt is plainly a cold bath, marked F in the plan, from the cement and large thin flags laid at the bottom, and an earthen pipe at the north-weſt corner deſcending from a ſmall watercourſe that runs under the other room, and a partition wall, and ſo below the door into the ſtreet, where may have been a common ſewer. The outward room has an entrance from the ſtreet as above: the door cheeks are two large flags of about ſeven feet high, and 26 inches broad, with holes for faſtening the door, which opened into the ſtreet. In this room, marked G in the plan, was found in the beginning of October, 1732, an altar with this inſcription, removed into the caſtle.

DEAE SANCTAE
FORTVNAE
CONSERVATRICI
MARCVS. AVREL.
SALVIVS TRIBVN
VS COH. I. AEL
HISPANORVM
∞ EQ.
V. S. L. M.

They continued to work, and Mr. Goodman ſent the above account to Mr. Gale Nov. 9, 1732.

Mr. Cay, in a letter to Mr. Gale, Dec. 12, 1732, obſerves that "inſcriptions of the Coh. I. Hiſp. have been found at Airdoch and Elenborough, but in only one of them it is ſtyled *equeſtris*, and the commander *præfectus*. In the Notitia is the tribunus cohortis I. Hiſp. Axeloduno, which is now fixed at no great diſtance from Netherby or Elenborough. We have no former inſtances of *Aelia* given to this cohort. Horſley, p. 95, conjectures that it might be part of the Ala Herculea, but had he ſeen this inſcription he would have thought otherwiſe. He obſerves, p. 95, that the Notitia does not often give *Cohors Equitum*, but, as in many places, it ſeems to point out the officer's reſidence. I know not whether we are always to ſuppoſe the whole body under his command was in the ſame place. I am the more ſurprized we have not met with *trib. coh. Equit.* Among the ſtations *per lineam valli* there is none ſaid to be commanded by a *præfectus alæ*, which appears to have been much larger than ſome of thoſe where tribunes of cohorts are placed. I therefore ſuppoſe that an equeſtrian cohort conſiſted of two alæ, though it might not be common to mention them as cohorts, and perhaps the Ala I Herculea and Ala Vettonum might compoſe this cohort. I cannot think it improbable that ſome of the forces that are not mentioned in the Notitia, but in inſcriptions, might be removed to the borders of Wales, where that book ſeems deficient. I do not determine whether Scot. xxxi. and Cumb. lxii. lxiii. relate to this equeſtrian cohort."

Mr. Gale replies, Dec. 28, that "Mr. Horſley's reaſons about the Ala Herculea and Coh. I. Hiſp. are not concluſive. The cohort was frequently moved, and if the letters EQ. are not on the Ardoch and two of the Elenborough inſcriptions, they are on a third at the laſt place. A cohort of the Ala Herculea might be at Netherby within diſtance of Old Carliſle, or the Ala itſelf might have been quartered more north; for the Netherby inſcription appears of older and better letter than thoſe at Elenborough. All theſe circumſtances make it doubtful whether this cohort was part of that Ala. By its name and country it probably came over with Hadrian, and continued here till the Romans quitted the iſland, frequently changing its place. It might have come with the Legio VI. Victrix, and been part of one of its Alæ, as that ſeems to have been always employed in the north and in headquarters at York. If the legionary Alæ, conſiſting of ſeveral cohorts of foreign auxiliaries, were equal in

[o] Lel. VII. 69. [p] Burn, II. 223. [q] P. 108. 155. See hereafter, p. 227. [r] G.
[s] G. [t] Horſl. 265. Cumb. xxxviii. [u] Ant. 38. MS. n.
[x] Horſl. 266. [y] Burn, II. 452. [z] Lel. VII. 69. [a] Pennant, 68.

number of men to the Legion, it is probable both the Alæ contained 10 cohorts. The Ala Herculea ſeems to have been the Ala of a Legion, and conſequently compoſed of ſeveral cohorts, and perhaps was the ſame as the Ala Gordiana, and may have changed its name under Maximian, of whom Victor ſays that he gave his new name to the troops. The Ala Gordiana alſo lay at Old Carliſle, as appears from inſcriptions found there.

"Legio VI. Victrix was in Britain when the Notitia was written, as were all theſe Alæ. It is not improbable that the Ala I. Herculea, and the Ala Sabiniana, the one called from Maximianus Herculeus, the other from Adrian's wife Sabina, or Gordian's wife Sabinia, were the wings properly belonging to it.

"When the Notitia was written, the Legio II. Aug. was withdrawn from Caerleon to Richborough, and its auxiliaries probably garriſoned the eaſt coaſt. The principal ſtreſs of defence about and before the time when the Romans quitted the iſland was *ad lineam valli*, and the *littus Saxonicum*. I account for the want of inſcriptions in theſe eaſt and ſouth ſtations, when they abound ſo much in the north, from the long reſidence and quiet of the Romans in the north. The Notitia gives the ſtate of the Roman government and forces in Britain, not as they really were at the end of Theodoſius II's reign A. D. 445, but 401 or 2, when the aforeſaid legions were ſtill in Britain, for it is evident they had been recalled before that time. When the Legio II. Aug. left us is not ſo plain, but I think we may fix the departure of the other to Stilico's drawing off all the forces of the empire to his aid, as deſcribed by Claudian:

Venit ab extremis, &c.

So that the Notitia ſeems to copy from an account taken at a time when the Romans had a flouriſhing civil power and a good army reſiding here, and not at the end of the reign of Theodoſius II, when every thing was in confuſion.

"Both the commanders of legions and alæ were ſtyled *Præfecti*, and the latter was more profitable as well as more honourable, and ſooner attained by ſucceſſive riſing. But the commander of the cohort is always ſtyled *Tribunus* in the Notitia, though ſometimes in inſcriptions *Præfectus*, a term of greater dignity, and a compliment to the officer. *Cohors* was properly a company of foot, *Turma* a troop of horſe, and the commander of the latter *Decurio*, and frequently *Præfectus* like the commander of a cohort. Vegetius, a late writer, who lived but a little before the Notitia, ſays the firſt cohort of a legion was ſtyled *Milliaria*, and conſiſted of 1103 foot ſoldiers, and 132 horſe, and others had only 555 foot, and 66 horſe. The commander of the firſt cohort was ſtyled *Tribunus*, the others *tribuni* or *præpoſiti*, as the emperor pleaſed. I never met with a *præpoſitus cohortis* in any other book or inſcription; perhaps it might be a modern diſtinction. However, in imitation of the firſt legionary cohort, the firſt auxiliary one might conſiſt of above 1000 men, and the reſt of more than 500 (the 4th and 7th it is ſaid were above 600), whence they are called *Quingenaria*, as the firſt was *Milliaria*, the reſt by the note ∞ on this inſcription, whoſe laſt words are to be read *milliariæ equitatæ*, not *equeſtris* or *equitum*, as in Pliny and other polite writers. *Equitata* is the camp term and uſed by Hyginus, who wrote expreſsly on that ſubject, and in the military ſtyle.

"That this cohors I. Hiſp. equitatæ was ſent by Adrian into Britain, appears from an inſcription in Reineſius, Cl. 6 cxxiix, and in Gudius."

Sir J. Clerk's deſcription of the Netherby bath in a letter to Mr. Gale, Sept. 23, 1734:

"This edifice conſiſts of two rooms, which, I believe, have always been under ground; for, at this time, there are marks of ſteps to go down to them. The door is finiſhed by three large ſtones, one at top and two on the ſides, each about ſix feet long, with marks of bolts and hinges. Each room is about nine or ten feet ſquare, divided from each other by a thin partition of ſtone, and both under the ſame arched roof, which the workmen broke down. The outermoſt ſerved for a little temple of Fortune, and in it the altar was found with heaps of heads of different animals, particularly oxen and ſheep. The inner room was a bath, and, in my opinion, rather for bathing veſſels to ſtand in than to be filled with water: for though there is a certain cement, compoſed of lime and beaten bricks, which covers both the floors and walls, and is indeed very hard; I have no notion it could ever hold water. The floors of both rooms are covered with large flat ſtones, and under them is an aquæduct or large empty ſpace or canal, reaching from one end of the building to the other. Theſe floors are covered with the cement about an inch and an half thick, which, I ſuppoſe, was becauſe the ſtones were too cold to ſtand on. I believe it might be worth our while to imitate this cement in floors underground; for it ſeems the beaten brick, which is not very ſmall, ſerved to dry up the moiſture of the lime and made it bind immediately.

"The Spaniſh horſe of the inſcription could not be the northern exploratores, conſequently this place could not be the Caſtra Exploratorum, as Mr. Horſley took it to be. I make no doubt but the true Caſtra Exploratorum was at Midleby and Burnſwark hill in Scotland, 10 miles from Netherby; for there are three Roman camps to defend theſe grounds, and from the top of the hill a proſpect of at leaſt 40 miles round, as I noticed to you once before, and as was likewiſe obſerved by Mr. Gordon. I believe if poor Mr. Horſley had lived to ſee this altar, he would have changed his opinion about the place. I don't know why it might not have been Luguvallium rather than Carliſle. If the etymology could be admitted to be Longa Vallis, it would exactly fit the country about Netherby, which is part of what we call Eſkdale or Eſcæ Vallis. I own the next ſtation of the Itinerary would create ſome difficulty, but that would be only in the diſtances, about which we can have but little certainty.

"From the heads of animals found in the Fanum Fortunæ, we may gueſs the prieſt had picked them before they came there, otherwiſe the place had been a meer ſlaughter-houſe. The altar, no doubt, ſerved for libations, or, according to the prieſt-craft of thoſe times, for a ſmall part of the viſcera, while thoſe holy men feaſted upon the reſt themſelves.

"I obſerved on the pavement ſcattered about ſeveral fragments of fine earthen pots adorned with figures. Theſe, no doubt, have ſerved for oils, or pateræ and prefericula.

"About 30 ells in a ſtrait line from this fabric is a ſpring, which, no doubt, you noticed. This has ſupplied the bath, and iſſued by the aquæduct. I ſhall only add, that Netherby is much the ſame kind of ſtation as Midleby: for there are conſiderable veſtiges of ſtone buildings in both. I believe if

if lord Preſton was ſpoken to he would order ſome of theſe ruins to be digged up. I myſelf have beſpoke ſome workmen at Midleby."

Another letter of ſir J. Clerk's relating to the ſame, Oct. 29, 1734:

"Sir, I cannot but be ſatisfied with your reading of the inſcription on the Netherby altar, but I ſtill ſtate to you my reaſons for what I ſent you: I know very well that the firſt cohort of a legion uſed ſometimes to be called *Miliaria*, for ſo Roſinus and Vegetius, and before them Modeſtus had taught me. I know it conſiſted both of horſe and foot, but I thought it a tautology to add after *1ma cohors*, the letters ∞ EQ. wherefore I imagined it was intended to ſignify that the whole cohort conſiſted of horſe in number 1000, and that there belonged to the cohort 1000 horſe, who were quartered at Netherby. But what was of greater weight with me, I believed that in the latter times of the Roman empire there were cohorts intirely of horſe."

The inſcriptions found here both make mention of Marcus Aurelius Salvius, tribune of the cohors I. Ælia Hiſpanorum milliaria equitata. The firſt moreover points out the particular emperor M. Aurelius Severus Alexander, in whoſe reign it was engraved, and almoſt directs us to the very year alſo, which muſt have been either the 226th or 229th of the Chriſtian æra, for in thoſe years was that emperor *conſul*. The title of *Dominus* is here alſo given to this emperor, notwithſtanding his averſeneſs to it mentioned by his hiſtorian Lampridius [y]. This ſtone ſerved to cover a drain of no conſiderable age, and is about five feet ſeven inches by four feet four inches and an half. The altar was found in a room belonging to a large building, not long before diſcovered, but ſince pulled to pieces for the ſake of the materials, where there appears to have been an hypocauſt, and poſſibly the *Baſilica* mentioned in the other inſcription was thereabouts. *Baſilica* here ſignifies a portico or colonnade for exerciſing horſes or a riding-ſchool; *Baſilica equeſtris exercitatoria*. The cohors I. Hiſpanorum is mentioned in many inſcriptions found hereabouts, but only on theſe two called *Ælia*. The monogram ſtands for *milliaria*, and the term *equitata* ſignifies that the auxiliaries exerciſed on foot, ſome of the regiments being lined or flanked with horſe, and therefore called *equitatæ*, not, as Mr. Horſley and others underſtood it, *promoted from the foot ſervice to the horſe*. This inſcription gives a new legate and proprætor Valerianus, as the copper inſcription before-mentioned in Yorkſhire [z] affords another, and that a very remarkable perſonage under the emperor Hadrian and one much known in the Roman hiſtory.

IMP CAES M AVRELIO
SEVERO ALEXANDRO PIO FEL AVG
PONT MAXIMO TRIB POT COS PP COH I AEL
HISPANORVM ∞ EQ DEVOTA NVMINI
MAIESTATIQVE EIVS BASELICAM
EQVESTREM EXERCITATORIAM
IAMPRIDEM A SOLO COEPTAM
AEDIFICAVIT CONSVMMAVITQVE
SVB CVRA MARI VALERIANI LEG
AVG PR PR INSTANTE M AVRELIO
SALVIO TRIB COH IMP D N
SEVERO ALEXANDRO PIO FEL
AVG COS

Imperatori Cæſari Marco Aurelio
Severo Alexandro Pio Felici Auguſto
Pontifici Maximo Tribunitiae Poteſtatis Conſuli Patri
Patriæ Cohors Prima Ælia
Hiſpanorum Miliaria Equitatata devota Numini
Majeſtatique ejus Baſilicam
Equeſtrem exercitatoriam
Jampridem a ſolo cœptam
Ædificavit conſummavitque
Sub cura Marii Valeriani Legati
Auguſti Proprætoris inſtante Marco Aurelio
Salvio Tribuno Cohortis Imperatore Domino Noſtro
Severo Alexandro Pio Felici Auguſto Conſule [a].

At Netherby has been found every thing that denotes it a fixed Roman ſtation. A fine hypocauſt was diſcovered 1745, contiguous to the old bath opened 1732, and the preſent ſhrubbery was the burial place, in which ſome gardeners found the ſtatue in Pl. XII. The hypocauſt was ſupported by 54 pillars of ſolid ſtone, marked in the plan EEE, 36 of which were covered with flags and cement as ſhewn at I. The communication between the two diviſions of this hypocauſt was maintained by three hollow tiles or pipes through the wall marked DDD. Weſt of theſe was another hypocauſt ſupported by 20 pillars of ſquare tiles laid on each other with a little cement between marked B B, and weſt of theſe were four pillars of ſimilar conſtruction. Through the rooom B B paſſed a conduit or air pipe marked C, as did another through an adjoining room HH, full of tiles both hollow and plain. The antiquities diſcovered here, with others from different parts of the county, collected and arranged by ſir Richard Graham, bart. grandfather of the late lord viſcount Preſton [14], are preſerved in the greenhouſe [b]. The inſcription given by Mr. Camden is miſſing, probably loſt when part of the houſe was taken down, as are the two in the additions, which do not ſeem very faithfully copied.

IMP. COMM. COS.
ET DEO MARTI
BELATVCADRO
RO. VR. RP. CAII
ORVSII. M.

The concluſion of the laſt may be *Gallorum* V.S.L.L.M. and it may be a fragment Deo Belatucadro. Horſley found only one inſcription here to the god Mogon [c], and ſome ſculpture [d]. Mr. Pennant ſaw here that about the Baſilica, and the altar to Fortune. An altar three feet high, inſcribed: Pl. XI. fig. 7, 8, 9.

Deo ſancto Cocidio Paternus Maternus Tribunus
Coh. I. Nervane ex evocato palatino V. S. L. M.

probably to a local deity as on that at Scaleby [e]. The altar to Aſtarte found at Corbridge with the Greek inſcription, which it was reſerved for Mr. Tyrwhitt to explain moſt happily [f]. A ſmall altar DEO VETERI SANCTO --- V. S. L. M. A fragment DEO BELATUCA. The inſcription found at Cambeck [g], a figure of Nehalennia, a groupe of Deæ Matres, another of three hooded figures like Genii, ſome delicate bronze figures, terms and rondeaux

[y] c. 3.
[z] P. 28.
[a] Dr. Taylor in Phil. Tranſ. vol. LIII. p. 134. Mr. Smith in Gent. Mag. X. 1740, p. 171. and XX. 1750, p. 27. Pennant, p. 70.
[14] G.
[b] Penn. 70.
[c] Cumb. xlvii. Gord. xliv. p. 98.
[d] Cumb. xlviii. xlix. l. p. 71. Pennant, 272.
[e] Horſley Cumb. xvii.
[f] Archæol. II. 98. III. 324.
[g] Horſl. Cumb. xxxiv. p. 262.

with reliefs[h], urns, copper veſſels, trinkets, and ſnakeſtones[i], the relief of the Victory VIC. AVG. and the Capricorn and Pegaſus[k].

Horſley puts here CASTRA EXPLORATORUM[l]. The rev. Mr. Graham's houſe ſtands on the ſite of the ſtation, on a riſing ground waſhed by the Eſk; and the country round him is a creation of his own. From a barren wild it became as rich as the reſt which environed it. By the irruption of Solway moſs, 1769, a tract worth £. 400. a year was reduced to a bog. This eſtate paſſed from the Stutevilles to the Wakes, and was granted as debateable land by James I. to Francis Clifford, earl of Cumberland, who ſold it to Nicholas Graham, maſter of the horſe to the duke of Buckingham, and of the prince's party in his Spaniſh journey. He was left for dead at the battle of Edgehill, but ſurvived to 1653. His grandſon George was created by Charles II. viſcount Preſton in the kingdom of Scotland, and being convicted of treaſon for attempting to eſcape to James II. in France, was pardoned, and died 1695 at Nunnington, his eſtate in Yorkſhire, where he was ſucceeded by his grandſon Charles; who dying without iſſue 1739, was ſucceeded by his two aunts, coheirs of William. Catharine ſurviving was married to William lord Widdrington, and dying 1757 without iſſue, deviſed the eſtate to the rev. Robert Graham, M. A. ſecond ſon of her uncle William Graham, dean of Carliſle and of Wells, owner 1775 of this vaſt tract of country, and rector of the two churches of Aſthurſt and Kirkandrews upon Eſk[m]. He died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir James Graham. A writer in the Gent. Mag. LV. 844. obſerves that by draining, manuring, and planting, this worthy gentleman improved his eſtate in 16 years from £.2000. *per annum*, to £. 10,000. and even £. 13,000. *per annum*, ſo that if his ſon purſues his plan it will amount to £. 20,000. *per annum* clear. He firſt drained and improved 1000 acres, then erected villages of eight or ten houſes, with a number of acres to each, and let them to his induſtrious married neighbours rent-free for one or two years or more till they could pay, beſides erecting churches and inns, and a very handſome commodious houſe for himſelf, where the moſt liberal hoſpitality preſided.

Eſk. r. Lidel. "*Eſke* defluit in Eſkam at *Letheldale*."

"*Lithel* was a moted place of a gentleman called "Sir Walter Seleby, the which was killed there, and "the place deſtroyed in king Edward III's time, when "the Scotts went to Durham[n]."

Liddel's Strength, or *the Mote*, a ſtrong entrenchment, with a double ditch two miles ſouth-weſt of Netherby, ſmall, or rather circular, on a ſteep and lofty clay cliff above the river *Liddel*, commanding a vaſt extent of view, has at one end a very high mount, in the middle the foundation of a ſquare building, perhaps the prætorium. It is defended by a ſort of half moon, with a vaſt foſs and dike[o]. It was ſtormed by David II. king of Scotland. Sir Walter would have compounded for his ranſom, but the Conqueror, after cauſing his two ſons to be ſtrangled before his face, ordered his head to be ſtruck off[p].

Border Service. "The Border ſervice againſt the Scots as diſtinct from the military ſervice throughout the kingdom is as antient as the diſtribution of the ſeveral ſeignories and manors among the Norman adventurers by William the Conqueror, or his grantee Ranulph de Meſchines. And the tenants of the ſeveral manors were obliged, on firing of beacons, or other warning, to attend their lord in the ſervice of the borders at their own expence, which attendance might be prolo ged to 40 days. According to the value of their reſpective tenures, ſome were obliged to ſerve on horſeback, and others on foot, with their proper accoutrements. Hence there were *nag tenements* and *foot tenements*, the owners whereof were obliged to furniſh their ſtipulated number reſpectively, on pain of forfeiting the eſtate to the lord. Within the manor of Bew caſtle they ſeem to have been all *nag tenements*; for in the reſervation of a heriot there is a reſervation of the riding horſe kept by the tenant for the lord's ſervice according to antient cuſtom."

"But the regulation of the borders by diſtinct laws under the rule of lords wardens of the marches ſeems to have commenced in the reign of Edward I. when he affected the ſovereignty of Scotland. Hoſtilities then became inveterate. The Scots ill brooked a claim frivolous in itſelf, and ſupported by violence. Happy indeed had it been for both kingdoms if Edward, bad as his cauſe was, had finally prevailed. It would have ſpared much blood, treaſure, miſery, and deſolation, which enſued, and, as experience has at length inſtructed, inſtead of two jealous, wrangling, contentious neighbours, diſtinguiſhed by no natural boundary, would have made us many ages ſooner one great, opulent, and flouriſhing kingdom."

"The firſt lord warden of the marches of whom we have any authentic account was Robert de Clifford, lord of Weſtmoreland, and hereditary ſheriff of the ſame, who was made the king's captain and keeper of the Marches in the north towards Scotland, 1296, being then about 23 years of age. The laws of march or border laws 1246, given by biſhop Nicolſon[q], are an evident forgery. The power of the lord warden was varied according to circumſtances, but was in general very great. He was to puniſh all offences againſt the truces between England and Scotland, take cognizance of all hoſtile acts, hold warden courts and ſeſſions in the Weſt Marches, as well within liberties as without, levy fines for breaches of the truce, inquire after all who ſhould practice with the enemy, hear, diſcuſs, and determine all plaints, pleas, and debates, according to the law and cuſtom of the parts of the Marches and dominions aforeſaid, and at the coſt of the ſubjects ſet and appoint watchmen to give notice againſt the incurſions of the Scots, muſter all fencible men between the age of 16 and 60 for the defence of Carliſle and Berwick, and agree to abſtinences of war between both nations for weeks or months. He had under him two deputies, or ſubſtitutes, two warden ſerjeants, and other officers. His appointment was 600 marks *per ann.* for himſelf, and his two deputies, i. e. for them £.10. *per ann.* and the warden ſerjeants each 40*s.* *per ann*[r]. He had a council, who were to enquire

[h] Ib. pl. vi, and iii. Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 73. Pl. vi. and Pl. xviii. of the Tour of 1769.
[i] Ib. pl. viii. p. 74. His firſt is Horſley's l. his ſecond Horſley's xlix.
[k] Horſl, 260. Cumb. xxxii. [l] P. 409.
[m] Burn, II, 464-9. [n] Lel. VII 69.
[o] Q. if *Stothard* at Iſurium be like this. See p. 60. [p] Burn, II. 471. Pennant, 74.
[q] Border laws, p. 1. [r] Q. Elizabeth's commiſſion to Henry lord Scroope of Bolton, a. r. 5.

into

into murders, maimings, fireraiſing, violent thefts, deadly feuds, cutting down trees, ſowing corn in the oppoſite realm, depaſturing cattle, hunting in the oppoſite realm, following ſtolen goods into the oppoſite realm, purſuit of *hot trod*[s] with hound and horn, hue and cry, reception of fugitives, loiterers, ſafe conduct, obſervance of truce, fouling and ſwearing of bills, baughling and reproving, perjury, overſwearing, offender reſcuing himſelf, retaliation, &c. Theſe ſeveral articles of the border laws, together with the ſeveral terms of procedure in the courts, may be ſeen at large in the introduction to Dr. Burn's hiſtory of Weſtmoreland, c. 2, 3. and the ſtate of the borders from the reign of Edward I. to that of James I. c. 4—9. What kind of atchievements were performed in this peculiar kind of warfare may be learnt from the account of a *forray* from July 2d to November 17, 1544, wherein 192 towns, towers, ſtedes, barnekyns[t], pariſh churches, baſtel houſes[u], were caſt down or burned.

403 Scots ſlain.
816 priſoners taken.
10386 *nolt* or horned cattle taken.
12492 ſheep.
1296 nags and geldings.
200 goats.
890 bolls of corn.
Inſight (i. e. houſehold furniture) not reckoned.

In the next year's forray by the earl of Hertford between the 8th and 23d of September;

Monaſteries and friar houſes burnt and deſtroyed	7
Caſtles, towers, and piles,	16
Market towns,	5
Villages,	243
Milns,	13
Hoſpitals,	3

The orders of the watches on the Weſt marſhes made by lord Wharton 6 Edward VI. in Burn, I. lxxxiv. will ſhew the different ſtations where ſuch watches were diſpoſed from October to March.

During the reign of Charles I. the borders were little attended to. Several acts of parliament paſſed after the Reſtoration for aſſeſſing the county of Cumberland and Northumberland, the former at not above £. 200. the latter at not above £. 500. a year for the ſafeguard of their inhabitants againſt the Moſs troopers by the juſtices of peace, who were to raiſe 30 men in Northumberland, and 12 in Cumberland, under a commander to apprehend ſuch malefactors[x]. The acceſſion of James I. to the crown of England, and both kingdoms thus devolving on one ſovereign, was an event fruitful of bleſſing to each nation. The borders, which for many ages had been almoſt a conſtant ſcene of rapine and deſolation, enjoyed a quiet and order which they had never before known. The king, in purſuance of his favourite purpoſe of extinguiſhing all memory of paſt hoſtilities between his kingdoms, and, if poſſible, of the places that had been the principal ſcenes of their hoſtilies, prohibited the name of *borders* any longer to be uſed, ſubſtituting in its ſtead that of *middle marches*. He ordered all the places of ſtrength in theſe parts to be demoliſhed except the habitations of nobles and barons, and broke the garriſons of Berwick and Carliſle. Natural prejudices and a mutual reſentment owing to a ſeries of wars between the two kingdoms carried on for centuries ſtill however ſubſiſted. From the ſame ſource aroſe frequent diſputes and feuds upon the marches, which, by the attention of the ſovereign, were ſoon and eaſily compoſed. But it required almoſt 100 years, though England and Scotland were governed all the time by a ſucceſſion of the ſame princes, to wear off the jealouſies and prepoſſeſſions of the formerly hoſtile nations, and to work ſuch a change in their tempers and views as to admit of an incorporating and effectual union[y].

From the Union 5 Anne hoſtilities have, by degrees, ſubſided; and as the then generation, which had been brought up in rapine and miſrule, died away, their poſterity, on both ſides, have become humanized, the arts of peace and civil policy have been cultivated, and every man lives ſafe in his own poſſeſſions; felonies and other criminal offences are as ſeldom committed in theſe parts as in moſt other places of the united kingdoms; and their country, from having been the outſkirt and litigated boundary of both kingdoms, is now become the centre of his Majeſty's Britiſh dominions! Nevertheleſs the old wounds have left ſome ſcars behind. Much common and waſte ground remains, which will require a length of time to cultivate and improve. The churches near the Borders are many of them in a ruinous condition, and very meanly endowed. In many of the pariſhes there is not ſo much as an houſe for the incumbent to live in, and in ſome pariſhes no church. And ſome defects there are in the civil ſtate, which nothing but the legiſlature can ſupply. Whilſt the laws of the marche ſubſiſted, criminal offences were ſpeedily redreſſed by the power of the lords wardens or their deputies; and after the abolition of the laws of marche, the ſaid offences were redreſſed by ſpecial commiſſioners appointed for the Borders, and matters of property of any conſiderable conſequence were commonly determined in the court at York for the northern parts. The judges in their circuit came only once in the year, and ſometimes much ſeldomer. They ſtill come only once in the year into the bordering counties, which cauſes determinations of civil rights to be dilatory, and confines criminals (or perhaps innocent perſons) in priſon ſometimes near 12 months before they can come to their trial[z]."

Debateable ground.

The *Debateable ground* was a tract of land claimed by both kingdoms, which was the occaſion of infinite troubles and vexations. The boundary of it in an old roll is thus deſcribed: "Beginning at the "foot of the White Scyrke running into the ſea, "and ſo up the ſaid water of Scyrke till it come to "a place called the Pyngilburne foot running into "the ſaid water of Scyrke and up the Pyngilburne "till it come to Pyngilburne Know, from thence to "the Righeads, from the Righeads to the Monke "Rilande Burne, and from thence down to Haf-

[s] *Hot trod* was a purſuit *flagrante delicto*, with *red hand*, as the Scots term it; by dogs called *ſlough* dogs, from their purſuing offenders called *Moſs troopers* through the *ſloughs*, moſſes, and bogs, that were not paſſable but by thoſe that were acquainted with the various and intricate byepaths and turnings. They were commonly named *blood hounds*, and were kept in uſe till within the memory of many of our forefathers. By a warrant 2 James I. it appears that nine of theſe dogs were provided and kept by the charge of the inhabitants of the different pariſhes. Burn, I. cxxx.

[t] The outer ward of a caſtle, containing the barns, ſtables, &c.

[u] ſuppoſed monaſteries or hoſpitals.

[x] Haines's State Papers, p. 51—54.

[y] Ridpath's Hiſt. of the Borders, p. 706, in which may be ſeen an excellent detail of the tranſactions on the borders from the Conqueſt to the Union.

[z] Burn, cxxxiii. cxxxiv.

"venburne

"venburne till it fall in Eſke and through Eſke to "the foot of Terras, and go up Terras to the foot "of Reygill and up the Reygill to the Tophous and "ſo to the ſtanding ſtone and to the Mearburne "head, and down Mearburne to it fall in Lyddal "at the Rutterford, and down Lyddal to it fall in "Eſke and down Eſke to it fall in the ſea." It was in length eight computed miles of the country and in breadth four miles. The ſubjects of both kingdoms commonly depaſtured their cattle on it in the day time, but were to remove them before the ſunſet, on the peril that ſhould enſue[a].

Beau *caſtle.* "*Bowe* caſtle longing to the king, 10 miles eaſt "from Carluel on Kirkebek. Near about it be "found Briton brikes with entayled work and por-"traitures in the old foundations[b]."

APIATORIUM. Here was probably the Roman ſtation APIATORIUM[c] mentioned in an inſcription found in Northumberland and now in the library at Durham, Pl. VII. fig. 8. the Maiden way leading to it[d]. The inſcription which Mr. Camden ſaw in the church ſeems to be at Naworth[e]. There is another ſerving alſo as a head-ſtone to a grave, at the bottom of which it was found. See Pl. XI. fig. 10.

.....CAES TA .....
.....
.....G II AVG ET XXV ..
.....II CNC IR .....
..... V ..... PR PR

Perhaps,

Imp. Cæſ. Trajan.
Hadriano Aug.
Leg. II. Aug. et XX V. V.
Sub Licinio Priſco.
Leg. Aug. Pr. Pr.

or the two laſt lines,

Ob. Vic. No. Pr. Lic.
ML. Aug. PR. PR.

Erected by the Legio 2da Aug. in honour of Adrian, whoſe wall while building they might cover[f]. Mr. Horſley was told of another, which had the word *Templum* diſtinct, but was broken and loſt[g]. Both the church and caſtle are ſurrounded by a dike and foſs.

The place has its name from *Bueth* its owner at the Conqueſt. The caſtle was demoliſhed 1641.

No correct drawing has yet been made of the curious croſs, whoſe inſcription is in Runic characters. George Vertue ſhewed four to the Society of Antiquaries 1746, which I have not been able to recover. It is one entire ſquare freeſtone about 15 feet high, waſhed over with a white oily cement: each ſide two feet broad at bottom tapering up. On the weſt ſide is a figure of a man with a hawk on his arm, and over him a long inſcription, of which biſhop Nicolſon could find but ſix or ſeven lines, and only five letters viſible; but Mr. Smith[h] found nine lines with many well known Runic letters, and many characters not ſo intelligible, but equally perfect. On another ſide a figure of a ſaint or apoſtle with a nimbus, and above him the Virgin and child, both their heads in nimbi. On the north ſide is the chequer work, alluded to by Mr. Camden, and common on the early croſſes[i], and under it the fair characters engraved Pl. XIII. fig. 1. Biſhop Nicolſon read this *Rynburn*, and explained it of the magical Runæ or *Ramruner*, which Wormius and Arngrim Jonas ſay differed totally from the common Runic letters, and were much uſed as ſpells and charms, producing either good or ill effects according to the will of the parties who uſed them. Such charms appear to have obtained among the borderers ſo late as the cloſe of the laſt century; a neighbouring gentleman having ſhewed the biſhop a book of them taken out of the pocket of a moſs trooper, containing, among other things, a certain remedy for the ague, by applying certain barbarous charms to the body. His lordſhip offers another explanation, making the 3d and 4th letter ᚴ ᚴ E. E. inſtead of ᚴ ᚴ N. N. which will make the reading *Ryceburn* in the old Daniſh, *Cæmiterium* or *Cadaverum ſepulchrum*. For though the true old Runic word for *Cadaver* be uſually written ᚼ R ᚾ ᚴ *Hrae*, the H may be eaſily omitted, and then the difference of ſpelling the word here and on the monuments in Denmark will not be material. As to what he ſays of the "chequer work being a notable emblem of the tumuli or burying-places of the antients," it is not eaſy to underſtand him, and ſuch an inſcription on a *croſs in a church-yard* would be ſuperfluous. On the eaſt are only flower-work, foliage, grapes and birds. On the ſouth, flouriſhes and the inſcription in Pl. XIII. fig. 2. out of which, imperfect as it is, the biſhop makes *Gag Ubbo Erlat*, i. e. *Latrones Ubbo vicit*, confeſſing at the ſame time how little affinity this ſenſe has with the foregoing, however agreeable to the manners of the people hereabouts both before and in his time. On the ſouth ſide was alſo the inſcription in Pl. XIII. fig. 3. An inſcription from this croſs had been ſent by Spelman from lord William Howard to Wormius, who publiſhed it in his Mon. Dan. p. 162—168; ſee Pl. XIII. fig. 4. which he reads thus, q. d. *Rino fatu Runa ſtiuod* i. e. *Rino lapides hos Runicos fecit*; but as he ſays, theſe were in *epiſtylio crucis*. When biſhop Nicolſon was here again on his viſitation 1703, he tried to make out this on the weſt ſide; but though it promiſed fair at a diſtance he could not make out even this inſcription. I take them to be thoſe given on the head of the croſs 1615[k], part of it now a grave-ſtone, though biſhop Nicolſon conſiders them as part of the ruins of the inſcription over the head of the figure on the weſt ſide, plainly confounding the *tranſverſe piece* of the croſs with the upright of the *croſs* itſelf[l]. Theſe make the 3d line fig. 4. being copied from a ſlip of paper inſerted in Mr. Camden's copy of his Britannia, ed. 1607, in the Bodleian library before referred to, accompanied with the following note:

"The imitation of the Pictiſhe ſtone taken out by "impreſſion or printing the paper within the very "letters of the ſtoane. I receaved this morning a "ſton from my lord of Arundell, ſent him from my "lord William. It was the head of a croſs at Bew-"caſtle: all the letters legable ar ther on on line. "And I have ſett to them ſuch as I can gather out "of my alphabetts: that like an A I can find in non. "But wither this may be only lettres or words I "ſomewhat doubt." See the third line Pl. XIII. fig. 4.

[a] Burn, p. xvi. [b] Lel. VII. 72. [c] Horſl. 354. 233. Northumb. lxxvii. [d] Ib. 151.
[e] Ib. 271. Cumb. xlv. [f] Cumb. xlvi. p. 270. [g] P. 270, 271. [h] Gent. Mag. XII. 1742, 132, 318, 529.
[i] See Cornwall, Wales, and Scotland. [k] Cott. Lib. Dom. xviii. 7.
[l] Nicolſon's letter to Mr. Walker. G. Armſtrong in Lond. Magaz. Aug. 1775. Burn, II. 478.

Fig. 1. p. 200.

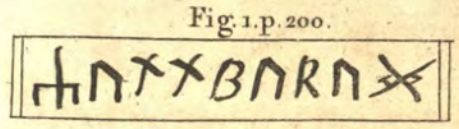


Fig. 2. p. 200.

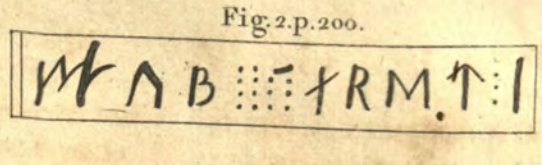


Fig. 3. p. 200.

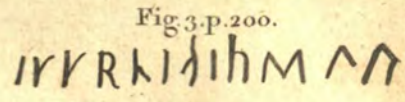


Fig. 4. p. 200.

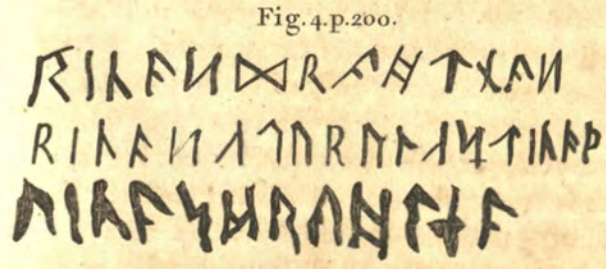


Fig. 5. p. 201.

Fig. 8. p. 201.

Fig. 6. p. 201.

Fig. 7. p. 201.

Fig. 10. p. 201.

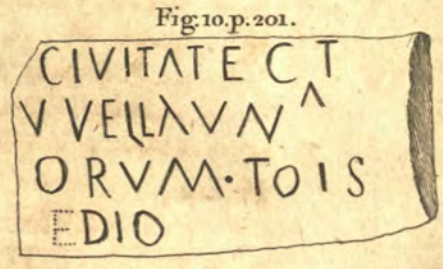


Fig. 9. p. 201.

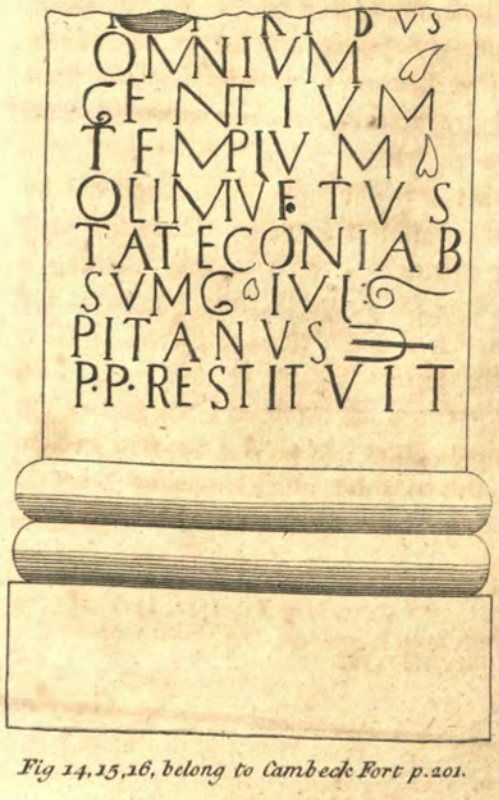
Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

Fig. 16.

Fig. 13. p. 202.

Fig. 11. p. 201.



p. 202.

Fig. 12. p. 201.

Fig. 13. p. 202.

Fig 14, 15, 16, belong to Cambeck Fort p. 201.

INSCRIPTIONS in CUMBERLAND.

LIBRARY

F. Cary sculp.

Gilleſland. *Gilleſland* might alſo take its name from Hubert de Vallibus or Vaux, ſince *de Vallibus* and *Gills* mean the ſame, or from the river *Gelt* which runs through the middle of it. The bottom wherein the brook runs is the Gill [l]. Its boundary may be ſeen in Burn, II. p. 479.

The barony of Gilleſland which before the Conqueſt belonged to Bueth, was granted by Ranulphus de Meſchines in the time of the Conqueror to one Hubert a Norman, who took his name from it. *Gill* in this country dialect ſignifies a *dale* or *valley*, and hence he was ſtyled Hubert *Vaux* or *de Vallibus*. His ſon Robert is ſaid to have baſely murdered Gills Bueth, the ſon of Bueth the antient poſſeſſor, in atonement for which he founded Lanercoſt abbey; but ſee hereafter. The heireſs of Vaux married Thomas de Multon, and brought the barony into his family t. Henry III. and their great great grand daughter conveyed it in the ſame manner t. Edward II. to Ranulphus de Dacre of Dacre caſtle. In this family it continued till the death of the laſt male heir George lord Dacre of Gilleſland, Grayſtock, and Wemm, who left three ſiſters coheireſſes. In the partition of the eſtate this fell to the ſhare of Elizabeth married to lord William Howard, third ſon of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, in whoſe poſterity it ſtill continues [m].

Brampton. The chief reſidence of the lords of this great barony (ever ſince the building of Naworth caſtle at leaſt) was in *Brampton* pariſh [n]. Here was an hoſpital founded by the late earl of Carliſle, Edward Howard, or his counteſs 1692, and ſubſiſting in Dr. Todd's time, for ſix poor men and as many women, but dropped by the late earl or his father. The chapel however remains in uſe, the pariſh church being deſolate and ruinous [o]. Near the town is a large round hill called the *moat*, 50 yards high, gently and gradually tapering from the baſe to the ſummit with a trench or ditch round it at the top [p].

Scaleby *caſtle.* *Scaleby* caſtle was ſold by ſir Chriſtopher Pickering's daughter's ſon by ſir Francis Weſton to the Muſgraves, who rebuilt it 1696, and ſold it to the Gilpins, who left it to the Stephenſons [q]. Here are preſerved five altars. The firſt, a yellowiſh ſtone, found not far from the caſtle in the river Irthing. Mr. Gilpin refers it with the reſt to Cambeck fort, near which that river runs [r]. This is one of the ſix Britiſh altars dedicated to Belatucader, who is either Mars, Apollo, or ſome other local deity worſhiped by the Romaniſed Britans in theſe parts [s]. The ſecond, dug up at Cambeck, to be read *Soli invicto Sextus Severius Salvator* præf. votum ſolvit *lubens merito* [t]. The third is inſcribed

Pl. XIII. fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

DEO COCIDI
COH. I. AEL....
....*.....
.....
.*.A.....VS.

Cocis is ſome local deity; the laſt letters may mean *præf. votum ſolvit* [u].

Fig. 8. The 4th to Mithras,

DEO SOLI MITR
.....VIS
...I.....COR
.....*

Fig. 9. The 5th from Cambeck fort has

I.....
COH. IIII.
GALLORVM
C P VOLCA.
IVS HOSPEIS
PR..FEQ.

i. e. *Jovi Optimo Maximo cohors 4a Gallorum cui præſt Volcatius Hoſpes præfectus equitum* [y].

Caſtleſteeds. The fort of Caſtleſteeds is almoſt oppoſite to Brampton, and ſtands on the ſouth-eaſt of Cambeck on a riſing ground about a mile from and within the wall. It is an oblong ſquare: from the ſouth-eaſt front the ground declines to the river Irthing; on which ground are viſible foundations of walls and ſtreets, but removed for the ſake of buildings and tillage. On the other ſide is a ſteep bank, under which the Cammock beck or Cambeck runs coming from the wall. The outwalls are for the moſt part eraſed, probably to build a large dwelling-houſe, which from it takes the name of Caſtleſteeds, and it ſtill yields good ſtone of all ſizes for building, moſt of them black as if the whole building had been burnt, and great numbers of iron nails, pieces of iron and braſs run into lumps though now mouldering have been found; alſo ſquare tiles about an inch thick with a ledge on one edge to hang them on roofs about 10 inches by 9, and of a yellow cloſe earth, many earthen veſſels of different ſhapes and colours broken in digging. The longeſt ſides of the fort are about four Gunter's chains, and the ſhorteſt about two and an half. There are ſeveral foundations of houſes ſtill ſtanding there pretty high but hard to come at for the buſhes. A ſmall cornelian ſeal was found ſome years ago, and ſeveral inſcriptions, of which Mr. Goodman of Carliſle ſent copies to Mr. Gale [z].

Mr. Goodman had two pieces of caſt braſs, each 36lb. weight, found in a peat moſs two feet deep adjoining to the Roman road in Cumberland, ſuppoſed heads of a catapulta. Sir Joſeph Ayloffe ſhewed them to the Society of Antiquaries 1736, and a model was made for them in wood [a].

At Cambeck fort or *Caſtleſteeds* in *Irthington* pariſh (the only place to which the name of Caſtleſteeds has been given, it being the general name given to all the military caſtella), Mr. Horſley places VOREDA or PETRIANA of the Notitia [b]. It is all grown over with wood, yet the boundaries may be traced. It ſeems to have been about ſix chains ſquare, and is detached from the wall to the ſouth about 12 chains [c]. To this belong the ten following inſcriptions:

1. COH
VIIII.

found in the wall near a cottage called *Randylands*, more than half way from hence to Burdoſwald; the letters well cut [d].

[l] G.
[m] Burn, II. 486—488.
[n] Burn, II. 486.
[o] Ib. 493.
[p] Ib. 493.
[q] Ib. 457—459.
[r] Horſl. Cumb. xxxi. p. 260.
[s] Archæol. I. 308—10. III. 101.
[t] Horſl. Cumb. xxviii. 258. Gordon, xlvii. p. 81.
[u] Horſl. Cumb. xvii. 256.
[x] Horſl. Cumb. xxix. 259.
[y] Horſl. Cumb. xxx. p. 260.
[z] R. Goodman's letter to R. Gale 1727. Reliq. Gal. p. 144.
[a] A. S. minutes.
[b] Horſl. 107.
[c] Ib. 154.
[d] Horſl. 258. Cumb. xxvi.

Pl. XIII. fig. 10.

2. CIVITATEC\T
VVELLλVN
ORVM. TOIS
EDIO.

E *civitate Catuvellaunorum* Titus *Oiſedio* poſuit. This is in the fore wall of a houſe at *Howgill* about half a mile farther weſt than Randylands. It commemorates the people called by (Dio LX. 20.) Καʃελλαυνοι, and by Ptolemy incorrectly Καʃινευχλαυοι, by producing the tranſverſe ſtroke of the firſt λ. Oiſedio was a Britan with a Roman prænomen [c].

3. Two reliefs, now at Netherby before-mentioned [f].

4. LEG. VI. V
F

found in the eaſt part of the ſtation near the gate [g].

Pl. XIII. fig. 11.

5. An altar removed to Kirklinton, and now at Netherby, found with the face downward near Brampton near the eaſt entry as if in the ſouth jamb of the gate with ſeveral pieces of pots or urns, &c. [h]

The inſcription is to be read,

. . . . . *omnium*
gentium
templum
olim vetus
tate conlab
ſum Gaius Julius
Pitanus
provinciæ præſes reſtituit.

Over the firſt line are traces of BVS, whence Mr. Gale and Mr. Ward conjecture VICTORIBVS, as on the coins of Conſtantine, Conſtantius Chlorus, and Maximian, VICTOR OMNIVM GENTIVM.

Pl. XIII. fig. 12.

6. DEO SANG M
ARTI VENVSTIN
VS LVPVS VSLM.

Diſcovered by Mr. Gordon [i] who gave it to lord Hertford [k]. Four more before-mentioned at Scaleby caſtle. Here have been alſo found ſeveral curious ſtones cut with croſs lines lattice faſhion, like that at Harlow hill, Northumberland, Horſl. XXXI. [l] A ſmall bronze figure, bearded, with curled hair, was found here 1766 [m].

An altar, having on one ſide a kind of double trident, on another a patera, and on a 3d the inſcription, Pl. XIII. fig. 13. It was dug up here about 60 years before and buried again in lord Carliſle's wear, with two or three more inſcribed ſtones, as ſome old men related. On repairing the wear 1741, it was ſought for, and carried by Mrs. Appleby's order to the court of her houſe there. The inſcription is thus read by profeſſor Ward [n]:

Jovi optimo maximo
et numini domini
noſtri cohors ſecunda Tun-
grorum Gordiana millenaria equitum
centum quinquaginta cui præ-
eſt Silius Clau-*
dianus præ-
fectus inſtante
Aelio Martiano
Principe decimo kal. J.
imperatore domino noſtro Gordiano Auguſto
tertium Po-
mpeiano conſulibus.

* rather *Claudius*.

We have *numini domini noſtri* in Horſley's Northumberland, LXXX. *Inſtante* is equivalent to *curante* on ſome other inſcription [o]. But the moſt conſiderable doubt which occurs in the inſcription is that it makes the emperor Gordian colleague with Pompeianus in his 3d conſulate, which the Faſti conſulares aſcribe to his 2d. Nor is any mention made of this 3d conſulate anywhere but here and in another inſcription given us by Gruter, p. MLXXV. 10. which Mr. Ward concludes, therefore, muſt be a miſtake, eſpecially ſince in ſeveral of Gruter's inſcriptions Pompeianus is joined with him in his 2d conſulate agreeably to the Faſti [p]. The two fragments of the glaſs bowl with the name AKTAIΩN on one and a dog's head on the other; cut, as ſuppoſed, with an adamant, are very curious.

Mr. Gale obſerves, that the cohort mentioned here, though inferior in number, ſeems to have had the preference in dignity, being alſo honoured with the name of *Gordiana* after the emperor. It muſt alſo have been the firſt cohort of the legion it belonged to; for Vegetius tells us, that the firſt cohort of the legion was called *Milliaria*, and conſiſted of 1105 foot and 132 horſe; and as the ſeveral cohorts of a legion and their auxiliaries bore the ſame proportion to each other, ſo the firſt auxiliary cohort muſt have contained as many in number as the firſt legionary cohort, and though this might have been the 2d of the Tungri as perhaps levied after the firſt, it might be firſt of the wing to which it belonged, and dignified with theſe honourable titles for ſome peculiar merit. Neither is it improbable that it might belong to the *Ala Aug. Gordiana ob virtutem appellata* quartered in this country. Mr. Gale was further of opinion, that CL. muſt be numeral, for though the true number of horſe in a cohort is ſaid to be no more than 132, as that was not always certain, eſpecially in the lower empire, this cohort of Tungri might chance to have a few more in it than uſual, and that might be a very good reaſon to expreſs it on this ſtone, it being of ſome conſideration to be more numerous than the others. *Inſtante* may occur in the very imperfect inſcription given by Horſley, Scotland, 7. XXXIX. INS. So we have
——— *inſtans operi* regniſque futuris, Æn. I. 504.
and *inſtans operibus*, Plin. Paneg. c. 18. *Princ* for *Principe* in the ninth line is the proper name of a man, and occurs often in Gruter. There being no croſs ſtroke in the N of MARTIN it is to be read *Martino* not *Martiano*. X KALI is *decimo kal. Januarii*, *Junii*, or *Julii*. IMP DNG AVG III. he believed muſt be read *Imperatore Domino noſtro Gordiano Auguſto tertio*, and what follows, *Pompeiano conſulibus*, and that it is no miſtake of the emperor being the 3d time conſul inſtead of the 2d, for in Gruter he is mentioned as conſul the 2d time with

[c] Horſl. Cumb. xxvii. p. 258.
[f] Pennant, 263. Horſl. 262. Cumb. xxxii.
[g] Horſl. 262. Cumb. xxxii.
[h] Horſl. 262. Cumb. xxxiv. Pennant, Voy. to the Hebrides, p. 71.
[i] It. Sept. p. 81.
[k] Horſl. 263. Cumb. xxxv.
[l] Horſl. 263.
[m] Ant. Soc. min. X. p. 190.
[n] Gent. Mag. XI. 1741. 650. XII. 1742, 30.
[o] Horſl. Durh. xi. xii.
[p] Yet it ſeems to be confirmed by the other fragments here.

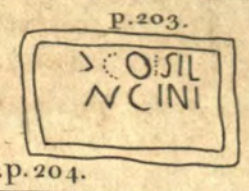
Pompeianus,

Fig. 1. p. 203.

Fig. 2. p. 204.

Fig. 3. p. 204.

p. 203.



p. 203.

Fig. 5. p. 204.

Fig. 4. p. 204.

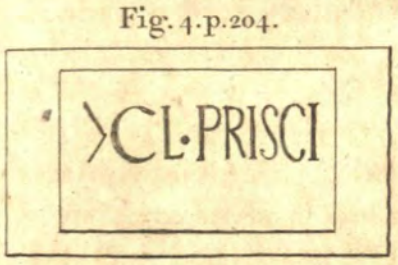


Fig. 6. p. 204.

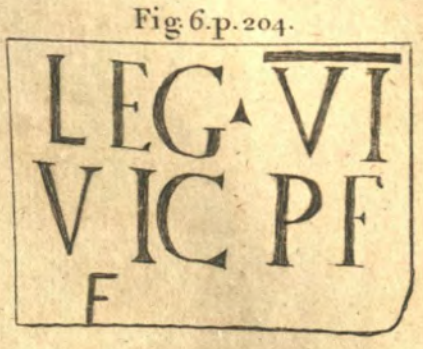


Fig. 7. p. 204.

Fig. 8. p. 204.

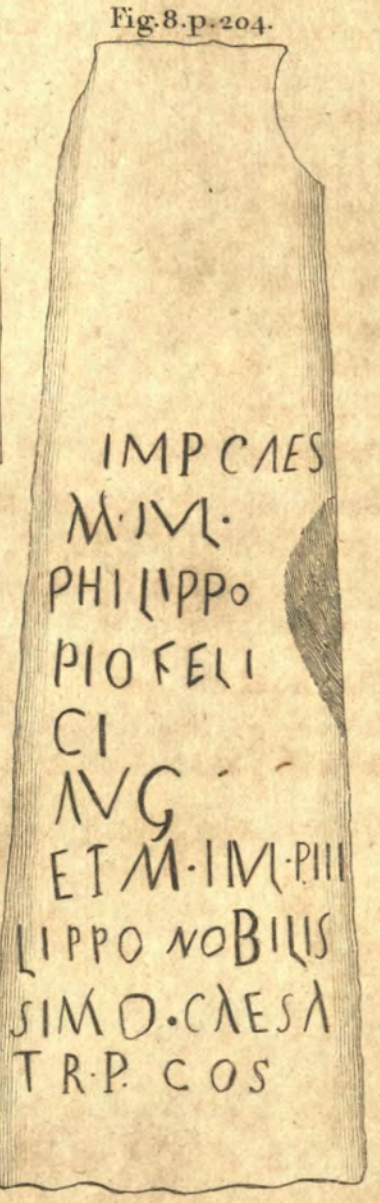


Fig. 9. p. 205.

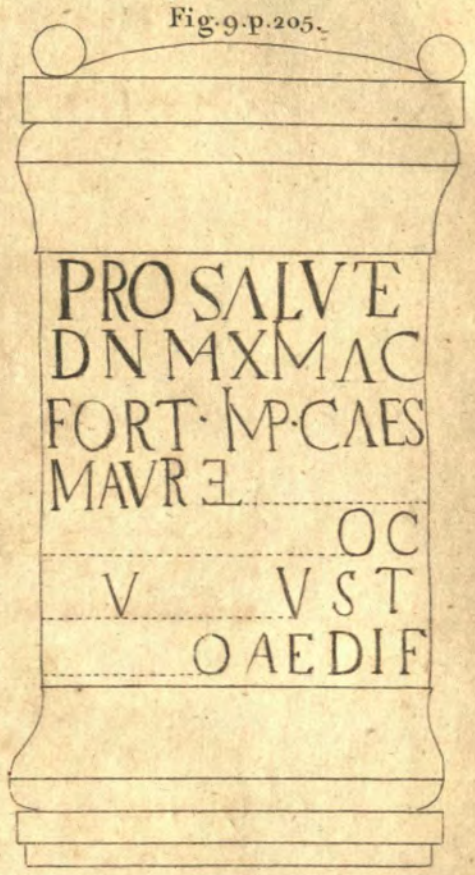


Fig. 11. p. 205.

Fig. 12. p. 205.

Fig. 10. p. 205.

Fig. 13. p. 205.

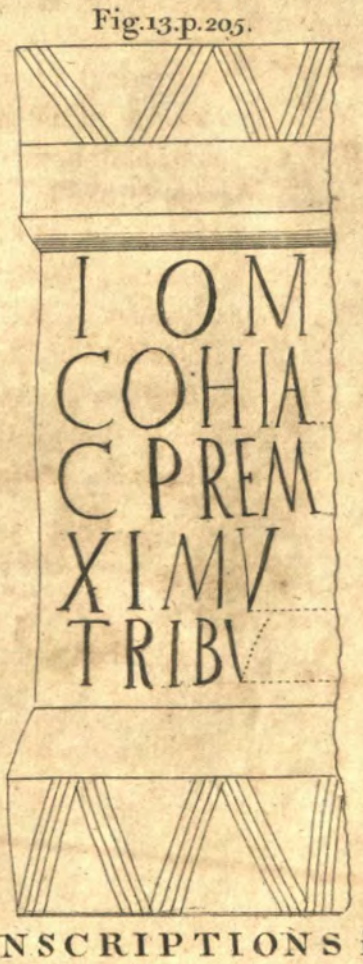


Fig. 15. p. 205.

Fig. 14. p. 205.

Pompeianus, and as it was in the 4th year of his reign that he was conſul with him, theſe numerals cannot refer to a 3d conſulate which he never took, but muſt relate to his being the 3d emperor of that name. If it be objected that it was not uſual for the Roman emperors to ſtyle themſelves I. II. III. Mr. Gale anſwers that there never were three of the ſame name thus nearly preceding each other as the three Gordians, if at any time: however, the inſcription in Gruter, p. MLXXXV. muſt include a miſtake where it repreſents this Gordianus P.M. TRIB. POT. COS. III. P. P. the III. immediately followed COS, and ſo cannot be applied to any other word, but is a palpable miſtake of the ſtone-cutter.

In the wood where the fort has been Mr. Appleby found a Roman hypocauſt, a regular clay floor with above 100 pillars on it about two feet high, and between every two of them a hollow parallelopipedon of burnt clay, 16 inches long and ſix wide, with a hole through the oppoſite ſide ſerving as flues. It was five yards by nine within the walls: and on the pillars was another floor of white ſtone, about an inch thick, curiouſly cemented for the bath. There was alſo found the bottom and ſides of an iron grate, and ſome pieces of charcoal were lying ſcattered up and down on the floor. Adjoining to the ſouth wall where the grate ſtood were two rooms, ſupported in the ſame manner with pillars and flues, and the floors paved as the baths with the addition of a curious cemented compoſition of lime, brick, duſt, and pebbles, at leaſt four inches thick, ſpread over the ſtone, of a wonderful hardneſs. Many other curious floors were found among the ruins and ſome coal-aſhes: but theſe were ſuppoſed of later date, as well as ſeveral other articles found here. There was alſo a cold bath found near the place, and not far from it ſomething like a ciſtern about five yards by 1½, compoſed of thick ſlate ſtones, very large and ſet edgewiſe, well cemented together[q].

The two inſcriptions, mentioned by Mr. Camden, as diſcovered at Caſtleſteeds and Trederman hard by, Mr. Horſley could no where find. Trederman is much nearer Burdoſwald than Cambeck, and there is nothing of Roman antiquity in that caſtle or about it: nor are they at Naworth, where is half an altar ſtanding in a gate, which Mr. Horſley could not think had any relation to them. There is alſo a large altar built up in the jamb of a chimney at Whitefield, about a mile weſt from this fort, which the old people ſaid was brought from hence or a part of the wall very near it. But it is ſo defaced that not a letter is viſible on it[r]. No deciſive conjectures can therefore be offered on theſe two inſcriptions.

In Holland's edition is the following inſcription given as lately found on a fair votive altar erected to the goddeſs Nymphe of the Brigantes for the health of the empreſs Plautilla wife to M. Aurelius Antoninus Severus, and the whole imperial family by Cocceius Nigrinus, a treaſurer to the emperor, when Lætus was 2d time conſul:

DEAE NYMPHAE BRIG
QVOD VOVERAT PRO
SALVTE PLAVTILLAE CO. INVICTAE
DOM. NOSTRI INVICTI
IMP. M. AVRELII SEVERI
ANTONII PII FEL. CAES.
AVG. TOTIVSQVE DO
MVS DIVINAE EJVS
M. COCCEIVS NIGRINVS
Q. AVG. N. DEVOTVS
LIBENS SVSCEPTVM S
LAETO II.....

which intricate connexion of letters the Doctor read,

Deæ Nymphæ Brigantum
Quod voverat pro
Salute Plautillæ conjugis invictæ
Domini noſtri invicti
Imperatoris Marci Aurelii Severi
Antonii pii felicis Cæſaris
Auguſti totiuſque do
mus divinæ ejus
M. Cocceius Nigrinus
Quæſtor Auguſti numini devotus
Libens ſuſceptum ſolvit
Læto II.....

It is not in the additions to the edition of 1722, nor could Mr. Horſley find it[s], but he was of opinion it ſhould be referred to ſome part near Cambeck or Brampton.

At *Old wall* about two miles weſt from Cambeck fort are two inſcriptions of the centurial kind[t]: Old wall.

LEG. II. AVG.
⊳ IVLI. TE
RTVLLIA.

and

⊳ COISIL
NCINI.

Mr. Horſley[u] ſuppoſed them to belong to the ſtation at *Watch croſs* or ſomewhere by Scaleby caſtle. In the field called the *Houſe ſteeds* near Watch croſs, one of the altars now at Scaleby caſtle was ploughed up, but had no inſcription on it. Another of the altars in the ſame caſtle, had been neglected till Mr. Gilpin took it into his garden. This had probably belonged to the ſame ſtation[x].

Horſley[y] places BREMETURACUM or BREMETURACUM at *Old Penrith*, as we have already ſeen. Afterwards he changed his opinion for *Brampton*[z], which is a little market town under lofty hills, having two fairs for cattle and ſheep. The moat is a conſiderable fortification, probably Daniſh, near 360 feet perpendicular, about 40 feet perpendicular from the crown, a ditch near 20 feet deep and 300 paces in circumference, the top a level plain 40 paces diameter[a]. BREMETURACUM. Brampton.

The inſcription on a rock overhanging the river *Gelt* about half a mile above Gelt bridge, Gordon or Gale in him, and Horſley Cumb. XLIV. copied differently and more full. Agricola is ſuppoſed to have been ſome *optio* or deputy to the centurion commanding the party that worked in this quarry, now known by the name of the *Old Quarry*. The numerals IX. X. added above expreſs the 9th and 10th cohorts of the Legio II. Aug. employed here. The conſuls mentioned in one of the five lines left dotted by Mr. Camden held their office A. D. 207, under Severus, who, Caſſiodorus ſays, that year made war Pl. XIV. 1. Gelt r.

[q] Gent. Mag. 1741, p. 30. 76. 135.
[r] P. 269.
[s] Cumb. xxxvi. xxxvii. p. 264.
[t] Ib. 265.
[u] P. 264.
[x] Hutchinſon, 261.
[y] P. 111.
[z] P. 481.

upon

upon the Britans, and drew the wall 132 miles from ſea to ſea. *Officina Mercati* means the company of workmen under Mercatius, whoſe name with the addition of *Fermius* is repeated. The more modern words *Officium Romanorum* are now effaced [b]. Q. if not intended for *opificium Romanorum* by ſome monk. Mr. Hutchinſon [c] copied the whole very differently. On an eminence about two miles hence is *Caſtle Carrock* or *Crag*, a ſquare vallum of looſe ſtones, each ſide 120 paces wide [d].

Caſtle Crag.

Cumrew. In the pariſh of *Cumrew* adjoining to that of Caſtle Carrock about a quarter of a mile ſouth-eaſt from the church are ruins of a large caſtle or building, ſituate on a riſing ground very near the bottom of Cumrew fell. This ſeems to be *Dunwalloght* caſtle mentioned in Dugdale's Baronage, II. 22. as ſituate on the marches towards Scotland and belonging to the Dacres [e].

Dunwalloght caſtle.

Naworth. *Naworth*, "a fair caſtle of the lord Davers [f]," is ſtill intire and inhabited, though not by the earl of Carliſle, whoſe property it is. It is large, and built round a ſquare court, overhanging the river Irthing at a great height, with towers at each corner. Over the ſouth gate and door are the arms of the Dacres and Howards. The rooms are numerous, aſcended to by 16 ſtaircaſes, the great hall 25 paces long by nine and a half, with a gallery at one end. The top and upper end painted on wood in ſquares with Saxon kings and heroes brought from Kirk Oſwald caſtle, when it was demoliſhed [g]. Within this is another room hung with tapeſtry, with portraits of Anne of Cleves and the family. Lord William Howard's bed-room has his arms and motto over the chimney. His library is a ſmall room in a very ſecret place high up in one of the towers well ſecured by doors and narrow ſtaircaſes; not a book added ſince his time. In it is a vaſt caſe, three feet high, opening into three leaves, on which are paſted in ſix great pages an account of the foundation of Glaſtonbury abbey by Joſeph of Arimathea, and a long hiſtory of ſaints with their indulgences. The roof is coarſely carved, the windows high, aſcended by three ſtone ſteps. It is ſaid lord William was very ſtudious, and wrote much; and that once when he was thus employed, a ſervant announced the arrival of a priſoner, and aſking what was to be done with him, his maſter, vexed at the interruption, peeviſhly bid him hang him, which order he wiſhed to have recalled when he found it was executed. He conſtantly kept a garriſon of 140 men here, and his ſeverity was of great importance in this lawleſs tract. His dungeon conſiſts of three dark apartments below, and one above up a long ſtaircaſe all well ſecured. In the upper a ring to which criminals were chained, and the marks of many more. The gallery is 150 feet long. Cloſe by the library is an antient oratory well ſecured, the cieling richly ornamented with coats of arms and carving painted and gilt. On one ſide a good painting on wood of the ſtyle of Lucas van Leyden, of the Scourging, Crucifixion, and Reſurrection of Chriſt; alſo various ſculptures in white marble. Here his lordſhip enjoyed his religion in privacy. The chapel is below ſtairs, the top and part of the ſides painted in pannels like the hall, and with the creſts and arms of the family to 1623 and 1644. On the ceiling a man with a genealogical tree, and under him *Pictor* MDXII. In the eaſt window a knight and lady, with three eſcallops and chequè on their mantles [h]. This caſtle is firſt mentioned 18 Richard II. It continued in the Dacres till the death of lord George 1569, whoſe ſiſter married lord William Howard. It was again repaired by Charles Howard earl of Carliſle, who left the library in good order. The MSS. were enumerated in the Cat. Manuſcriptorum Ang. & Hib. tom. II. p. 14. chiefly relating to heraldry and Engliſh hiſtory, but not above one or two are now here. In the garden walls was fixed a collection of Roman inſcriptions from the neighbourhood (this being the greateſt receptacle in this county except that at Elenborough hall [i]), which, when Dr. Stukeley was here, were neglected, and ſome even cut up to make gatepoſts [k]. The remainder were given by the late earl to ſir Thomas Robinſon, and are now neglected and abuſed in the muſeum at Rookby, the ſeat of Bacon Morrit, eſq. Among theſe are Horſley's Cumb. viii. ix. x. lviii. Others firſt publiſhed by Horſley, and not traceable ſince his time, when they were all much neglected, are Cumb. xii. xiii. xiv. xv. p. 255. and an altar cut through the middle for a gate poſt, which never had an inſcription. Biſhop Gibſon has copied Horſley's viii. ix. at Naworth, though Camden had given it at Burdoſwald. Horſley takes no notice of the other two which he gives. We have copied from Horſley thoſe in Pl. XIV. fig. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

The following was found April 1742 in a wall of George Wright's houſe at Naworth on rebuilding it: not unlike Horſley's Cumb. xxiv. Pl. XIV. 6.

LEG. $\overline{VI}$.^A VIC.
PIA. FID.^A F.

Legio ſexta Victrix
Pia fidelis fecit. [l]

Mr. Smith communicated alſo another in the ſouth-eaſt wall of Naworth garden unpubliſhed:

PED
C. L. BFT.

which he read *Peditum centum quinquaginta Britanorum* [m].

Lanercoſt. "*Lenercoſt*, an abbay of black canons, eight miles "from Cairleul, on the notth ſide of the river "Yrthing [n]," founded by Robert de Vallibus 1189, as an atonement for murdering Gill, ſon of Bueth, at an arbitration about Gilleſland, and valued at £. 77. [o] It ſtands in a romantic valley, the monaſtic offices converted into a farm houſe, and the hall is a farm. In the ruined choir, whoſe arches are round and the pillars circular or polygonal, are many elegant but damaged tombs of the Dacre family. One of the tombs is dated 1445. Several bodies have been found intire in the vault which is open, one with a long white beard [p]. The nave reſts on pointed arches; the weſt front has long lancet windows, as were the eaſt, and over them is a good figure of the patroneſs Mary Magdalen. The church-yard gate has a handſome round arch. Sir Thomas Dacre reſided here 1559, and repaired the nave, which is commemorated by ſome lines in the eaſt window. Near this place, at *Shaws*, a medicinal ſpring called *Holywell* iſſues out of the rock impregnated with ſulphur, nitre, and vitriol, and good for the ſpleen, ſtone, and

[b] Horſl. 267—269. [c] P. 163. [d] Ib. [e] Burn, II. 511. [f] Lel. VI. 72.
[g] See before, p. [h] Pennant 1772, p. 73*. Hutchinſon, 276. Groſe. [i] Horſl. 154.
[k] It. Cur. II. 58. [l] Gent. Mag. 1744. 340. [m] Ib. 1746. 537.
[n] Lel. VI. 71. [o] Tan. 77. [p] Groſe. Hutchinſon, 267—277. Pennant Ib. 77*.

cutaneous

Fig. 1. p. 205.

Fig. 2. p. 205.

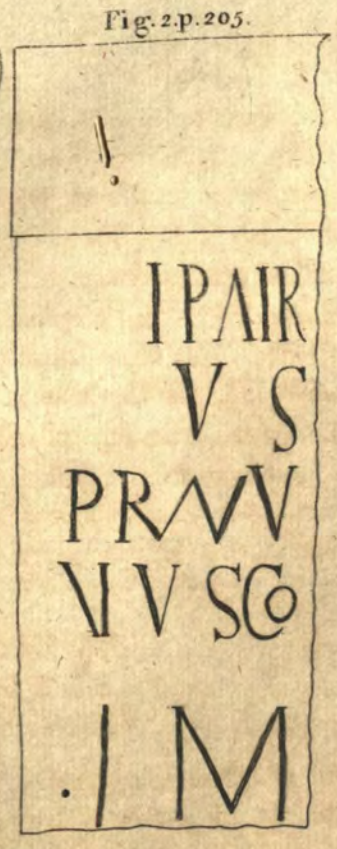


Fig. 3 p. 205.

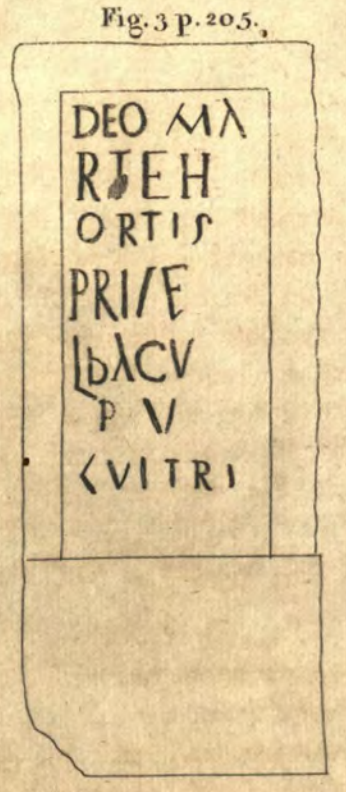


Fig. 4. p. 205.

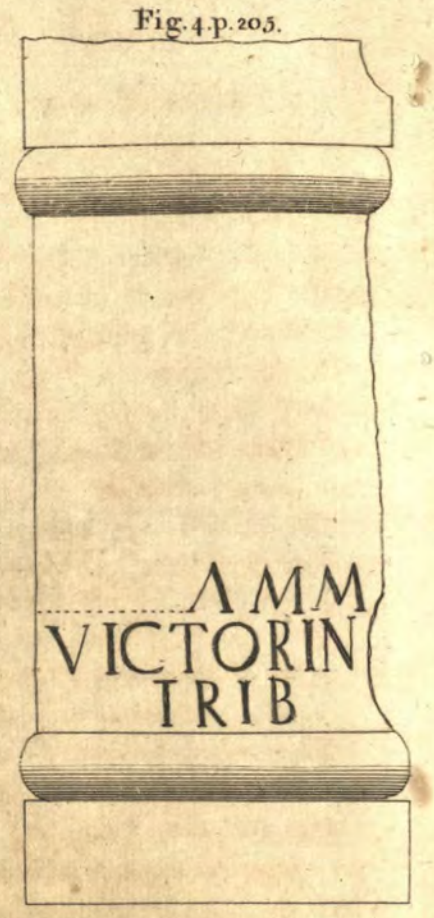


Fig. 7. p. 205.

Fig. 8.

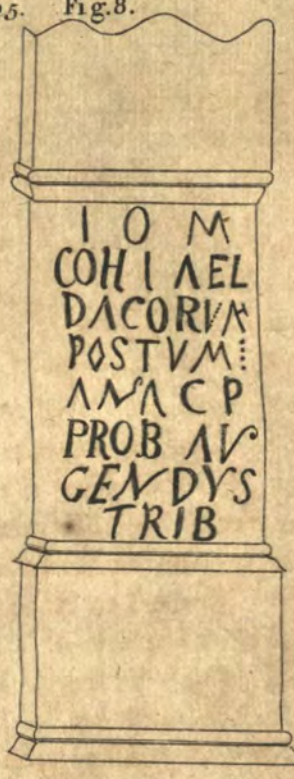


Fig. 6.

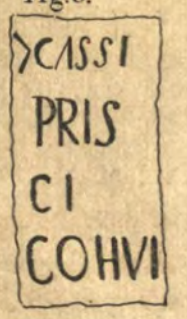


Fig. 10. p. 244.

Fig. 11. p. 244.

Fig. 12. p. 244.

Fig. 9. p. 243.

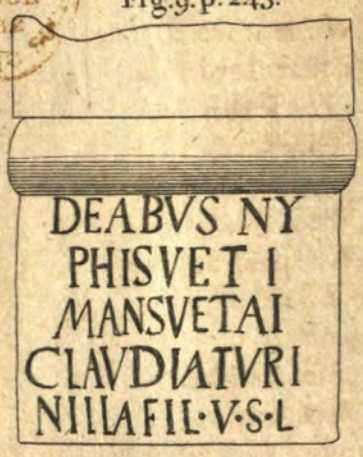


Fig 13. p. 244.

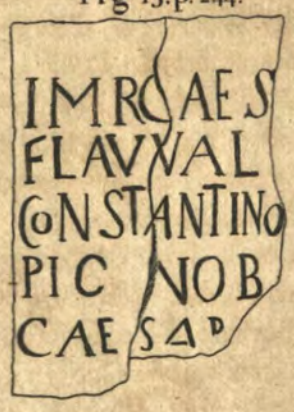


Fig. 14. p. 244.

Fig. 16. p. 244.

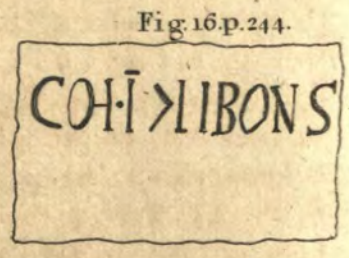


Fig. 15. p. 244.

Fig. 18. p. 244.

Fig. 21. p. 244.

Fig. 19. p. 244.

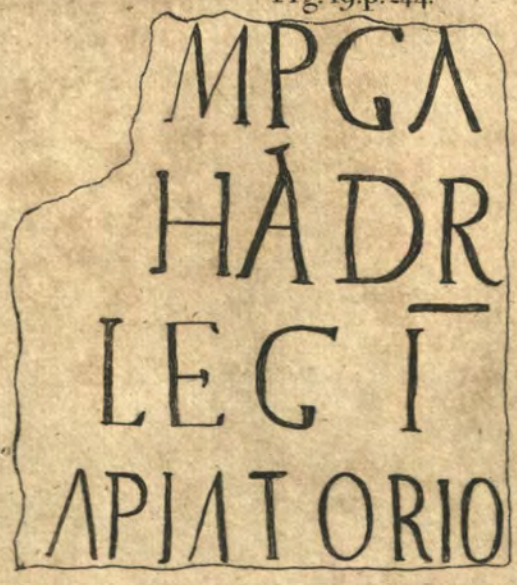
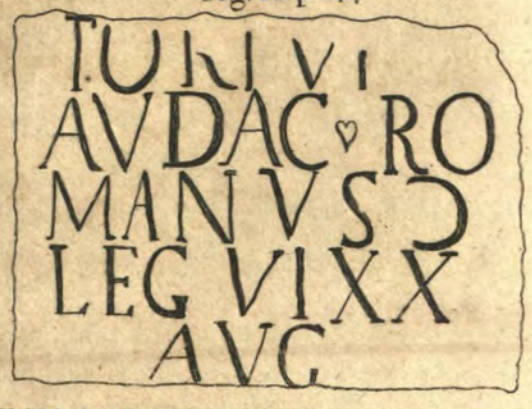


Fig. 17. p. 244.

Fig. 20. p. 244.



cutaneous diſorders, and much reſorted to both by the Engliſh and Scotch [q]. The tradition of this abbey being founded in atonement for a murder ſeems to have little or no grounds from the foundation charter, wherein the founder Robert does not even enjoin the monks to pray for the ſoul of Giles Bueth. At the diſſolution it was granted to Thomas Dacre of Lanercoſt, afterwards knighted, and commonly called *Baſtard Dacre*, being an illegitimate ſon of Thomas lord Dacre of the North, whence the family bear in their arms the bar of difference. He repaired the manſion houſe 1559, and put up in the dining room window theſe lines, now in the eaſt window of the church:

Mille & quingentos ad quinquaginta novemque
Adjice, & hoc anno condidit iſtud opus
Thomas Daker eques, ſedem qui primus in iſtam
Venerat, extincta relligione loci.
Hæc Edoardus ei dederat, devoverat ante
Henricus longæ præmia militiæ.

Upon failure of the male heirs of his body it reverted to the crown, and is now in leaſe to Frederic earl of Carliſle [r].

Burdoſwald: *Burdoſwald*, in Lanercoſt pariſh, a very large and remarkable fort, at which more inſcriptions have been found than at any other Roman ſtation, was the AMBOGLANA of the Notitia, the ſtation of the *cohors* I *Elia Dacorum*. Many of the ſtones found here having been brought over the river to *Willoford*, that place has without reaſon been ſuppoſed a ſtation; for there are no ſuch appearances [s]. *Ford* and *Worth* are often confounded. *Volurtium* Raven. is on the altar *Volantium* [t]. Of the inſcriptions given by Mr. Camden the 3d, 7th, and 8th, are at Rookby, from Naworth [u], the firſt was at Naworth, Horſley's Cumb. xi. the 2d, if it was not a large low altar now in the corner of a houſe at Willoford, is loſt [x]; the 4th ſeems to be on an altar at Corby caſtle [y], Horſley's Cumb. xvi. and to be read *Pro ſalute D N Maximi ac fortiſſimi Marii Aurelii Maximiani ------- ædificavit*. The focus is very particular [z]. The 5th is Horſley's Cumb. xxiv. p. 259 at Naworth. The 6th was built up in the front of a houſe within the fort at Burdoſwald [a]. At *Willoford* were the altars [b], fig. 12, 13. Pl. XIV. with other ſtones that have the centurial mark, or are uninſcribed [c]. At *Underhaugh*, a houſe between Burdoſwald and the Irthing, was fig. 14. Pl. XIV. [d] and within the fort [e], fig. 15. and fig. 11. Fig. 1. Pl. XV. was in a garden or yard wall on the ſouth ſide of the fort [f]: fig. 2. is Horſley's XIII. fig. 3. his XII. fig. 4. his XIV. Fig. 6. Pl. XV. was on the front wall of the principal houſe at *Murray*, a village a quarter of a mile eaſt from Burdoſwald [g] The ſtone inſcribed DADA is in a houſe in the fort [h]: two others [i]. Some centurial ſtones COH. viiii. [k] were at *Lanerton*, a mile weſt from Burdoſwald [l]. Above 100 yards without the fort eaſtward in a kind of ruin were dug up two more altars, with inſcriptions, communicated by Mr. George Smith to Gent. Mag. 1746, 538. engraved Pl. XV. fig. 7, 8. They recite the Cohors I Elia Dacorum Poſtumiana.

Pl. XIV. 9.

Pl. XIV. 10.

Pl. XIV. 11.

Whitley caſtle in *Northumberland* is the antient ALIONE. ALIONE [m]. The inſcription given by Mr. Camden is probably loſt, for that now at Appleby is but a copy. It belongs to Caracalla, whoſe relationſhip to the ſeveral emperors here enumerated is explained by Mr. Ward [n]. Mr. Horſley ſaw in the hands of Mr. Henry Wallace, of Whitley, proprietor of the ſite of the ſtation this inſcription [o]:

VEX· LEG.
XX VV
RE FEC

and in a houſe called *Caſtle-nook*, at the ſouth entry of the ſtation another [p] likewiſe to Caracalla. At *Kirkhaugh* adjoining in the church-yard is this inſcription on an altar:

DEAE ME
NERVAE
ET
HERCVLI
VICTOR.

i. e. *Deæ Minervæ & Herculi Victori* [q].

Earls of Cumberland. According to Dugdale [r] William de Meſchines was brother to Ranulph, earl of Cheſter, and had Coupland beſtowed on him by the Conqueror, or Henry I. and his ſon Ranulph died in his life time. But, p. 525. he ſays *Ranulph* de Meſchines had the whole county of Cumberland beſtowed on him by Henry I. and granted Gilleſland to Hubert de Vaux, as before, p. 201. The chronicle of Cumberland [s] makes Ranulph earl of Cumberland, his brother Geoffrey earl of Cheſter, and his brother William lord of Coupland. Dugdale [t] makes Ranulph, earl of Cheſter, to have been earl of Cumberland, and to have died 1129, 29 Henry I. and his brother William lord of Coupland, and Geffrey of Gilleſland. From this Ranulph the preſent earl of Carliſle, lord Gilleſland, is deſcended by the female line.

Francis Clifford, earl of Cumberland, died 1641, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon Francis, who died at York 1643, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth, married to Richard Boyle viſcount Dungannon, created 20 Charles I. lord Clifford, of Lonsborough, and 16 Charles II. earl of Burlington [u]. The title of duke of Cumberland was conferred on prince Rupert, and afterwards on prince George of Denmark, who was alſo created earl of Kendal, and baron Ockingham [16]. It was revived 1726 in the perſon of William Auguſtus, ſecond ſon of his late Majeſty, after whoſe death, 1765, it was conferred by his preſent Majeſty, 1766, on his youngeſt brother Henry Frederic, who at preſent enjoys it.

[q] G. Short. Burn, II. 505.
[r] Burn, II. 501. 504.
[s] Horſl. 107.
[t] Gale MS. n.
[u] Horſl. Cumb. viii. ix. x.
[x] Horſl. 252.
[y] Gordon, xliii. 96.
[z] Cumb. vii. 253.
[a] Ib. vii. 253.
[b] Horſl. Cumb. i. ii. 252.
[c] Horſl. 253.
[d] Horſl. Cumb. iv. 253.
[e] Cumb. v. vii.
[f] Horſl. Cumb. vi. 253. Gord. pl. XLV. fig. 4.
[g] Horſl. Cumb. xviii.
[h] Ib. xix.
[i] Ib. xx. xxi. xxii. xxiii.
[k] Ib. xxvi.
[l] Ib. xxv. 258.
[m] Horſl. 85. 89. 110, 111.
[n] Horſl. 251. Northumb. cxiii.
[o] Northumb. cxi.
[p] Northumb. cxii.
[q] Ib. cxiv. p. 252.
[r] Bar. I. 89.
[s] Mon. Ang. I. 400.
[t] Mon. Ang. I. 397. Bar. I. 38.
[u] Dugd. II. 346.
[16] G.

Rare Plants found in Cumberland.

Alchemilla *alpina*. Cinque-foil Ladies Mantle; on rocks near the lake called *Ulſwater*, not far from *Penrith*.

Allium *vineale*. Crow-garlick; in meadows and paſtures.

——— *urſinum*. Ramſons; in woods and hedges.

Althæa *officinalis*. Marſh Mallow; in ſea marſhes.

Andromeda *polifolia*. Marſh Ciſtus, or Wild Roſemary; in turfy bogs.

Anthyllis *vulneraria*. Kidney-vetch or Ladies Finger; in meadows and paſtures in a chalky and lime-ſtone ſoil.

Artemiſia *maritima*. Sea Wormwood; on ſea ſhores.

Arundo *arenaria*. Sea Reed-Graſs; on ſandy ſea ſhores.

Aſplenium *adiantum nigrum*. Black Maiden-hair; in ſhady places and on old walls.

——— *marinum*. Sea Maiden-hair or Fern; on ſea rocks.

——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maiden-hair or Wall Rue; in damp chinks of rocks and on old walls.

——— *Trichomanes*. Common Maiden-hair; on old walls.

Aſter *Tripolium*. Sea Starwort; on the ſea ſhore in a clay ſoil.

Athamanta *meum*. Common Spignel; in mountainous meadows.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; in hedges and amongſt rubbiſh.

Beta *vulgaris*. Sea Beet; on ſea ſhores.

Braſſica *monenſis*. Procumbent Cabbage, or Rocket; on ſandy ſea ſhores.

Butomus *umbellatus*. Flowering Ruſh, or Water Gladiole; on the banks of rivers and ponds.

Carduus *helenoides*. Melancholy Thiſtle; in mountainous paſtures.

——— *marianus*. Milk Thiſtle; on ditch banks and on rubbiſh.

Campanula *latifolia*. Giant Throat-wort; amongſt buſhes and hedges.

——— *Trachelium*. Great Throat-wort, or Canterbury Bells; in woods and hedges.

——— *glomerata*. Leſſer Throat-wort, or Canterbury Bells; in hilly and chalky paſtures.

Chelidonium *Glaucium*. Yellow horned Poppy; on ſandy ſea ſhores.

Chrithmum *maritimum*. Sampire; on ſea ſhores.

Chryſoſplenium *oppoſitifolium*. Common Golden Saxifrage; in damp ſhady places.

Circæa *lutetiana*. Enchanters Nightſhade; in damp ſhady places and hedges.

Cynoſurus *cæruleus*. Blue Dog-tail Graſs; in hilly meadows.

Crambe *maritima*. Sea Cole-wort; on ſandy ſea ſhores.

Conferva *fluviatilis*. Horſe-tail Conferva; in rivers.

Droſera *Anglica*. Great Sundew; in boggy places.

Empetrum *nigrum*. Black-berried Heath, Crow or Crake Berries; on mountainous heaths.

Erica *multiflora*. Fir-leaved Heath; on heaths.

Eriophoron *polyſtachion*. Cotton Graſs; in damp meadows and bogs.

——— *vaginatum*. Hair's-tail Ruſh; in turfy bogs on mountains.

Eryngium *maritimum*. Sea Holly or Eryngo; on ſea ſhores.

Fucus *eſculentus*. Eſculent Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *linearis*. Narrow-leaved Fucus or Sea Thongs; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones.

——— *veſiculoſus*. Common Fucus or Sea Oak; on ſea rocks and ſtones.

Galanthus *nivalis*. Snow-drop; in meadows and hedges.

Geranium *cicutarium*. Hemlock-leaved Craneſbill; on rubbiſh and walls.

——— *moſchatum*. Muſked Craneſbill; in dry meadows.

——— *nodoſum*. Knotty Craneſbill; in mountainous places.

——— *ſylvaticum*. Mountain Craneſbill; in mountainous paſtures and buſhy places.

Galeobdolon *luteum*. Yellow Nettle-Hemp; in hedges and ſhady places.

Gentiana *Centaurium*. Leſſer Centaury; in dry and barren paſtures.

Geum *rivale*. Water Avens; in moiſt hilly paſtures.

Glaux *maritima*. Sea Milk-wort, or Black Salt-wort; in ſea marſhes.

Iſatis *tinctoria*. Woad; in cornfields.

Jungermannia *ciliaris*. Fern Jungermania; in woods, on damp heaths, and by rivers.

Leonurus *Cardiaca*. Motherwort; on rubbiſh and in hedges.

Lichen *furfuraceus*. Branny Liver-wort; on trunks of trees.

——— *geographicus*. Map Liver-wort; on rocks.

Lycopodium *Alpinum*. Mountain Club-moſs; on hilly heaths.

——— *clavatum*. Common Club-moſs; on mountains and heaths.

——— *inundatum*. Marſh Club-moſs; on damp heaths.

——— *Selago*. Fir Club-moſs; on hilly heaths.

Lyſimachia *nemorum*. Yellow Pimpernel of the Woods; in ſhady and damp woods.

Lobelia *Dortmanna*. Water Gladiole; in the lake called *Ulſwater*.

Malva *Alcea*. Vervain Mallow; in hedges and at the ſides of fields.

Marrubium *vulgare*. White Horehound; on rubbiſh and by way ſides.

Melampyrum

Melampyrum *ſylvaticum*. Yellow Cow-wheat, in woods and woody places.

Menyanthes *trifoliata*. Marſh Trefoil, or Buck-bean; in marſhy and watry places.

Narthecium *oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel; in turfy bogs.

Nepeta *cataria*. Nep, or Cat-mint; in meadows and hedges in a limeſtone ſoil.

Nymphæa *lutea*. Yellow Water Lily; in rivers, ponds, and ditches.

——— *alba*. White Water Lily; in rivers and ponds.

Ophioglofſum *vulgatum*. Adder's-tongue; in damp meadows and paſtures.

Origanum *vulgare*. Wild Margoram; in buſhy places and hedges in a limeſtone ſoil.

Orobus *ſylvaticus*. Engliſh Wood-Vetch; at *Gamleſby*.

Oſmunda *regalis*. Oſmund Royal, or Flowering Fern; in marſhy and watery places.

Parietaria *officinalis*. Pellitory of the wall; amongſt rubbiſh, and on walls.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus: in damp meadows.

Phalaris *arenaria*. Sea Canary graſs; in ſandy places by the ſea.

——— *arundinacea*. Reed Canary Graſs; on the banks of rivers and lakes.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butterwort, or Yorkſhire Sanicle; in boggy places.

Plantago *coronopus*. Buckſhorn Plantain; in ſandy places.

———- *maritima*. Narrow-leaved Plantain; on ſea ſhores.

———- *media*. Hoary Plantain; in meadows and paſtures in a limeſtone ſoil.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. The greater Biſtort, or Snake-weed; in dampiſh meadows.

Poa *pratenſis* β alpinum. Alpine Meadow-graſs; on the mountains.

Polypodium *fragrans*. Sweet Polypody; in damp chinks of ſtones.

Prenanthes *muralis*. Ivy-leaved Wild Lettuce; on walls and in ſhady woods.

Primula *farinoſa*. Bird's-eye; in bogs on mountains.

Pulmonaria *maritima*. Sea Bugloſs; on the ſea ſhore near *Whitehaven*, plentifully.

Prunus *Padus*. Wild Cluſter-Cherry, or Bird-Cherry; in woods and hedges.

Rhodiola *Roſea*. Roſe-wort; on the mountains.

Ribes *nigrum*. Black Currants, or Squinancy Berries; in damp woods, and on banks of rivers.

Rubus *Chamæmorus*. Cloud Berries, or Knot Berries; in turfy bogs, on the mountains.

——— *ſaxatilis*. Stone Bramble; among the ſtones at the ſides of the mountains.

Rumex *digynus*. Round-leaved Mountain Sorrel; on the mountains.

Salicornia *Europæa*. Marſh Sampire; on ſea ſhores.

Salix *hermaphroditica*. Shining Willow; in damp hedges: about *Aſhton*.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder, or Dane Wort; in hedges, and by way-ſides.

Sanicula *Europæa*. Sanicle; in woods and woody places.

Sedum *Telephium*. Orpine or Live-long; on walls, alſo in hedges.

Silene *Amæna*. Sea Campion; on ſandy ſea ſhores.

Solidago *virgaurea*. Golden Rod; in woods and hedges, alſo on heaths.

Statice *armeria*. Thrift, or ſea Gilly-flower; in meadows, and on rocks near the ſea.

Stratiotis *Aloides*. Water Aloe, Freſh Water Soldier; in marſh ditches.

Taxus *baccata*. Eugh Tree; on mountains.

Thlaſpi *alpeſtre*. Perfoliate Baſtard Creſs; in the moiſt paſtures in a limeſtone ſoil.

Thalictrum *flavum*. Meadow Rue; in damp meadows and paſtures, and on the banks of rivers.

Tragopogon *porrifolium*. Purple Goat's-beard; in the fields about *Carliſle* and *Roſe* caſtle.

Tremella *utriculata*. Bladder Tremella; in rivulets on the mountains.

Trientalis *Europæa*. Winter-green; in woods, and on turfy heaths.

Triglochin *paluſtre*. Arrow-headed Graſs; in wet meadows and paſtures.

———- *maritimum*. Sea Spiked Graſs; in ſea meadows.

Triticum *junceum*. Sea Wheat-graſs; on ſea ſhores.

Trollius *europæus*. The Globe-flower; or Locker Gowlons; on the ſides of mountains, and in hilly meadows.

Turritis *hirſuta*. Hairy Tower Muſtard; on rocks, walls, and in ſtony places.

Vaccinium *Myrtillus*. Black Whorts, Whortle-berries, or Bill-berries; in woods, and on heaths.

——— *oxycoccus*. Cranberries, or Moſs Berries; in turfy marſhes.

——— *uliginoſum*. The greater Bill-berry Buſh; on mountains between *Hexam* and *Penrith*.

Viola *hirta*. Hairy Violet; in woody places and in hedges on a limeſtone ſoil.

Utricularia *minor*. Leſſer Hooded Millfoil; in turfy bogs and ditches.

An Account of the Diviſion of Cumberland *by* William *the Conqueror amongſt his Followers*[a]; *taken out of two antient Latin Manuſcripts in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of* Carliſle; *carefully collated by the Rev. Dr.* Hugh Todd [*who communicated it to Biſhop* Gibſon.]

KING William, ſirnamed the Baſtard, duke of Normandy, Conqueror of England, gave all the lands of the county of *Cumberland* to Ranulphus de Meſchines: and to Galfridus, brother to the ſaid Ranulph, he gave the whole county of *Cheſtre:* and to William another brother he gave all the land of *Coupland* between Duden and Darwent.

Ranulphus de Meſchines infeoffed Hubertus de Waux[b] in the barony of *Gilleſland*; and Ranulphus his brother in *Sowerby*, *Carlaton*, and *Hubbrightby*. And Robert the third brother in the barony of *Dalſton*. He infeoffed alſo Robert Deſtrivers in the barony of *Burgh*, and Richerus de Boyvile in the barony of *Levington*, and Odardus de Logis in the barony of *Staynton*. He infeoffed alſo Waldevus, ſon of Goſpatricius earl of Dunbar in Scotland, in all the barony of *Allerdale* between Wathenpole and Darwent.

The aforeſaid William de Meſchines lord of Coupland, infeoffed Waldevus, ſon of Goſpatricius, in all the land that lies between Cocar and Darwent, and alſo in theſe townſhips, *Brigham*, *Eglysfeld*, *Dene*, *Brainthwaite*, and *Griſothen:* and in the two *Cliftons* and *Staneburne*. He infeoffed alſo Odardus le Clerk in the fourth part of *Croſtwaite*, *pro cuſtodia aſturcorum ſuorum*[c], i. e. for keeping his goſhawkes.

Galfridus de Meſchines earl of Cheſter, died without iſſue; and thereupon Ranulphus de Meſchines became earl of Cheſtre; and ſurrendered to the king all the county of Cumberland, on this condition, that all thoſe that held lands of him *in fee* ſhould hold of the king *in capite*.

The foreſaid Waldevus, ſon of earl Goſpatricius, infeoffed Odardus de Logis in the barony of *Wygton*, *Dondryt*, *Waverton*, *Blencogo*, and *Kirkbride:* which Odardus de Logis founded the church of Wygton; and gave to Odardus, ſon of Liolfe, *Tulentyre* and *Caſtlerige*, with the foreſt between Caltre and Greta: and to the prior and convent of Giſburne he gave *Appleton* and *Bricekirk*, with the advowſon of the church there. He gave alſo to Adam ſon of Liolfe, *Uldendale* and *Gilcruce:* and to Gemellus ſon of Brun, *Bothill*; and to Waldevus ſon of Gileminius, with Ethreda his ſiſter, he gave *Brogham*, *Ribton*, and *Little Brogham*, and *Donwaldeſe* and *Bowaldeſe ad unam logiam*, for a lodge or houſe for a ranger. He gave alſo to Ormus ſon of Ketellus *Seton*, *Camberton*, *Flemingbi*, *Craikſothen*, in marriage with Gurwelda his ſiſter: and to Dolfinus ſon of Abwaldus with Matilda another ſiſter he gave *Appletwhaite* and *Little Croſby*, *Langrige* and *Brigham*, with the advowſon of the church there. He gave alſo to Melbeth his phyſician the town of *Bromefeld*; ſaving to himſelf the advowſon of the church there.

Alanus, ſon and heir of the ſaid Waldevus, gave to Ranulphus Lyndſey *Blenerhaſſet* and *Ukmanby*, with Ethereda his ſiſter. To Uthrdeus, ſon of Fergus lord of Galloway, in marriage with Gurnelda[d] his own ſiſter, he gave *Torpenhow*, with the advowſon of the church there. He gave alſo to Catellus de Spenſer[e] *Threpeland*, He gave alſo to Herbert the manor of *Thureſby*, for the third part of a townſhip. He gave alſo to Goſpatricius, ſon of Ormus, *High Ireby*, for the third part of a townſhip. He gave alſo to Gamellus le Brun[f] *Rughtwaite*, for a third part of a townſhip. He gave alſo to Radulphus Engaine *Iſſael* with the appurtenances; and *Blencrake* with the ſervice of *Newton*. And the ſame Alanus had one baſtard brother named Goſpatricius, to whom he gave *Boulton*, *Baſtinthwaite* and *Eſterholme*. And to Odardus he gave *Newton*, with the appurtenances. And to his three huntſmen *Sleth*[g] and to his companions *Hayton*. To Uctredus he gave one carrucat of land in *Aſpatrike*, on condition that he ſhould be his ſummoner (*ſummonitor*) in Allerdale. He gave alſo to Delfinus ſix bovates or oxgangs of land in *High Croſby*, that he ſhould be *ſerviens d. regis*, the king's ſerjeant in Allerdale. And to Simon de Sheſtelyngs he gave one moiety of *Deram*. And to Dolfinus, ſon of Goſpatricius, the other moiety. He gave alſo to Waldevus, ſon of Dolfinus, *Brakanthwaite*. And to the priory of St. Bega he gave *Stainburne*. And to the priory of Carliol he gave the body of Waldevus his ſon, with the holy croſs, which they have yet in poſſeſſion; and *Croſby*, with the advowſon of the church there, with the ſervice that Uctredus owed him; and alſo the advowſon of the church of *Aſpatrike*, with the ſervice of Alanus de Brayton. He gave them alſo the advowſon of the church of *Ireby*, with the ſuit and ſervice of Waldevus de Langthwaite.

The ſame Alanus, ſon of Waldevus, gave to king Henry[h] the fields of the foreſt of Allerdale, with liberty to hunt whenever he ſhould lodge at Holme Cultrane. To this Alanus ſucceeded William, ſon

[a] It is called *Diſtributio Cumbriæ ad Conqueſtum Angliæ inter gentes.* Sir William Dugdale calls it Chronicon Cumbriæ; and ſo the lord William Howard has ſtyled it one of the MSS. but it is a miſtake; for that piece of antiquity, if it be extant, was of another nature, and written by Everardus abbot of Holme Cultram t. Hen. II. It was ſaid to be in the library of ſir Thomas Gower, bart. but upon ſearch it could not be found. G. Everardus was the firſt abbot of Holm Cultram 1175, and died 1192, having written the lives of ſeveral northern ſaints. Dempſter, v. 479. Tanner, Bib. Brit. 271.

[b] Vaux, MS. B.
[c] Auſturcorum, MS. B.
[d] Gunilda, MS. B.
[e] Le Deſpenſer, MS. B.
[f] Iſal and Rugh, MS. B.
[g] Selif, MS. B.
[h] D. H. regi ſeniori, MS. B.

of Duncane earl of Murrayſe, nephew and heir to the ſaid Alanus as being ſon to Ethreda ſiſter to his father Waldevus.

The foreſaid William, ſon of Duncanus, eſpouſed Alicia, daughter of Robert de Rumeney, lord of Skipton in Craven; which Robert had married a daughter of Meſchines[i] lord of Coupland. This William had by this Alicia his wife, a ſon called William de Egremond (who died under age), and three daughters. The eldeſt named Cicilia[k], being a ward, was married by king Henry to William le Groſs earl of Albemarle, with the honour of *Skipton* for her dower. The ſecond, named Amabilla, was married to Reginald de Luce, with the honour of *Egremond*, by the ſame king Henry. And the third, named Alicia de Romelic, was married to Gilbert Pipard, with *Aſpatrike*, and the barony of *Allerdale* and the liberty of *Cokermouth*, by the ſaid king Henry: and afterwards by the queen to Robert de Courtney; but ſhe died without heirs of her body.

William le Groſs earl of Albemarle, had by his wife Cicilia, Harwiſia[l]; to whom ſucceeded William de Fortibus earl of Albemarle: to whom ſucceeded another William de Fortibus; to whom ſucceeded Avelina, who was eſpouſed to lord Edmond brother to king Edward, and died without heirs, &c.

Reginald de Luce by Amabilla his wife had Alicia[m]. To Amabilla ſucceeded Lambert de Multon: To him ſucceeded Thomas Multon de Egremond. And to Alicia ſucceeded Thomas de Luce[n], to whom ſucceeded Thomas his ſon, who was ſucceeded by Anthony his brother.

[i] Willielmi de Meſchins, MS. B.
[k] Seff. MS. B. and Silitia.
[l] Hatewiſia.
[m] Richardum de Lucy, Amabillum and Aliciam.
[n] Quæ ſequuntur deſunt MS. B.

THE

THE

VALLUM, OR PICTS WALL.

Fortifications on the boundaries of the provinces.

THE upper edge of Cumberland is croſſed by the famous wall, the boundary of the Roman province, called by antient writers the *Vallum Barbaricum*, the *Prætentura*, and *Cluſura**, by Dio [a] Διατείχισμα, by Herodian [b] χωμα, by Antoninus [c], Caſſiodorus [d], and others, *Vallum*, by Bede [e] *Murus*, by the Britans *Gual Sever*, *Gal Sever*, and *Mur Sever*, by the Scots *Scottinwaith*, by the Engliſh and the neighbourhood the *Picts Wall*, or *Pehits Wall*, the *Keepe Wall*, and, by way of eminence, *The Wall*.

Limits or bounds of the empire.

When by their valour under Providence the ambitious Romans crowned with a train of unexpected ſucceſſes had ſo extended their empire on every ſide that they began almoſt to be jealous of their own greatneſs, the emperors thought it adviſeable to ſet ſome bounds to it, conſidering it as a piece of good policy, "to ſet ſome bounds to their greatneſs, "as the Heavens have their proper extent and the "ſea its limits [f]." Theſe bounds were, according to circumſtances of places, either natural as the ſea, large rivers, mountains, deſarts; or artificial, as lines, viz. ditches, caſtles, towers, barricadoes of trees, ramparts of earth and walls, along which garriſons were ſtationed againſt the barbarians. Hence in the Novellæ of Theodoſius [g] we read, "Our an-"ceſtors contrived the wall on the border to defend "againſt the inroads of the barbarians all the territory "comprehended under the Roman allegiance." On theſe borders ſoldiers called borderers were quartered in border caſtles and towns in time of peace: but when there was reaſon to fear an invaſion of the neighbourhood, part of them were ſtationed in the lands in the country of the barbarians to defend the lands, and part made inroads into the enemy's frontier to watch their motions, and attack them when opportunity offered †.

Prætentura 1.

The Romans in this iſland ſeeing the remote parts of Britain, where the ſoil and air were leſs favourable, were inhabited by the barbarous Caledonian Britans, the reduction of whom would coſt much trouble, and be attended with little advantage, eſtabliſhed at various times various Prætenturæ to bound and defend the province. The firſt ſeems to have been fixed by Julius Agricola when he garriſoned the narrow tract of ground between ‡ *Bodotria* and *Glotta*, which was preſently after fortified.

Prætentura 2.

Hadrian, to whom the God Terminus gave way when he, either through envy of Trajan's glory, who had extended the empire to the utmoſt, or through fear, retired above 80 miles in this iſland, formed the ſecond Prætentura. He, ſays Spartianus [h], drew a wall for 80 miles to ſeparate the "Romans and Bar-"barians." From the following words of this author we may collect that this wall was built "of "great piles driven deep into the ground, and bound "together like a *mural* § *fence* [i]." This is the wall now under conſideration, which runs 80 miles, having on it PONS AELIA, CLASSIS AELIA, COHORS AELIA, ALA SABINIANA, ſo called after Ælius Adrianus and Sabina his wife. The Scotiſh hiſtorian alſo, who wrote the *Rota Temporum*, ſays "Hadrian was the firſt who drew a rampart of pro-"digious bulk of ſods pared off the ground as high "as a mountain, with a very deep ditch in front "from the mouth of Tine to the rivet Eſc, from the "German ocean to the Iriſh ſea." Hector Boethius [k] expreſſes it in the ſame words.

Rota Temporum.

Lollius Urbicus, lieutenant of Britain, under Antoninus Pius, by his ſucceſs in war advanced the frontier again to that firſt Prætentura eſtabliſhed by Agricola, and there raiſed a third Prætentura on the wall. He, ſays Capitolinus [l], "defeated the Britans, and drew another wall of earth to keep off the barbarians," that is different from that of Hadrian. The glory of ending this war in Britain Fronto, as the Panegyriſt relates [m], "aſcribed to the emperor Antoninus, and though that prince ſitting in his palace at Rome committed the conduct of it to him, he gave to him, as to one at the helm of a veſſel of war, all the glory of the expedition and voyage." But I ſhall ſhew hereafter that this wall of Antoninus Pius and his lieutenant Lollius Urbicus was in Scotland.

Prætentura 3.

Prætentura 4.

When the Caledonian Britans in the reign of Commodus had broken through this, Severus, ſlighting that immenſe country beyond it, drew a fortification acroſs the iſland from Eden mouth, or Solway frith, to Tine mouth, in the ſame place, if I miſtake not, where Hadrian made his wall of piles, and with me agrees Hector Boetius [n]. "Severus, ſays he, "commanded Hadrian's wall to be repaired, ſtone "battlements [o] to be added, and towers at ſuch in-"tervals that the ſound of a trumpet might be heard "from one to the other, even though the wind was "contrary;" and in another place [p], "Our chro-"nicles relate that the wall begun by Adrian was

* The frontiers of provinces were called *Cluſuræ* from *excluding* the enemy, and *Prætenturæ* becauſe *prætended* or drawn before the enemy. See Pithæus in Adverſar. I. c. 14.

† Hence *ſtationes agrariæ* in Vegetius.

‡ Edenborrow Frith and Dunbritten frith.

§ Some for *muralis* read *militaris*. What is ſaid of the ſtakes is to be underſtood with limitation, there being no traces of wood in this work. Horſley, 117.

[a] LXXVI. c. 12. p. 866, [b] III. c. 48. [c] Itin. p. 464. 466. Edit. Weſſeling. [d] Chronicon.
[e] H. E. I. 12. [f] [g] Tit. 43. [h] Hadrian, c. 11. p. 51.
[i] Ib. c. 12. p. 57. [k] V. fol. lxxviii. [l] v. Ant. Pii c. 6. p. 132.
[m] Eumenius Paneg. Conſtantio c. 14. [n] B. VI. fol. lxxxviii. [o] *propugnacula*. [p] B. VI. fol. lxxix.

"completed

"completed by Severus." The very learned Hieronymus Surita of Spain also writes that[q] "Hadrian's fortification was continued further by Severus with vast works by the name of *Vallum*." Guido Pancirollus is of the same opinion, though he says that Severus only repaired Hadrian's wall, which was ruined. This prince, says Spartian[r], which is the greatest glory of his reign, fortified Britain with a "wall run across the island, and terminating both "ways at the sea, whence also he had the name of "BRITANNICVS. He fortified with a wall, says "Aurelius Victor[s], as much of Britain as was ne-"cessary, after having repulsed the barbarians, &c." to the same effect as Spartianus. Eutropius[t] says "for the more perfect security of the provinces "which he had recovered, he drew a wall 35 miles" (read 80 miles) "from sea to sea." Orosius[u] writes "he thought proper to distinguish that part of the "island which he had recovered from the other un-"conquered nations by a wall. Accordingly he dug "a great ditch and raised a very strong wall fortified "with a great number of towers for 122 miles from "sea to sea." With him agrees Bede, who is very unwilling to own that Severus built the wall, because he will have it that *Wall* implies stone work, and *Vallum* a fortification of stakes called *Valli* and sods; whereas Wall and Vallum are used indistinctly. Spartianus, however, calls it a wall, and insinuates in the following passage that Severus built both a wall and rampart: *Post murum apud Vallum in Britannia missum*[x]. After the Wall the Vallum in Britain was finished. We learn, however, from Bede, that this Vallum was nothing more than a wall of sods, and nobody can, properly speaking, say that Severus' wall was of stone. But, take Bede's own words. "Severus' having got the better of civil commotions, "which had been very considerable, was called into "Britain by an almost general revolt of his allies. "After many great and severe battles, having re-"covered part of the island, he thought proper to "separate it from the rest of the nations that re-"mained unsubdued, not by a wall, as some think, "but by a rampart[y]. For a wall is built of stone; "but a rampart, such as camps are fortified with "against an enemy, is formed of sods cut out of the "ground, and raised like a high wall upon the level "of the ground, the ditch from whence the sods "were taken remaining in front, above which are "driven stakes of the strongest wood. Severus, "therefore, drew a great ditch and stout rampart "fortified with a great number of towers erected on "it from sea to sea[z]." Nor has it any other name than *Vallum* in Antoninus and the Notitia, and it is called in British *Guall Sever*. In confirmation of this let us hear Ethelwerd[a] the oldest writer after Bede, speaking of Severus. "He drew a ditch in the "island aforementioned crosways from sea to sea, "and built within it a wall with towers and battle-"ments." He afterwards[b] calls it *Fossa Severia*, *Severus' ditch*, as do the antient Saxon Annals[c], Seveꝛus Bꝛytenland mið ðic foꝛgyꝛd fꝛam ſæ oꝑ ſæ, q. d. Severus inclosed Britain with a dike from sea to sea; and others of later date, Seveꝛus on Bꝛytene ȝefoꝛhte ſeal oꝑ tuꝛꝑum fꝛam ſæ to ſæ. Severus in Britain made a wall of turf from sea to sea. Malmesbury[d] also calls it "the famous and "well-known ditch." In which place, near 200 years after, was built a wall of stone, of which hereafter.

MURUS & VALLUM.

When Eutropius makes the length of this wall 35 miles, Victor 32, and other writers 132[e], I suspect some error has crept into the numbers. For the island is not so broad hereabouts, even allowing all the winding ascents and descents of the wall. But if we reduce these to Italian miles, we shall find them a little more than 80, as rightly given by Spartianus. This fortification seems in a few years to have been neglected. But when the emperor Alexander Severus, as we read in Lampridius[f], "di-"vided among the officers and soldiers on the bor-"ders only, the lands taken from the enemy to be "theirs in perpetuity provided their heirs continued "in the service, and never to become the property "of private persons, supposing they would be more "attentive to their duty if the lands they defended "were their own:" this passage[g] deserves observation, as from hence we may derive the feudal tenure or a species of fiefs: the Romans then advancing beyond the wall, and erecting and fortifying stations in the enemy's country, carried the bounds of their empire again to *Bodotria*, till driven back presently after to Severus's wall by the barbarians, who were continually raising one disturbance after another. Diocletian took particular care to maintain these bourns, and when under him the command in Britain was granted to Carausius, as a fitter person to act against the warlike nations, he repaired the Prætentura between *Glota* and *Bodotria*, as will be mentioned in its place. Constantine the Great is charged with having first neglected this frontier. For thus Zosimus[h]: "The Roman em-"pire being by the care of Diocletian well fortified "in all its frontiers with cities, castles, and towns, "and all the forces quartered in them, it was im-"possible for the barbarians to pass them, soldiers "being ready to oppose them everywhere. These "garrisons Constantine suppressed, and placed the "greatest part of the troops which he removed from "the frontier in towns that wanted no garrisons; "leaving the frontiers to be harrassed by the bar-"barians without defence, burdening with the plague "of soldiers towns that were quiet and orderly, by "which many are depopulated, and the soldiery "themselves enervated by theatrical amusements and "pleasure. In short, to say the whole in one word, "he laid the foundation and seeds of the present de-"cline of the state[i]."

Lands, why granted to the commanders along the borders. Original of feudal tenures.

The decay of the Roman empire.

This tract between the Clusuræ or Prætenturæ Theodosius, father of the emperor Theodosius, so entirely recovered, that he rebuilt the cities, garrisoned the castle, secured the frontier with troops and lines, and restored it so much to its original state, About A. D. 367.

[q] Not. in Ant. Itin. p. 621. [r] V. Sev. c. 18. p. 354. [s] P. c. 21.
[t] VIII. c. 19. 32 Horsl. 61, 62. owing to its being written LXXXII or V. and the L omitted, or a C. added. Ib. [u] VII. 17.
[x] c. 22. p. 263. Salmasius copies it *Post murum* aut *vallum*, but Horsley, p. 62. prefers the original reading, implying that the *stone* wall was built near the *turf* one, but not on the same foundation. Gale reads murum apud *Walton*. MS. n.
[y] He separated and secured it mið ðice ⁊ mið eoꝛꝑ pealle, with a ditch and an earth wall, says Alfred. So also, c. 12.
[z] H. E. I. 5. [a] I. p. 474. Ed. Franc. [b] Ubi sup.
[c] A. D. 189. So Wheeloc's copy, but the Cambridge MS. and Gibson's edition, p. 7. from the Cotton. Seveꝛuꝫ ȝefoꝛhte peall oꝑ tuꝛꝑum ⁊ bꝛeden ſeall paꝛ on vꝑon fꝛam ſæ to ſæ.
[d] De gestis reg. I. c. 1. [e] See before. [f] v. Alex. Sev. c. 58. nec unquam ad *privatos pertinerent*.
[g] See Casaubon's note on the passage. [h] B. 2. [i] Ammian. Marcellin. xxxviii.

that it had a regular governor, and was afterwards called VALENTIA, in honour of the emperor Valentinian *. Theodoſius, the ſon, when by his valour he had obtained the empire, took due care of the frontier, appointing that the *magiſter officiorum* ſhould give an account yearly to the emperor of the condition of the ſoldiery, caſtles, and lines. But when the Roman affairs began to be evidently on the decline, and the Picts and Scots breaking through the turf wall at *Bodotria*, ravaged this country in a dreadful manner; a Roman legion, under Gallio of Ravenna, was ſent to their relief †, who, after repulſing the barbarians, being recalled to defend Gaul, adviſed the Britans (to borrow the words of Gildas [k] and Bede [l]), *Prætentura* 5. " to erect a wall croſs the iſland be-
" tween the two ſeas for a defence to keep out the
" enemy, and ſo returned home in great triumph.
" The iſlanders ſetting about this wall as they were
" ordered, did not employ ſtone ſo much as ſods,
" having no perſon fit for the work, by which means
" they made a wall of no uſe." " For being," as Gildas obſerves, " raiſed by the common people
" without a leader, of ſods inſtead of ſtones, it did
" no good." Of the place where this was erected Bede proceeds thus [m]: " They made it between two
" ſtraits or bays of the ſea for ſome thouſand miles,
" that where the water ceaſed to be a defence there
" the wall might ſecure the frontier from the in-
" roads of the enemy." Such a wall Marcellinus tells us [n] carried on for a great length, defended Aſſyria from foreign invaſion; and, at this day, the Chineſe, according to Oſorius [o], defend their vallies and plains againſt the Tattars by walls. " Of this
" work then raiſed, *i. e.* a very broad and high wall,
" evident traces ſtill remain. For it begins about
" two miles from the monaſtery of Abercurvinig to
" the eaſt in a place called in the Pictiſh language
" *Penvahel*, but in Engliſh *Penveltun*, and running
" weſt ends at the city *Alcluith*. But their antient
" enemies no ſooner ſaw the Roman ſoldiers gone,
" but they came in ſhips, broke down the frontier,
" deſtroyed all that came in their way, cutting down
" and trampling on all they met with like ripe corn,
" and overrun the whole country. Embaſſadors
" upon this were again ſent to Rome to implore aſ-
" ſiſtance in moving ſtrains, that their wretched
" country might not be utterly ruined, and the name
" of a Roman province, which had ſo long done
" them honour, be loſt and rendered contemptible
" by the barbarity of foreign nations. Again a
" legion was ſent, which coming unexpectedly in
" Autumn made a great ſlaughter of the enemy,
" drove beyond the arms of the ſea all that could
" eſcape, who before uſed every year to carry off
" their booty beyond theſe arms without any troops
" to oppoſe them." The Romans now retired to Severus's wall, and *per lineam valli* (as it is expreſſed in the Notitia ‡, written about the end of the reign of Theodoſius the younger), *i. e.* along the length of the wall on both ſides within and without, planted in proper ſtations five troops of horſe with their præfects, fifteen cohorts with their tribunes, one Numerus and one Cuneus: all which have been or will be pointed out in their proper places. Bede [p] proceeds to give this account of the times that followed. " The Romans then told the
" Britans that they could no longer encumber them-
" ſelves with ſuch troubleſome expeditions for their
" defence, but adviſed them to take up arms them-
" ſelves, and riſk encounters with the enemy, who
" might poſſibly have the advantage over them
" merely through their own inactivity. The Ro- A ſtone wall. *Prætentura* 6.
" mans further thinking it a piece of ſervice to their
" allies, whom they were going to abandon, drew a
" wall of ſtrong ſtone ſtrait from ſea to ſea, between
" the cities erected there for fear of the enemy,
" where Severus had formerly raiſed his wall." I ſhall here ſubjoin the words of Gildas [q], from whom Bede borrowed the above. " The Romans imme-
" diately run a wall, not like the former, at public
" and private expence, by the aſſiſtance of the
" wretched natives, in their uſual ſtyle of building,
" ſtrait from ſea to ſea between the cities erected
" there for fear of the enemy." Now hear Bede again [r]: " This wall, ſo famous and viſible to this
" day, they built at public and private expence,
" aſſiſted by the Britans, eight feet broad and twelve
" high, in a ſtrait line from eaſt to weſt [s], as may
" be ſeen to this day." From which words of Bede we ſee a certain ingenious writer [t] ſhut his own eyes when he charged two others with being blind, and ſo warmly contends againſt Boetius and other Scotiſh writers, that Severus's wall was in Scotland. For does not Bede after ſpeaking of the wall at *Abercurving* in Scotland expreſsly ſay, that the wall was built of ſtrong ſtone where Severus built his wall, and where was that ſtone wall unleſs on this ſpot between Tinemouth and the frith of Eden? Where then was Severus's wall? Here are ſtill ſuch ſtrong traces of the wall that one may follow its track, and, in the waſtes as they are called, I myſelf have ſeen large pieces of it running a great way, wanting only the battlements.

The wall between Edenborough frith and Dunbritton frith.

I have ſeen its track running in high hills in an extraordinary manner, and then coming down to levels, where the country is more open, having a broad deep ditch in front without, now filled up in many places, and within an agger or military way, but greatly interrupted. It had a number of towers or caſtles, a mile aſunder, called *Caſtle ſteeds*, and *Caſtle ſteeds.* within ſmall fortified towns, now called *Cheſters*, *Cheſters.* whoſe foundations are viſible, of a ſquare form, and towers between them, in which the ſoldiers were ſtationed to awe the barbarians, and the *Areani* had *Areani Exploratores.* their poſts till diſplaced by Theodoſius before-mentioned for their treachery. " Theſe kind of men
" were of antient inſtitution, their buſineſs being
" (according to Amm. Marcellinus [u]) to ſcout about
" for a conſiderable diſtance on both ſides, and give
" notice to our commanders of any diſturbances
" among the neighbouring nations." So that thoſe who eſtabliſhed them ſeem to have followed the advice of that perſon [x] who addreſſed a treatiſe of *the art of war* to Theodoſius and his ſons. " Among
" the advantages to the ſtate muſt be reckoned a care
" for frontiers on every ſide, whoſe ſecurity is beſt
" provided for by a number of caſtles. So that
" they ſhould be erected at the diſtance of every

About A. D. 410.

Soldiers ſtationed along the wall.

* Blondus. † Codex Theodoſii. ‡ Alciat calls it *Theodoſii Breviarium.*
[k] § 14. p. 13. [l] I. 12. [m] Ib. [n] XXIII. 6. [o]
[p] Ubi ſup. [q] Ubi ſup. [r] Ib.
[s] Lineaſque & turres per intervalla collocant, ut hodie eſt, &c. Fordun ex Beda. Gale MS. n.
[t] Buchannan. See alſo Smith's Bede, p. 50, note 1.
[u] XXVIII. c. 3. See Introd. p. lix. note B.

" mile

" mile with a ſtrong wall and ſtout towers, which for-
" tifications the attention and care of the owners of the
" adjoining lands will erect without charge to the pub-
" lic, keeping watch and ward of country people[y] in
" them, that the repoſe of the provinces may remain
" ſecure within this circuit as it were of garriſons."

A pipe to convey the alarm.

The inhabitants ſay a braſs pipe artificially ſet in the wall run all along between each tower and caſtle (of which they have occaſionally found pieces), that whatever was ſpoken through it at one tower was conveyed immediately to the next, to the third, and ſo on to all without interruption, to give notice where the enemy's attack was to be apprehended. Such a wonderful ſtory Xiphilin[z] tells from Dio in the life of Severus about the towers of Byzantium. But the wall being now ruined and no braſs pipe left, many perſons hold lands and eſtates hereabouts of our kings by *Cornage*[a] as our lawyers ſpeak, viz. to give an alarm of invaſion to the neighbourhood by ſounding a horn, which ſome ſuppoſe derived from the antient Roman practice. "For they were bound
" to march on the king's order with the army againſt
" Scotland," as the records expreſs it, "in the ad-
" vance guard in going and in the reregarde in re-
" turning."

Cornage.

The track of the wall.

But to follow the track of the wall more exactly. It begins at BLATVM BVLGIVM or *Bulneſs* on the Iriſh ſea, and proceeds along *Eden* frith by *Burgh upon ſands* to LVGVVALLVM or *Carliſle*, where it croſſes the *Ituna* or *Eden*. Thence it runs on above the river *Irthing*, croſſing the little meandering river *Cambecke*, where are great remains of a fort. After croſſing the rivers *Irthing* and *Poltroſſe* it enters Northumberland, and continuing among the chains of mountains along the river called *South Tine* (except where the river North Tine makes an interruption in it, where was antiently a bridge), advances quite to the German ocean, at will be ſhewn when we come to Northumberland.

This wonderful ſtructure could not, however, keep off the enemy. But upon the Romans quitting Britain, the Picts and Scots ſuddenly aſſaulting the wall, pulled the garriſons out with hooks, broke down the fortifications, and carried their ravages far and wide over Britain, then torn to pieces by inteſtine broils, and harraſſed by a dreadful famine. But let Gildas the Britan, who lived not long after, deſcribe to the reader the calamities and miſeries of thoſe deplora-times. " No ſooner were the Romans returned, but
" there roſe up in *curraughs*[b], which conveyed them
" acroſs the Stitican[c] vale, black ſwarms of vermine,
" curſed troops of Scots and Picts, different in
" manners, but agreeing in the ſame thirſt of
" blood, &c. as if the warm ſunſhine and fine weather
" invited them out of their narrow holes: and be-
" ing informed of the departure of our benefactors,
" and emboldened by their refuſal to return, they
" made themſelves maſters of all the northern ex-
" tremity of the country quite up to the wall. On
" this laſt was ſtationed an idle army unfit for fight-
" ing, diſabled by their fears, and never ſtirring out
" of their places night or day. Weapons armed
" with hooks were inceſſantly employed to drag the
" miſerable townſpeople off the wall, and daſh them
" againſt the ground. In this reſpect this ſudden
" death was an advantage to them, that by ſuch an
" exit they eſcaped the approaching miſerable ends
" of their brethren and families. In ſhort, the cities
" and the high wall were abandoned, and they be-
" took themſelves to flight and retreat, diſperſed
" up and down in a more deſperate condition than
" ever. The enemy followed them cloſe with ra-
" vages, ſlaughter, and aggravated cruelties; and
" the wretched natives were torn to pieces by their
" enemies as lambs by butchers; their reſidence in the
" country was like that of ſo many wild beaſts. For
" they did not keep their pillaging hands off the
" ſmall ſtock of proviſion that would have ſupported
" the miſerable inhabitants for a ſhort time, and the
" calamities from abroad were increaſed by diſcontents
" at home, ſo that by theſe ravages the whole
" country was deprived of the ſupport of life, ex-
" cept the reſource of hunting."

The prudent contrivance of the wall by the Romans.

It is worthy obſervation, that as the Roman prudence raiſed this wall in ſuch a manner that it had within it like a ſecond defence two large rivers the *Tine* and the *Irthing*, which are but a very little way aſunder; ſo the cunning of the barbarians firſt opened their principal inlet between theſe two rivers, where they had free entrance into this province without the obſtruction of any river, as will be preſently ſhewn in Northumberland. I purpoſely omit the vulgar reports about this wall, but cannot conceal from the reader this circumſtance, which I had from perſons of credit. A fixed tradition remains in the neighbours, that the Roman garriſons on the borders planted here up and down for their own uſe, many plants good for curing wounds. Hence ſome pretenders to ſurgery[d] in Scotland reſort here every ſummer to collect plants, whoſe virtues they have learned by ſome practice, and extoll them as of ſovereign efficacy.

Medicinal plants.

[y] *vigiliæ & agrariæ.*

[z] lxxiv. fin. Reimar underſtood it of an echo in theſe particular ſeven towers.

[a] *Drenge*, Sax. a *pipe*. Hence *Drenges* and *Drengagium*. Indices ſpeculatores. Lib. Rub. Scaccar. Gale MS. n. but the idea of Cornage here miſleads him; for Dpeng is *miles*, Lye; ſee alſo Spelm. in v. See before, p. 151.

[b] The highland Scots ſtill call their boats *caroches*.

[c] The Paris edition has *Scythicam*, by which probably is meant the *Scottiſh ſea*. See Mr. Pegge's happy reſtoration of this paſſage in Archæologia, V. p. 272.

[d] *Empirici chirurgi.*

ADDITIONS.

Quanta Caledonios attollet gloria campos
Cum tibi longævus referet trucis incola terræ
Hic ſuetus dare jura parens: hoc ceſpite turmas
Affari; Nitidas ſpeculas caſtellaque longe
Aſpicis? Ille dedit, cinxitque hæc mœnia foſſa,
Belligeris hic dona deis, hæc tela dicavit.
Cernis adhuc titulos: hunc ipſe vacantibus armis
Induit, hunc regi rapuit thoraca Britanno.
Statius v Sylvar.

Dio calls the wall ſometimes barely Τειχος, and defines it Τειχος το διοριζον τους Βρεττανους και τους των Ρωμαιων ςρατοπεδους [a]. All that Herodian ſays of it is, that Severus's army croſſed the forts and earth-works (ρευματα, [l. ρυματα or ερευματα], και χωματα της Ρωμαιων αρχης), that formed a frontier of the Roman empire here. What Mr. Camden calls the firſt Prætentura, and ſuppoſes to have been made by Agricola, was only a chain of forts formed and garriſoned by him in his third expedtion [b].

Prætenturæ & ſtationes agrariæ are mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus xxxi. 8.[c]

Sir John Clerk writing to R. Gale about this wall, concludes with theſe words: "After all, I cannot but take notice of two things with regard to this wall that have given me great matter of ſpeculation. The firſt is, why it was made at all, for it could never be a proper defence, and perhaps at Boulneſſe leſs than at any other place, ſince our barbarian forefathers on the north ſide could paſs over at low water, or if the ſea was then higher or deeper than it is now, could make their attacks from the north-eaſt ſide by land. The ſecond is, why the Scots hiſtorians, vain enough by nature, have not taken more pains to deſcribe this wall, a performance which did their anceſtors more honour than all the trifling ſtories put together, which they have tranſmitted to us. 'Tis true, the Romans walled out humanity from them; but 'tis as certain they thought the Caledonians a very formidable people when they at ſo much labour and coſt built this wall as before they had made a vallum between Forth and Clyde [d]."

Hadrian's vallum conſiſts of a principal *vallum* or *agger* on the brink of the ditch; the ditch on the north ſide of the vallum, another agger on the ſouth ſide of the vallum and about five paces from it, which I call the ſouth agger; and a large agger on the north ſide of the ditch called the north *agger*. This I ſuppoſe was the military way to the antient prætentura of ſtations, and it muſt have ſerved for a military way to this work alſo, or it is plain there was none attending it. The ſouth agger I ſuppoſe has been either made for an inner defence in caſe the enemy might beat them from any part of the principal vallum, or to protect the ſoldiers from any ſudden attack from the provincial Britans. It is in general ſomewhat ſmaller than the principal vallum, though in ſome places as large. Theſe four works keep all the way a conſtant regular paralleliſm one to another [e].

Severus's wall is called both *murus* and *vallum* in the Latin hiſtorians, but it is no where ſaid or implied that it was only of earth, as it is of the other two; ſo that the ſtone wall, of which ſo much is ſtill remaining, has been undeniably the wall of Severus, built near Hadrian's turf one, but not on the ſame foundation, which is certain matter of fact and worth the hiſtorian's remark. This may be one reaſon why ſome have ſuppoſed that Severus only repaired Hadrian's *vallum*, concluding from the nearneſs of the two works that they muſt have been done by the ſame hand and at the ſame time. It was finiſhed before Severus was returned to York, conſequently ſoon after the peace was concluded. Its date may be fixed to the year 208 from the inſcription on the rock over the river Gelt [f], which agrees with Caſſiodorus' Chronicon [g]. To this work belongs a paved military way, which has every where attended it on the ſouth ſide, though not always parallel to it. It ſometimes coincides with Hadrian's north agger, but whenever this has been too ruinous or otherwiſe inconvenient, the new way always accompanied Severus's wall, and came up near to every caſtellum on it, and has therefore no doubt been made at the ſame time and directly for its ſervice. Something like a leſſer military way near the wall for the convenience of ſmall particular paſſages from turret to turret appeared in one or two places. There is alſo belonging to this work a large ditch on the north ſide of the wall, but nothing that can be conſidered as a ſufficient proof of a north agger, though ſometimes the rubbiſh thrown out of the ditch may raiſe the ground near it a little and form ſomewhat like a glacis [h].

In order to form a general idea of the wall and its original ſtate, it will be neceſſary to have a knowledge of the caſtles. All of them, except one near Harlow hill, which I ſuppoſe to have been built before the wall, are 66 feet ſquare, the wall itſelf forming their north ſide. The intervals between them are not always the ſame, but, except two or three at the eaſt end of the wall, always leſs than half a mile, *i. e.* from ſix furlongs and an half to ſeven. They are conſtantly called *Caſtle ſteeds* by the country-people, and the *caſtra ſtativa* or *æſtiva* uſually *Cheſters*. Theſe *Caſtella* ſeem to have ſtood cloſeſt where the ſtations are wideſt, and are by ſome modern authors called *mile caſtles* or *milliary caſtella*. In the laſt edition of Camden's Britannia they are by miſtake ſaid to be of a very different ſhape and ſize: perhaps the remains of two or three caſtle ſteeds that do not join to the wall, and of one that does may have occaſioned

[a] lxxii. c. 8. p. 820. Horſl. 116.
[b] Horſl. 40. 98. Tac. v. Agr. c. 23.
[c] MS. Gale.
[d] Ap. 19. 1739. Reliq. Galean. p. 332.
[e] Horſl. 117.
[f] See p. 203.
[g] Horſl. 61—67.
[h] Ib. 118.

caſioned this error. There may have been alſo ſome exploratory caſtles belonging to Hadrian's work, though there be little appearance of ſuch at preſent, unleſs the ſmall remains at Chappel houſes near Newburn, and thoſe near Heddon on the wall, which we called *Caſtle ſteeds*, be of this ſort. The ſmaller turrets have been more generally and intirely ruined than the caſtella, ſo that it is hard to find any three of them together with any certainty. But there were probably four of them between every two caſtella, and they were about four feet ſquare. This ſhort diſtance makes the alarm-pipe as unneceſſary as it is fanciful and fictitious. There have been alſo 18 larger forts or ſtations on or near the wall, at about four miles aſunder. The wall generally runs on the top or ridge of the higher ground, keeping a deſcent on the north or enemy's ſide, and thereby has greater ſtrength and better proſpect. Hadrian's vallum differs in this reſpect, but both ſeem to have been carried on pretty much in a ſtrait line from ſtation to ſtation. Where Watling-ſteet paſſes the wall there is a viſible track of a ſquare gate, and the ditch belonging to the wall manifeſtly goes about the other half of it, the inner half being now ſo viſible. This gate ſeems to be of much the ſame ſize with the caſtles 60 feet ſquare, only theſe are wholly within the wall but the gate within and without. The other two military ways ſeem to have croſſed at the ſtation of Caernarvon and Stanwicks. The thickneſs of the wall is from ſeven feet to ſeven feet four inches at the foundation, probably a Roman pace and an half near Boulneſs on the Solway frith, where the tides come up to it it meaſures nine feet. The military way meaſured conſtantly about 17 feet, perhaps three and an half Roman paces. The ditch of Hadrian's vallum is near nine feet deep and eleven over and the ſides ſloping. That of Severus was wider and deeper. Hadrian's wall is of earth ſometimes mixed with ſtone. Severus's of free ſtone, ſometimes formed on oak piles, the inner filling ſtones pretty large, broad, and thin, ſet on edge obliquely in mortar[i]. Severus's wall reaches at each end beyond Hadrian's[k]. If we divide the wall into four equal parts, the one and three quarters from the eaſt end ſeem to have been built by the Leg. II. Aug. and the two and laſt by the Leg. VI. Victrix. Hadrian's ended eaſt at Newcaſtle, and Severus at Couſin's houſe, and at Boulneſs weſt[l]. It had on it eighteen caſtella or ſtations.

The following account of the preſent ſtate of Hadrian's vallum, and the wall of Severus is taken from Mr. Horſley's Britannia Romana: c. 9. p. 135.

"I ſhall reduce theſe remains to four degrees of appearance: As to Hadrian's vallum, I would call it the higheſt or fourth degree, if in any part the preſent ſtate could be ſuppoſed to be nearly equal to what it originally was, but this I think never is the caſe; the firſt and loweſt degree is, when there are any certain viſible remains or veſtiges, though not very large; and the ſecond and third are the intermediate degrees, as they approach nearer to the higheſt or loweſt. But in the ſtone wall I call that the fourth degree, where any of the original regular courſes are remaining, and uſually name the number of courſes. Where the original ſtones remain upon the ſpot, though not in their regular order, I call it the third degree; where the rubbiſh is high and diſtinct, though covered with earth, or grown over with graſs, I call it the ſecond; and the firſt is where there are any remaining veſtiges of the wall though faint and obſcure.

1. SEGEDUNUM.

"Severus's wall has very manifeſtly terminated in a ſquare fort or ſtation, above a furlong to the eaſt of the manſion called COUSINS'S HOUSE. The ruins of a Roman ſtation and town at this place are ſtill very diſcernible; though it has all been plowed, and is now a very rich meadow. The ſtones and rubbiſh of the buildings are levelled, and covered with earth and graſs; but yet the ramparts of the fort may be diſtinctly traced out, both they and the ditch being viſible at leaſt in one degree almoſt quite round. There are very evident remains of two turrets at the weſtern and eaſtern entries to the ſtation, and of another at the ſouth-weſt corner. The weſt entry has been cloſe to the wall, and the eaſtern one directly oppoſite to it. The fort has been about 140 yards, or perhaps ſix chains, ſquare, and ſo the contents of it above three acres and an half. About ſixty yards of the weſtern and eaſtern ſides lie without, or to the north of the line of the wall, and 80 within it; ſo that the wall falls upon the ſides of the ſtation, not far from the middle of them. The ſouth rampart of this fort is about three quarters of a furlong from the river ſide, and runs along the brow of the hill, or at the head of a conſiderable deſcent from thence to the river. There have been ruins of buildings on this part, and to the ſouth-weſt of the fort; but they are now ſo levelled and covered, that little evidence appears above ground; yet the ſtones and remains of rubbiſh are eaſily diſcovered when the ſurface is anywhere removed: and ſome of theſe inequalities in the ſurface, which uſually ariſe from ruins, yet remain, and may eaſily be perceived to be hillocks of ſtones or rubbiſh. Mr. Gordon ſuppoſes that the wall itſelf forms almoſt a right angle, and then is continued down to the ſide of the river[m]. But it is the weſtern rampart of the ſtation which makes that angle with the wall. Nor does this rampart reach to the river, though 'tis likely the town, or buildings without the fort, may have extended ſo far. On the north ſide of the ſtation there are ſome crooked riſings and ſettlings of the ground, which at firſt view appeared to me not unlike a round fort or tower, projecting from the ſtation with a triple rampart and ditch. The two cloſes in which the Roman town and ſtation have ſtood, are called *Well-lawes*, perhaps it has been Wall-lawes; there being other inſtances wherein the names *well* and *wall* have been changed the one for the other. If the name *lawes* be owing to the riſing ground only, the termination *lawes* or *lowes*, which ſignifies hills, ſo far correſponds to the Roman name *Segedunum:* but as there are yet two diſtinct *tumuli* remaining near the Beehouſes, and not far from theſe cloſes; I rather think that from theſe and a ſuppoſition that the ruins of the ſtation and buildings about it were of the ſame nature, theſe cloſes may have borrowed this name; a *lawe* or *lowe* being one of thoſe names by which ſuch tumuli are frequently expreſſed[n]. There is one remarkable ruinous heap in the ſouth-weſt corner of the weſtern cloſe, which is ſuppoſed to have been an antient building, perhaps a temple; though it might be miſtaken for a tumulus. There are ſome inſcriptions

[i] Horſley, p. 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123.
[k] Ib. 127.
[l] Ib. 130. 134.
[m] Itin. Septent. p. 70.
[n] The field, in which the ſtation at South Shields has ſtood, is called the *Lawe*. Formerly it went by the name of the *Burrough* meadow.

and other Roman ſtones with an altar now at Couſins's houſe, which muſt have belonged to this ſtation, or to this end of the wall.

"The wall having left the ſtation paſſes on to a ſtile in the hedge which incloſes the more weſterly Well-lawe; and is for this ſpace (near an hundred and fifty yards) in the ſecond degree, the ditch only in the firſt. At the ſtile it makes a very ſmall turn, ſtill keeping in the main towards the weſt, though inclining a little to the ſouth. It paſſes through the outer court of Couſins's houſe, and on the north ſide of the manſion itſelf; the wall at this part being only in the firſt degree, though the ditch be in the ſecond. The wall and ditch in the ſame ſtate paſs cloſe by the Beehouſes on the north ſide.

"A little weſt of theſe Beehouſes has been a *caſtellum*, the foundation and remains of which are very viſible. It is 22 yards or 66 foot ſquare, which appears to have been the ſtated meaſure of all theſe caſtella. This, which is the firſt of them on the eaſt ſide, is about three furlongs diſtant from the end of the wall; and has been, like all the reſt, built on or cloſe to the wall, but wholly within it, or on the ſouth ſide. From hence the wall paſſes by *Walker* or *Wall-kier* to *Byker* hill, both it and the ditch being for this ſpace in the ſecond degree, and keeping all the way within the incloſures. *Walker*, no doubt, has its name from the wall, and perhaps from the word *kier*, which in the preſent highland tongue (as I remember) ſignifies a town, as *caër* does in the Britiſh.

"Between Walker and Byker hill, upon an eaſy aſcent, are the viſible remains of another caſtellum, of the common ſtated dimenſions. The diſtance between this and the laſt is about an Engliſh meaſured mile and half a furlong, which is ſomewhat more than the uſual diſtance. From Byker hill the wall deſcends towards *Ewſburn*, being in the firſt, and the ditch moſtly in the ſecond degree. As the wall goes down this deſcent, it keeps within the fence on the ſouth ſide of the highway, which ſeems ſometimes to have been repaired with the ſtones of it.

"At the head of Ewſburn° bank, that is the bank on the eaſt ſide of the village, is the viſible foundation of another *caſtellum*, conveniently ſituated for proſpect as well as the laſt. And the diſtance between theſe two is exactly the ſame as before. There are alſo in this part of the track of the wall (I mean from the end of it to Ewſburn) ſome ruinous heaps, which may probably have been the remains of ſome of the ſmaller exploratory turrets, that have been placed all the way upon the wall. But theſe ruins are ſcarce diſtinct enough to be relied on.

"From Ewſburn to the *Red-barns* the wall is ſcarce to be diſcerned; it paſſes through the incloſure, cloſe by the hedge on the ſouth ſide of the highway. The ſtony part of the highway itſelf between the mill and the Red-barns can't have been the wall; becauſe this is on the north of the ditch, which is viſible in one degree or more. Theſe ſtones may have been taken from the wall to repair the road. The wall ſeems to have paſſed through the manſion houſe of the Red-barns, between the court and the garden. The ditch is viſible in the firſt degree or ſecond to the weſt of the Red-barns, not far from the walls of *Newcaſtle*, bearing full upon the caſtle there, and *Pandon-gate* in the way to it. But this is the laſt appearance of any part of the work on the eaſt ſide of this town.

"I could no where from the end of the wall to Newcaſtle diſcern any certain veſtiges of the military way. Near the *Red-barns*, and upon the deſcent from Byker hill to Ewſburn, I ſaw the track along which I believed it had gone; but the appearance is ſo very faint and obſcure, that I lay no great ſtreſs upon my conjecture; nor ſhould I have obſerved it, had I not known before, that it muſt have been thereabouts.

"As for Hadrian's vallum, I could no where in all this ſpace diſcern the leaſt trace of it or of any thing belonging to it; nor did I ever hear of any traditionary account of its having been here.

"The diſtance from the ſtation at the end of the wall to St. Nicholas's church in Newcaſtle is exactly three meaſured miles and five furlongs. And in this ſpace there are three *caſtella*, all viſible; that which ſhould have been next in courſe, is loſt in the ſtation at NEWCASTLE.

2. PONS AELII.

"No appearance of either of the walls can be expected, as far as the buildings of this great town extend; but as ſoon as they are well ended, ſome faint veſtiges of both, or of what has belonged to them, begin to ſhew themſelves. For juſt at the end of the houſes without *Weſtgate*, and on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet or highway, what I take to be Hadrian's ditch is for a ſhort ſpace pretty viſible; and I believe the raiſed foot-way there has been upon the north *agger*. For a little ſpace again every thing relating to Hadrian's vallum does quite diſappear, till near the *quarry houſe* ſome faint marks of the ditch, and north *agger*, begin to appear, but chiefly of the latter. And this ſtate of the *vallum* extends to *Benwel* fort.

"As to Severus's wall, little or nothing relating to it can be diſcovered between the town and the quarry houſe. There ſeemed to me, at firſt ſight, to be ſome viſible remains both of the wall and ditch, in a ſmall field near the quarry houſe, between it and the town, and on the north ſide of the highway which comes from Weſtgate. But upon examining them more narrowly, they appeared not ſo diſtinct as I imagined. A quarry, which has been wrought hereabouts, and from whence the houſe has its name, does very much perplex this affair. Yet I ſtill ſaw reaſon to believe, that the wall had paſſed through this field.

"I thought there were ſome viſible remains of a *caſtellum* juſt behind the quarry houſe, and the line of the wall appeared to go through the midſt of the houſe. And, as I think the walls converged a very little before, ſo Severus's wall has made a very ſmall turn hereabout, in order to come up to the north rampart of the ſtation at Newcaſtle, and to get to a ſufficient diſtance from Hadrian's *vallum*. The *caſtellum* at the quarry houſe is conveniently placed for proſpect, and is the only one that is viſible between Newcaſtle and the next ſtation. By the diſtance there ſhould have been another, but it is quite demoliſhed. From the quarry houſe to *Elſwick* windmill, Severus's wall is but in the firſt degree; but from hence to the fort on Benwel hill, the appearance of the ditch is frequently very diſtinct, and the track of the wall (which keeps much upon the high road) pretty certain.

"From the ſtation at Newcaſtle to Benwel hill is

° This is a rivulet ſo called, the true name of which is perhaps *Ouſe-bourne*.

nearly two miles and a furlong, and no inſcriptions have been diſcovered in this ſpace; at leaſt none now remain, nor even the remembrance of any.

3. CONDERCVM. "Upon BENWEL hill are the plain remains of a Roman ſtation. And I make not doubt but that to the ſouth of it there have been, as uſual, ſome out-buildings, though now demoliſhed and leveled by the plough. The ſituation of it is high, and the proſpect conſiderable. The ramparts are large and diſtinct in the ſecond degree, but the ditch ſcarce to be diſcerned. Hadrian's *vallum* ſeems to have fallen in with the ſouth ſide of it, and Severus's wall ſtrikes upon the eaſt and weſt ſides, ſo as to leave three chains to the north and ſix to the ſouth. But there is no appearance of the wall and its ditch being continued through the fort, though Mr. Gordon has ſo repreſented it[p]. And at *Rutcheſter*, the next fort to this, where the wall alſo ſtrikes upon the ſide of the fort, both the wall and ditch are plainly diſcontinued. There are ſtones in the road that now croſſes this fort, but theſe ſeem only to have been taken out of the ruins to repair the highway. The inſcriptions found here will be mentioned in their proper place. Severus's wall and ditch in going down from hence to *Denton* continue much in the ſame ſtate as before. But Hadrian's work on this ſide begins to appear more conſpicuous. Both the walls paſs to the north of the hall and village of Benwel, which is not improbably thought to have its name from the northern word *ben*, ſignifying within, and *wel* for wall, as being ſeated within, or on the ſouth ſide of the wall. From Denton to the *Chapel houſes* both the walls and their ditches are almoſt all the way viſible and diſtinct, generally in the ſecond degree. Over againſt weſt *Denton hall* there ſeemed to be the viſible remains of a *caſtellum*; and ſomewhat like the ruins of a turret, not very far from it.

"Near the Chapel houſes about a furlong ſouth from Severus's wall, and leſs from Hadrian's, are ſomewhat like the ruins of a rampart. It is called the *Caſtle-ſteeds*, the name uſually given to thoſe *caſtella* that are regularly placed along Severus's wall. But this (beſides its being at ſome diſtance from the wall which the other never are) appears to have been of a quite different form and dimenſions. For it is about four chains long, with an interval in the middle, that looks like a gate, and ſo makes it appear very like the ſouth rampart of a ſmall fort. But if there have been ramparts on the other ſides, no traces of them appear at preſent. The proſpect here, eſpecially to the ſouth, is very conſiderable. Perhaps it has been an exploratory tower belonging to Hadrian's work, and prior to Severus's, and ſo neglected in his time. The uſual *caſtellum* belonging to Severus's wall is about a furlong weſt from the Chapel houſes, and viſible there; ſo that the other can neither be one of theſe, nor intended to ſupply the place of one. From the name Chapel houſes one would expect to find ſome ruinous chapel there; and I ſhould have ſuſpected theſe ruins to have been ſomewhat of that nature, if the name Caſtle-ſteeds had not determined againſt it.

"From Chapel houſes to *Walbottle*[q] both walls and ditches are pretty viſible, generally in the ſecond degree, and continue ſo to *Newburn deen*. But on the deſcent from the Chapel houſes to Walbottle, Hadrian's north *agger* becomes viſible in the ſecond or third degree, and holds ſo for the moſt part to Newburn-deen. Between Walbottle and this deen is a *caſtellum* ſtill very viſible. And from the deen to *Throcklow*, Hadrian's *vallum* and ditch are diſcernible, but not very large, in the firſt degree or more, and Severus's wall and ditch in the ſecond or more.

Over againſt *Throcklow*, in a convenient high place, there ſeems to be the ruins of another *caſtellum*; but near the village the *vallum* is very obſcure. From Throcklow to *Heddon on the wall*, Severus's wall and ditch are very conſpicuous, each of them moſtly in the third degree, and Hadrian's *vallum* and ditch in the ſecond. The north *agger* is alſo diſcernible for part of the way, and near Heddon it is very conſiderable, being in the ſecond or third degree.

"Before we come to Heddon, there is on the north ſide of the wall another place of the ſame nature with that at Chapel houſes, and called likewiſe Caſtle-ſteeds. The remains are very confuſed, and as it is altogether on the north of the wall, and detached a little from it, I believe it has been ſomewhat of a *caſtellum* prior to the wall, and neglected after the building of it. The proſpect from this place is very good, which makes it the more likely to have been of the exploratory kind. However there ſeems to have been an uſual *caſtellum* in Severus's wall, very near to theſe ruins; which is a farther proof that the other has not been uſed after the wall was erected. It ſeems to have been twice as large as one of Severus's *caſtella*, and yet not large enough for a ſtation. Three ſides, the north, eaſt, and weſt, may be traced out, but the other is intirely leveled.

"Near Heddon on the wall ſomewhat appeared like Severus's military way, pretty near to his wall. But I think it rather the ſtones and ruins of the wall, and that the military ways have here coincided, becauſe the north *agger* is ſo large, though in a ploughed field. Not far from this place, there have been ſome remarkable *tumuli*. The village Heddon lawes, which ſtands upon a hill, has no doubt had its name from ſuch tumuli. There is yet remaining one very great heap of ſtones, beſides other tumuli, and a remarkable one farther to the eaſt called *Dewly lawe*, with a ſmaller one near it. The whole hill is like the ruins of a quarry, but curious and worth the ſeeing. If regard be had to the diſtance of 12 miles from the ſea, Heddon on the wall would ſeem to be Bede's *villa ad murum*, and not either Wall's-end or Wall-town[r]. From Heddon to Rutcheſter both the walls and their ditches are diſtinct, moſtly in the ſecond or third degree. And a little before we come to Rutcheſter, Hadrian's north *agger* is diſtinct in about the ſecond degree. Here is another *caſtellum*, the remains of which are very viſible, and an oval fort (though I think not Roman) near it.

"In this ſpace there are ſix viſible *caſtella* in a ſeries without interruption, and the conſtant exact meaſure between them is ſix furlongs and three quarters; and the whole diſtance between the two ſtations, ſix meaſured miles and three quarters. The two caſtella that have been next the fort at Benwel hill, have no viſible remains.

4. VINDOBALA. "At the fort of RUTCHESTER, Severus's wall runs

[p] Itin. Sept. p. 71.

[q] If *botle* be a Saxon termination, ſignifying the ſame as *by*, *ham*, *ton*, &c. 'tis evident that Walbotrle near Newburn is no more than Walltown, and that the ſtory about the battle there, ſuppoſed to occaſion the name, is pure imagination.

[r] Camden, p. 1055, Gibſon's Edit. and the Survey of Newcaſtle, p. 8.

upon the middle of the eaſt rampart, but is not continued through the ſtation; whereas Hadrian's ſeems to have gone a chain or two to the ſouth of it. This fort has been very conſiderable, as the ruins of it at preſent are very remarkable. On the north ſide there have been ſix turrets, one at each corner, one on each ſide the gate, and one between each corner, and thoſe adjoining to the gate. On the eaſt and weſt ſides there is alſo a tower between the gate and the angle, in that part of the fort that is on the north of the wall; but 'tis doubtful whether there has been the ſame number of towers in that part that lies within the wall. At preſent, however, they are not ſo diſtinct. The ramparts of this fort are ſtill very viſible, being in the ſecond degree or more on every ſide. The ditch is but faint, and ſcarce diſcernible on the eaſt ſide, being leveled in the highway. On the other three ſides it is viſible. The ruins within the fort plainly appear, and the entries into it may be diſtinguiſhed. If there has been a town without, which there can ſcarce be any doubt of; it has been as uſual on the ſouth, where the village of Rutcheſter now ſtands, and covers its ruins.

"For all this ſpace from the very beginning both the walls have kept much upon the high grounds, ſo as there is generally a large proſpect, but oftener towards the ſouth than the north, eſpecially with reſpect to Hadrian's *vallum*, where one would imagine the ſouthern proſpect has been chiefly conſulted. Hadrian's *vallum* often leaves a riſing ground to the north, which Severus's wall has all along guarded againſt; no doubt to prevent the enemies having any advantage from thence, in caſe of an aſſault. Accordingly I obſerve here, that whilſt Hadrian's vallum goes on for a great way in nearly a ſtreight line, Severus's wall winds and turns a little to fetch in the eminencies at *High-ſeat* and *Harlow* hill, which will be beſt underſtood by inſpecting the map.

"From Rutcheſter to Harlow hill Hadrian's vallum and ditch are for the moſt part obſcure; though both theſe, and the north *agger* too, are viſible in the ſecond degree for ſome part of this ſpace. Severus's wall and ditch almoſt all the way are in the ſecond and third degree, and ſometimes the fourth. Between Rutcheſter and Harlow hill two of the ſquare *caſtella* are very viſible.

"The breaks in the north *agger*, which are remarkable both here and in ſeveral other parts, deſerve to be conſidered. They look like gaps made for carriages; but whether they are really for this purpoſe, or whether ſtones have been wrought out of it for paving Severus's military way, or whether they are only accidental, I ſhall not pretend to determine. They are oft very numerous, continued for a good ſpace, and within thirty or forty yards (ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs) one of another.

"To the north-weſt of Rutcheſter is a place called *Whitcheſter*, ſometimes *Outcheſter*; in Camden it is called old *Wincheſter* or *Vindolana*; and there are ſaid to be ſome remains of a fort here, but all this ſeems to be a miſtake. There is ſomewhat like the remains of an earthen rampart on one ſide, which added to the name may make it probable, that here have been the *caſtra æſtiva* of the garriſon at Vindolana or Rutcheſter; for perhaps it has been called the *Outer Cheſters*. It lies without or on the north ſide of the wall.

Between Whitcheſter and Harlow hill is a round hill with a trench about it, which ſeems to have been exploratory; and by the ſituation one would judge it to have been antient and Roman.

"The foundation of Severus's wall and the breadth of it are very diſtinct a little to the eaſt of Harlow hill, and meaſures about ſeven foot and four inches. I thought I ſaw hereabouts the ruins of two turrets; which, according to the ſcheme I have laid down, muſt have been the firſt and third eaſt from the caſtellum at Harlow hill. Here alſo the military way was lately very viſible (before the ground was ploughed up) pointing directly to the caſtellum. Hadrian's *vallum* juſt at Harlow hill is not to be diſcerned in any part of it, and Severus's wall too is in a great meaſure loſt in the village. But 'tis curious here to obſerve the paſſage of Hadrian's ditch through a limeſtone quarry; where though nothing is to be diſcerned in the ſurface, yet below it the exact dimenſions of the ditch may be taken; becauſe that part of the quarry through which the ditch has been carried on, is now filled up with earth only, ſo that the ſhape and meaſure here are very plain. It is made ſloping, the depth between eight and nine foot, and about 11 foot broad. At this place too I was told of a *caſtellum*, and was ſhewed the place where it had ſtood, and the foundation ſeems yet to appear. It has had a high ſituation and a large proſpect.

"A little weſt of Harlow hill Severus's military way begins to appear very plain, and ſeemed to meaſure here about 13 foot, being diſtant from the wall about three chains. And this is the firſt undoubted appearance of this military way, which now continues for a great length very conſpicuous, moſtly in the ſecond or third degree. There is no doubt but it has gone up to the *caſtellum* at Harlow hill; and where it firſt appears, which is but at a little diſtance from that, it ſeems to have come in a ſtreight line from it.

"From Harlow hill, or a little weſt of it, to *Halton-ſheels*, all is for the moſt part very conſpicuous. At the uſual diſtance from Harlow hill a *caſtellum* is viſible, and about a furlong weſt from this the walls approach very near to each other, being not above a chain diſtant. Again at the uſual diſtance another *caſtellum* appears, but ſomewhat obſcure, and of an uncommon ſhape; two of the ſides being about double the uſual length, namely thoſe which lie eaſt and weſt; and the ſouth ſide of it reaches very near the north *agger*. Here Severus's military way ſeems to croſs the north *agger*, or rather runs upon it, there not being ſufficient room for it between this and the caſtellum. I believe this has been one of Hadrian's exploratory *caſtella*; but the north ſide of it falling in exactly with the line of Severus's wall, it has been uſed alſo as a *caſtellum* by him. Here Hadrian's *vallum*, ditch, and north *agger* continue in the ſecond and third degrees; and Severus's works moſtly in three degrees, the wall ſometimes in four, ſome of the original regular courſes appearing. Hadrian's north *agger* is viſible alſo ſome part of this way and afterwards very conſpicuous; ſo that I wonder Mr. Gordon ſhould intimate, that it did not appear till

beyond

beyond *Walwick* or between that and *Carrawbrugh*[s].

"Severus's military way keeps upon the north *agger* for a while; afterwards it paſſes on the ſide of it without running upon the top. A little after it has paſſed by the *Wall-houſes*, it runs almoſt parallel both to the wall and the north *agger*, and within a few yards of the north *agger*; it paſſes alſo near the entries into the caſtella, but does not go up cloſe to them. There ſeemed to be ſomewhat like a pavement from the entry to the way; and 'tis highly probable that there has been one, though the diſtance between them is but about ten yards, and ſometimes leſs. The military way here is low, but the pavement regular. The north *agger* is high by intervals, but has great breaks in it, and is in the main ruinous; ſo that probably it required more pains and expence to level and prepare it for a pavement, than to lay the pavement quite new where they have done it. From hence every thing continues for the moſt part in the ſame ſtate, till we come to Halton cheſters; only Hadrian's north and ſouth *aggers* become obſcure for a ſmall ſpace eaſt of this ſtation.

"Before we come to Halton cheſters, ſomewhat appears that is pretty remarkable. Hadrian's *vallum* running full upon a little hill, turns at once round about the ſkirt of it, leaving the hill on the north, and thereby, one would think, rendering the vallum itſelf a weak defence at that part. The north *agger* goes cloſe to the ſouth ſide of this hill; ſo that they were alſo obliged to carry the vallum round the hill, in order to preſerve the paralleliſm. If the north *agger* was the old military way, and prior to the vallum, there was nothing improper in carrying it on the ſouth ſkirts of the hill; and then when the *vallum* came afterwards to be built (for a defence or place of retreat) they were under a kind of neceſſity to form it after this manner. Nor do I know how to account for this piece of management upon any other ſcheme than what I have already advanced. And if my ſuppoſition accounts for this conduct, this appearance does not a little confirm my ſcheme. Severus's military way keeps here alſo on the ſouth ſide of the hill, and cloſe to the north *agger*; but his wall paſſes over the north ſide of the hill, near the top of it; and the ditch is continued alſo on the north ſide of the hill, and appears very deep. Above a mile ſouth-eaſt from Halton-ſheels is *Shildon* hill, where there is a large entrenchment of an oval figure. This, if Roman, may have ſerved for exploration, or the *caſtra æſtiva* for the ſtation at Halton cheſters. It is upon the top of the hill, the ſhape of which may have occaſioned the oval figure of the encampment.

From Rutcheſter to Halton cheſters is a little more than ſeven meaſured miles. There are nine *caſtella* between theſe two ſtations, and all of them viſible, the interval between every two of them being near upon ſix furlongs and a half. And it is remarkable, that as the interval between theſe two ſtations is the greateſt of any upon the whole line of the wall; ſo the intervals between the *caſtella* are rather the leaſt of any, except in one ſingle inſtance, for which there will be a particular reaſon given afterwards.

5. HYNNVM. "At HALTON CHESTERS (as I call it from its nearneſs to *Halton*) are the remains of a ſtation very diſtinct; though all our antiquaries have hitherto overlooked them. Perhaps the reaſon has been the irregularity of the figure; for the ruins both within and without are very conſiderable, and as apparent as moſt of the ſtations upon the wall. The broader part lies within the wall, and the leſs or narrower without it. The former they call the *Cheſters* or *Silver hill*, the other the *Cheſter cloſe*; ſo that both retain the name, which is a pretty ſure mark of a ſtation. And no doubt the name of Silver hill has been given to it upon account of the Roman coins found there, of which ſome have been found very lately. Perhaps the reaſon why that part without the line of the wall was not made ſo broad as that within, was, becauſe there is a deſcent or hollow ground joining to the weſt ſide of this part, ſo that the work could not be carried on any farther that way without much trouble and expence; though it muſt be owned the Romans don't uſually ſeem to have valued either the one or the other. Dr. Hunter, Mr. Smith, and others, take notice of ſome remains at *Portgate* or near it. And in the new edition of Camden it is obſerved, that "there is at *Portgate* a ſquare old tower ſtill ſtanding, and great ruins of old buildings[t]." But this tower has nothing in it that is Roman, being of the ſame form with a multitude of others that are in the north, and of a much later date. And the ruins are not (that I know of) at Portgate, but at *Halton*, which is more than half a mile to the eaſt of it. Hadrian's *vallum* ſeems to have fallen in with the ſouth rampart of this fort, and Severus's wall with the north line of the inner part; but both it and the ditch are diſcontinued for the breadth of the narrower and outer part of the fort. There ſeems to have been an *aqueduct* to convey water to this ſtation, from a ſpring on the higher ground near *Watlingſtreet* gate. When I rode that way, I was ſhewn part of it by a countryman, who ſaid it was what the ſpeaking trumpet was lodged in; of which fiction ſome account has been given in the preceding chapter. The remaining ruins of the out-buildings are to the ſouth, and ſouth-eaſt of the fort. The rampart round the fort is in the ſecond degree, and the ditch in the firſt, though in ſome parts ſcarce diſcernible. Near Watling ſtreet gate (that is about a furlong to the eaſt of it) is a viſible *caſtellum*. And at Watling ſtreet gate there has been a ſquare *caſtellum* half within the wall and half without, in which reſpect it differs from the other *caſtella*. And the part without is more viſible and diſtinct than that which is within.

"From Halton to Watling ſtreet gate, and beyond it as far as Portgate, Severus's wall and ditch are in the third degree. But Hadrian's, paſſing through ploughed ground, can ſcarce be diſcerned, only the ditch is viſible in the firſt degree at the leaſt.

"After the walls have paſſed by Portgate (which is to the ſouth of them) the military way becomes again very viſible, paſſing near Hadrian's north *agger*, and going to another *caſtellum*, which is alſo very viſible; and after it has left this, it approaches again to Hadrian's north *agger*, and then coincides with it; after which the two continue united, till they come near the next *caſtellum*, and then Severus's military way leaves the other, and bends its courſe gradually towards the caſtellum. After it has paſſed this caſtellum, it inclines again to the north *agger* of Hadrian's work, and at the diſtance of about a furlong from the caſtellum falls in again with it, and ſo continues united with it, till it comes nigh the following

[s] Itin. Septent. p. 74.

[t] P. 1054.

caſtellum, which is near *St. Oſwald*. Here I ſuppoſe they have parted again for a little ſpace. But the military way is loſt in the village and incloſures from St. Oſwald to Walwick. Severus's military way appears very diſtinct for the ſmall ſpaces where it is ſeparated from the north *agger*; regularly paved, but not much raiſed above the level of the ground. When the two are united they make a military way, very beautiful and magnificent, almoſt all the way in the fourth degree. And the reſt both of Severus's and Hadrian's works are ample and conſpicuous all this way. As for the courſe of Severus's military way, and its coinciding with Hadrian's north *agger*, and going off from it again at every caſtellum; it ſeems very curious, and I wonder it has not been more obſerved. I ſhall have farther occaſion to take notice of the ſame appearance again a little after.

"From St. Oſwald to the river of *North Tine* ſome parts or appurtenances of the walls become more faint and obſcure, and ſome not viſible at all. But yet Severus's wall is in the ſecond degree, and the ditch in the third moſt of the way; and Hadrian's *vallum* and ditch in the ſecond.

"After the wall has croſſed the Tine, it comes up to another ſtation, which I have called Walwick cheſters. The diſtance between this and Halton cheſters is near five meaſured miles and a quarter, and in this interval there are five viſible *caſtella*, beſides one that muſt have ſtood near the river Tine, but is now entirely loſt. The conſtant diſtance between theſe *caſtella* ſeems to have been ſeven furlongs.

6. CILVRNVM. "At WALWICK CHESTERS Severus's wall falls upon the middle of the fort, and Hadrian's *vallum*, as uſual, falls in with the ſouth ſide of it. Severus's wall and ditch, being never continued through a ſtation, are here, as in all the like caſes, ſupplied by the north rampart and ditch of the fort. The ramparts of this fort are in two degrees, and the ditch in one. The ruins of the out-buildings ſhew themſelves between the fort and the river. There has been a conſiderable bridge over the river juſt at the fort, the foundations of which are yet viſible. There are large ruins within the fort, the ſhape and whole dimenſions of which may be ſeen in the draught. This fort is uſually called *Eaſt Cheſters*; though I rather chuſe to call it Walwick Cheſters, from the neighbouring place. Camden ſays it was ſometimes called *Silcheſter*, or at leaſt that Silcheſter was not far from it[x]. But I could not learn that either the fort itſelf, or any place near it, went by this name. I have been told that *Riecheſter* in *Riddeſdale* is ſometimes called ſo; and I know there is a place near that ſtation which they call the *Sills*, and a rivulet which they call *Sil-burn*; but this is at too great a diſtance. In the laſt edition of Camden[y] both *Great Cheſters* and *Little Cheſters* are mentioned as being hereabouts; whereas they are both of them ſeveral miles farther weſt.

"From this ſtation a military way has gone directly to *Carrvoran*. It is very viſible for the greateſt part of the way. The courſe of it will be beſt known by inſpecting the maps. I take it to have terminated eaſtward at this ſtation; for the bridge over the river has been here, and the military way is very viſible as far as *Newburgh*, pointing towards the river and this ſtation. I obſerved what I took to be ſome remains of it near *Walwick grange*; and Dr. Hunter of Durham told me, that he had made the ſame obſervations ſome years ago. The ſepulchral ſtones now at Walwick grange, which were found between that place and the *Cheſters*, ſeem to be a farther confirmation of this; for ſuch monuments were often erected near their military ways. I alſo think the ſame way, or another beginning at *Cambeck*, was continued to *Stanwicks*. This military way is like a ſtring to a bow, when the ſoldiers were to march directly from the ſtation of Walwick Cheſters, or from the bridge beſide it, to Little Cheſters, Great Cheſters, Carrvoran, or any of the ſtations more weſterly than theſe. If their march was *per lineam valli*, this way was by much a ſhorter rout, than to follow the courſe of the military way which attends Severus's wall. And if the north *agger* was the antient military way from ſtation to ſtation, and not ruined before this was laid; yet this is ſtill the ſhorter and better, if the march was not immediately from ſtation to ſtation, but from the bridge to any of the ſtations more weſterly than *Houſe-ſteeds*. Beſides that it is within, or on the ſouth ſide of Hadrian's *vallum*, and conſequently when they marched along this way, they might be better ſecured from a northern enemy before the wall of Severus was built. And 'tis curious to obſerve, how in time of leiſure and peace the ſoldiers were employed, and what works they performed, in order to facilitate their march when they ſhould be called out againſt the enemy. A little advantage by making the marching rout eaſier or ſhorter, upon ſuch an occaſion, was procured at the expence of great labour, when they were diſengaged from other affairs. And 'twas both a benefit to them, and a piece of good diſcipline to keep them employed in ſuch works. And that it was their cuſtom, where the way was longer than needed, to lay another ſhorter and ſtreighter, Dr. Plot has obſerved from Galen[z]. And 'tis plain that this way was deſigned for the uſe of the wall, and the ſtations upon it; for it leads to no other military way, but that which belongs to the walls: ſo that the ſtations upon this way, or between it and the wall, are rightly placed among the ſtations *per lineam valli*.

"There ſeems alſo a branch of a military way to have come from Watling ſtreet, ſouth of Raiſingham, to this ſtation, or to the bridge beſide it; of which there are ſome viſible remains, as well as of two or three *tumuli*, that are on the weſt ſide of it.

"From Walwick Cheſters to the village Walwick, Severus's wall and ditch are viſible in the ſecond and third degree. But Hadrian's *vallum* with what belongs to it is more obſcure. At the top of the aſcent, juſt at the village, there ſeems to be the foundation of a *caſtellum*, and it is both a proper ſituation, and at the uſual diſtance.

"From hence all the way to Carrawbrugh both the walls and their ditches are very conſpicuous, and moſt part of the way ſeveral regular courſes of the original facing ſtones are viſible in Severus's wall. The two walls ſtill keep pretty cloſe together, and nearly parallel one to the other. Taking all the works together, they are no where in the whole track more conſpicuous and magnificent than they are here, at leaſt for ſo long a ſpace.

"I am much of opinion, that the military way of Severus, and the north *agger* of Hadrian, have oft coincided, where neither of them are now to be ſeen. And this probably has been the caſe in aſcending the

[x] P. 1081. [y] P. 1654. [z] Nat. Hiſt. Oxfordſhire, p. 328. § 26.

hill to Walwick. However Severus's military way, which ſeems plainly to have come off from the caſtellum at Walwick, inclines a little to Hadrian's north *agger*, and thus converging gradually for a little ſpace, they again coincide and continue united for a long way very noble and grand, except where Severus's way goes off a little to reach the *caſtella*. A remarkable inſtance of this appears at a conſiderable turn the wall makes between *Towertay* and *Carrawbrugh*. This ſurprized me at firſt, till I plainly diſcovered the reaſon of it; that Severus's military way goes directly off to the *caſtellum*, and coming out from thence again with a gentle curvature, bends its courſe towards the north *agger*, and within ſix or ſeven chains runs upon it again. After this re-union it becomes larger and broader, and in every reſpect more grand and magnificent. This is a ſtrong proof both that Hadrian's work and north *agger* was prior to that of Severus's; and that the north *agger* was really a military way leading from ſtation to ſtation. But this will be beſt underſtood by a particular draught of this part of the wall, which I have added for that purpoſe. The walls keep near to one another for a long way, and the military way, ſeparated or united, is within a chain or two of the wall.

"Near Towertay there are five or ſix regular courſes of the facing ſtones of the wall. And a little weſt from thence are large remains of a *caſtellum*, detached about a yard from the wall, the reaſon of which is not very obvious.

"Hereabouts alſo there are for a ſmall ſpace heaps of rubbiſh lying on the north ſide of Hadrian's ditch, at a place where the ditch paſſes through ſome rocks; which looks as if ſtones had been wrought there for the uſe of the wall. There are alſo in this part of the north *agger* ſeveral breaks, as if they had been made for the paſſage of carriages, which I alſo obſerved in other parts. I remember not to have ſeen any ſuch in thoſe places, where the military ways are united. And here both the rubbiſh upon the north *agger*, and the breaches in it, are where Severus's military way leaves it to go off to a *caſtellum*.

"The diſtance between Walwick cheſters and Carrawbrugh fort is almoſt three meaſured miles and a quarter. And in this ſpace there are three viſible *caſtella*. The fourth has either been very near the ſtation at Carrawbrugh, or juſt fallen in with it. The intervals between theſe *caſtella* are ſeven furlongs.

7. PROCOLITIA. "Hadrian's *vallum* ſeems to fall upon the middle of the fort at CARRAWBRUGH a little obliquely. And Severus's military way, which hitherto continues united with the north *agger*, appears to enter the eaſt gate of the fort, and go out at the weſt. This I ſuppoſe muſt be what Mr. Gordon means, when he ſays[a], "that Hadrian's ditch paſſes through the middle of the *area* of this fort." 'Tis an agreeable ſight to ſee how intire a great part of the ramparts of this fort ſtill continue, eſpecially on the eaſt ſide. And Severus's wall, which forms the north rampart, is in the third degree at the fort. The ditch is moſt viſible on the weſt, being in the ſecond degree; but on the other ſides it is not ſo much. Here too it may plainly be ſeen, that the corners of the forts were not ſtrictly angular, but turned off in a curve; excepting where Severus's wall makes the north rampart, for at thoſe angles the ſides of the fort ſeem to be rectilineal. The buildings without this fort have been chiefly on the weſt ſide, where about a year ago they diſcovered a well. It is a good ſpring, and the receptacle for the water is about ſeven foot ſquare within, and built on all ſides with hewn ſtone; the depth could not be known when I ſaw it, becauſe it was almoſt filled up with rubbiſh. There had alſo been a wall about it, or an houſe built over it, and ſome of the great ſtones belonging to it were yet lying there. The people called it a cold bath, and rightly judged it to be Roman. Carrawbrugh has its name from *Carraw* the neighbouring village, and *brugh* or *burgh*, which like cheſters makes part of the name of ſuch places. *Newbrugh* ſeems to be ſo called in contradiſtinction to this place, and perhaps the ſtones with which Newbrugh has at firſt been built, may have been brought from hence; for I ſee no appearance of its being Roman.

"From this fort to the village of Carraw, Hadrian's *vallum* and ditch are not very conſpicuous. But Severus's wall is in the ſecond degree or more, though the ditch is very obſcure. About half a mile ſouth-weſt from Carraw, upon a high ground, is a ſquare fort now called *Broom-dikes*. It is as large as the fort at Carrawbrugh, and probably has been for exploration, or for the *æſtiva* of this fort. About half way between Carraw and *Threep-fell-houſe* there ſeemed to be ſome veſtiges of the ſmaller military way, ſuppoſed to have gone cloſe by Severus's wall from turret to turret.

"Here I meaſured the breadth of the united military way, and found it to be eight yards, though the limits were ſomewhat uncertain. The height was about four foot; in ſome places it is much higher, and farther to the weſt nine foot or more. It was about eight yards diſtant from the ſide of Hadrian's ditch. There was about five yards diſtance between the ſouth *agger* and the *vallum*, the earth being much ſcattered; the *vallum* was about ſeven yards broad and five foot high, and the ſouth *agger* about two foot high and four yards broad. But as they are now fallen and ſpread, it is impoſſible to form an exact judgment from theſe meaſures concerning the original height and breadth. And in ſome places the ſouth *agger* is much higher, broader, and larger than the *vallum* itſelf.

"For about a mile the walls keep near to each other, and for that ſpace are themſelves and all their appurtenances very large and conſpicuous. Several courſes of the regular ſtones appear in Severus's wall, and the united military way is very pompous and grand. But after this the walls part, and take different courſes; though the military ways continue united for ſome ſpace after the walls begin to diverge. But near a *caſtellum* Severus's military way quits the other, and bends its courſe towards the caſtellum in an incloſed woody field about a quarter of a mile eaſt from the caſtellum which is next on the eaſt to *Shewen-ſheel* houſes. After the parting of the military ways, and near half a mile eaſt of Shewen-ſheels, is a ſquare entrenchment between the two walls about 60 yards ſquare. This I think muſt alſo have belonged to Hadrian's *vallum*, and become uſeleſs when Severus's wall was built. The north *agger* continues after the ſeparation large and high, though neither ſo large or ſo broad as when the two were united. It is mixed with ſtones, and no regular pavement appears; whereas Severus's milltary way after this parting appears little raiſed, but regularly paved. Both of them have the manifeſt appearance of a military way

[a] Itin. Septent. p. 74.

after

after they are parted. The continued ſeparation of theſe two ways is owing to the great diſtance of the walls from one to another. For Hadrian's *vallum* keeps the low ground all the way, and for a good ſpace is in a narrow ground between two hills, whilſt Severus's runs along the very brink of the precipices, which in ſome places ſeem to have been made ſteeper by art, in order to render them more inacceſſible. For this reaſon Severus's wall is for this ſpace very crooked, whilſt Hadrian's in the main is pretty ſtreight. They have made no ditch to Severus's work when they had the advantage of a precipice, nor was there the leaſt occaſion for it. But in the hollow intervals between the rocks they have often drawn a ditch, and in theſe places uſually erected their *caſtella*.

" After their ſeparation Severus's military way accompanies the wall pretty cloſely, and is generally, for the whole ſpace that the walls continue ſo far parted, viſible and diſtinct. Yet the way does not follow every ſmaller winding of the wall upon the tops of the precipices; but generally takes a ſhorter courſe, and paſſes along the ſlope of the hill from caſtellum to caſtellum in the ſhorteſt and moſt convenient line that it can. This is very remarkable at the firſt great turn of the wall, after it enters upon the precipices; for which reaſon I have in the map repreſented the military way at that turn, as it paſſes from one caſtellum to another. The wall itſelf is almoſt all this way viſible in the ſecond or third degree, and ſometimes in the fourth, as near *Buiſy-gap*; which is an aperture or paſs between the hills ſo called, where there is an opportunity of croſſing the wall on horſeback. Thus it paſſes by Shewen-ſheel houſes, leaving Shewen-ſheel caſtle to the north. This, or ſomething elſe near it, is called a ſquare Roman caſtle in the new edition of Camden[b]; and Camden himſelf thought this was the ſtation of *Hunnum*. But I ſaw nothing that was Roman about it. The caſtle itſelf (now in ruins) and the motes beſide it are undoubtedly of a much later date. And I obſerved ſeveral trenches thereabouts; particularly a large and long one, which reaches from Buiſy-gap croſs the paſſes between the mountains. But theſe are all on the north ſide of the wall, and muſt certainly have been made in later times for ſecuring the neighbouring paſſes. Probably they are no older than the times of our famous *Moſs troopers*, who might conveniently ſhelter themſelves among theſe hideous mountains and moſſes. I took the height of one of the rocks hereabout, and found it to be about 40 yards perpendicular. But in other parts they are conſiderably higher. As ſuch ſteep rocks are a ſufficient fence of themſelves, I am inclined to think the wall has not in theſe parts had either ſtrength or thickneſs equal to what it has had in other parts. For the remains here are not ſo conſiderable, though it ſeems very improbable that any of the ſtones, eſpecially in ſome places, could have been removed. In the hollows between the rocks, beſides the addition of the ditch and a *caſtellum* here and there, the wall itſelf ſeems to have been ſtronger and thicker. Where there is a ſmall break of the precipice inward, the wall forms an internal angle fetching a compaſs. In other caſes it paſſes directly from one rock to another, and then is uſually continued down the ſide of the one and up the ſide of the other, except where the deſcent is almoſt perpendicular, in which caſe it is only carried cloſe to the ſide of the rock, beginning again at the top, which is all that was needful or practicable. Of this we have an inſtance juſt at *Haltwhiſtle-burn*. In its paſſage from one ſet of rocks to another, in the part I have been hitherto ſpeaking of, it forms the north rampart of the celebrated ſtation at Houſe-ſteeds.

" As for Hadrian's *vallum* and its appurtenances, they continue very fair and diſtinct almoſt all the way, both the *aggers*, *vallum*, and ditch, being moſtly in three degrees till they come near this ſtation, where they are ſomewhat obſcure. It makes a remarkable angle pointing ſouthward near a ſingle houſe called the *Kennel*, which is about a furlong ſouth from the vallum. And here the diſtance between the walls is very conſiderable, being five furlongs or thereabouts.

" The diſtance between Carrawbrugh and Houſeſteeds is ſomewhat more than four miles and five furlongs. All the *caſtella* between theſe two ſtations are very viſible, being five in number, but their diſtances are a little unequal. The two firſt intervals are juſt ſeven furlongs, but the next is only ſix, and the laſt no more in a right line, but if the compaſs the wall fetches be taken into the computation it will be ſeven. There is a turret near Buiſy-gap, the diſtance of which from the neareſt caſtellum is, I find, juſt one fifth of the whole interval between the *caſtella*. This falls in exactly with my ſcheme about the ſituation and diſtances of theſe turrets. It is alſo remarkable, that Severus's military way, coming off from the caſtellum next to this ſtation on the eaſt ſide of it, takes the low ground, and goes the neareſt way to the eaſt entry of the fort.

" I cannot ſay, that Hadrian's *vallum* has made the ſouth rampart of this ſtation at HOUSE-STEEDS, but I think it has paſſed it not much to the ſouth, and ſeems to have made a ſmall turn juſt at the brook in order to come near if not up to it. The ſouthern boundary of this ſtation is uncertain, though the other limits are diſtinct. The ditch about the ſtation is alſo flat and obſcure. Severus's wall makes the north rampart. From ſouth to north it is about five chains, and from eaſt to weſt about ſeven. The ramparts on three ſides are in two or three degrees, but are loſt on the other. The *area* of the moſt northerly part of the ſtation is nearly plain; but the ſouth part is more upon a deſcent than any other ſtation that I remember. I think the *prætorium* is viſible, and the ruins of a temple near it. The vaſt ruins of the Roman ſtation and town are truly wonderful, and a great number of inſcriptions and ſculptures have been found, and many yet remain, at this place. The town or out-buildings have ſtood upon a gentle declivity to the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt of the ſtation, where there are ſtreets or ſomewhat that look like terraſſes. The beſt view of the walls, and the greateſt variety, is between Walwick and Houſe-ſteeds.

" From this ſtation there ſeems to have gone a military way to Little Cheſters, ſome faint veſtiges of which I thought I obſerved, but can't be certain. As ſuch a military way might be of ſervice for marching forces from one of theſe ſtations to the other; ſo it might alſo be farther uſeful for a more convenient paſſage from Houſe-ſteeds to Carrvoran, or to any other ſtations along the wall more weſterly. Near to this way, and to that part of Houſe-ſteeds where a temple is ſuppoſed to have ſtood, are ſome old wrought

8. BORCOVICVS.

[b] P. 1054.

quarries,

quarries, now grown over with graſs. But I ſcarce think they are old enough for the Romans to have got their ſtones from them.

"From Houſe-ſteeds Severus's wall runs immediately upon the precipices, and the military way attending it is very conſpicuous, particularly near the *Peel* and *Steel-rigg*, and ſo they continue almoſt all the way to Haltwhiſtle-burn, not far from Great cheſters. But as for Hadrian's *vallum*, as it keeps the low ground upon the ſkirt of the hill, and is at a good diſtance from Severus's wall; ſo for about a mile weſt of Houſe-ſteeds all belonging to it is very obſcure as far as *Bradley*, from whence to High-ſheel the *vallum* is in the ſecond or third degree, and all the reſt in the firſt or ſecond.

"The diſtance between Houſe-ſteeds and Little cheſters is about a mile and three quarters. And the diſtance between Houſe-ſteeds amd that part of the wall which is directly oppoſite to Little Cheſters, is about a mile and three furlongs. And in this ſpace there are two viſible *caſtella*, the interval between which ſeems to be juſt about ſix furlongs. This is the leaſt interval between any two *caſtella* upon the whole track of the wall. The reaſon of which may be the diſtance of the ſtation at Little Cheſters from the wall.

9. VINDOLANA

"LITTLE CHESTERS is ſouth from both the walls, but ſtands juſt by the military way, which I have already deſcribed, that paſſes directly from Walwick cheſters to Carrvoran, which is very viſible for a conſiderable ſpace from this ſtation. So that this ſtation muſt be reckoned among thoſe which belong to the wall, it being in this rout, and the only military way which belongs to it, coming from the wall and returning to it. There are two or three forts more, as Carrvoran and Cambeck fort detached to the ſouth of the wall though none ſo far as this; yet this is not above half a mile from Hadrian's *vallum*. The people there call this ſtation Cheſters or the *Bowers*; but by others it is called Little Cheſters, to diſtinguiſh it from the next ſtation, that goes by the name of Great Cheſters; and it is in reality not only leſs than Great Cheſters, but than moſt of the other forts on the wall. It is only ſeven chains long from north to ſouth, and four broad from eaſt to weſt, and ſo does not contain three acres of ground. The ramparts are viſible quite round and very large, being in the third degree; but the ditch only in the firſt. The town or out-buildings here have been chiefly to the weſt and ſouth-weſt of the fort; there being a ſmall brook to the ſouth-eaſt, and a deſcent from the ſtation to it. The *prætorium* may be diſtinguiſhed; and there ſeems to have been ſome towers at the corners of the fort, and perhaps too in the ſides of the ramparts. The ruins of one of theſe towers are ſtill very viſible. What Dr. Hunter has told us in the Philoſophical Tranſactions[c] deſerves notice. In the laſt edition of Camden's Britannia, this paſſage is quoted from him, but through miſtake referred to Houſe-ſteeds inſtead of Little Cheſters. The doctor's words are as follow: "Some years ago, on the weſt ſide of this place, about "50 yards from the walls thereof, there was diſco-"vered under a heap of rubbiſh a ſquare room "ſtrongly vaulted above, and paved with large ſquare "ſtones ſet in lime; and under this a lower room, "whoſe roof was ſupported by rows of ſquare pillars "of about half a yard high. The upper room had "two nitches like (and perhaps in the nature of) "chimneys on each ſide of every corner or ſquare, "which in all made the number ſixteen: the pave-"ment of this room, as alſo its roof, were tinged "with ſmoke. The ſtones uſed in vaulting the upper "room have been marked as our joiners do the deals "for chambers; thoſe I ſaw were numbered thus, "X. XI. XIII." This I take to be the place which they ſhewed me, but it was then filled up. It looks very like a *balneum*, with the *hypocauſtum* below it. And ſomewhat of this nature I ſaw at Lancheſter and Riſingham; at this latter place it was not far from the *prætorium*.

"Severus's wall, which keeps upon the precipices all the way, is almoſt at a mile's diſtance from this ſtation. And if this ſtation was prior to both the walls, there is an obvious reaſon why neither of the walls could come near it. For Severus's could not reach it without quitting the precipices entirely; and Hadrian's could not come up to it without croſſing ſome hills, which it always avoids, and quitting the plain low ground and the ſtreight way, which it always endeavours to keep.

"From that part which is over-againſt Little Cheſters, all the way to Haltwhiſtle-burn, Hadrian's *vallum*, ditch, and all its appurtenances, are pretty conſpicuous, eſpecially the ditch and north *agger*. And it is remarkable, that the *vallum*, to avoid a moraſs or peet-moſs, keeps the high ground ſouth of the moſs, ſo as that the flat moſſy ground lies between the two hills, on the brow or edge of which ſtand the walls. But from Haltwhiſtle-burn to Great Cheſters it goes through ſome ſofter ground, tilled and encloſed, and is not quite ſo large as before. Between the Steel-rigg and the Peel there is a very remarkable turn in the military way attending Severus's wall; which ſeems to have been deſigned to carry it upon a ſlope, from one caſtellum to another. The way forms nearly a right angle pointing from the wall.

"Severus's wall deſcends at Haltwhiſtle-burn from the precipices for a ſmall ſpace, or rather the precipices fail here, and for above half a mile are not conſiderable.

"From this place to Great Cheſters Severus's ditch is very large in the third degree, and near the ſtation there are four or five courſes of ſtones in the wall. One thing which here deſerves to be remarked, is the conſiderable turn made by the wall, as it croſſes the rivulet, which has been manifeſtly formed with a deſign to bring up the wall to the fort of Great Cheſters, ſo as to fall in with the north rampart. For if the intent had only been to gain ſome advantage of the ground, or to bring it up again to the precipices beyond Great Cheſters, it would not have needed to turn either ſo ſharp or ſo ſoon.

"There are ſeveral *lawes*, *barrows*, or *tumuli*, near the military way, or the branches of it, which goes from Walwick cheſters to Carrvoran, particularly near Houſe-ſteeds and the two Cheſters. There are four of theſe near the branch of the military way that goes off to Great Cheſters, and within ſight of the ſtation, which they call the *four lawes*.

"The diſtance between Little Cheſters and Great Cheſters is about three miles and three quarters, and here again all the *caſtella* are viſible, being four in number, beſides one more, which ſeems to have fallen in with the ſtation at Great Cheſters. The interval

[c] N° 278.

here again between the *caſtella* is ſeven furlongs.

10. AESICA. "The fort at GREAT CHESTERS muſt be reckoned among the number of thoſe that have been well preſerved. The ramparts about it are in the third or fourth degree. Some part of the original ſtone wall is ſtanding at a good height. The ditch is alſo pretty viſible on all ſides but towards the eaſt, where it is ſomewhat flat. And on the weſt ſide there is a double *agger* and ditch. The ruins of the rampart on this ſide are very high. Several regular courſes of ſtone are to be ſeen in the middle of this ſide-rampart, where the ruins have been cleared out. The *prætorium* is very viſible being about 50 yards from eaſt to weſt, and 40 from north to ſouth. To this is joined another parallelogram at the eaſt end, of the ſame breadth with the *prætorium*, and 25 yards from eaſt to weſt. This I take to have been the *quæſtorium*. On the north ſide of the *prætorium* are large ruins of ſome conſiderable building, which probably has been a temple. On the ſouth ſide of the fort has been a regular entry. Part of the jambs and ſome other ſtones are remaining entire; which may ſhew for what purpoſe ſuch ſtones muſt have been, which are found in other Roman forts. A ſtone which looks like the threſhold is lying near the gate. Some pieces of an iron gate and hinges have been found in the ruins not long ago. From this gate there goes a paved military way to Hadrian's *vallum*, which is diſtant about 15 chains from this entry; which way is alſo continued, till it joins the other military way, which I have often ſpoke of. The out-buildings are moſt conſiderable on the ſouth ſide, though there are alſo ſome on the eaſt. I was told of a croſs, ſtanding in a meadow ſouth from this fort; but when I came to it I ſaw it to be a Roman ſtone, and the remains of a large altar. There are vaſt ruins of buildings in this field, which, as uſual, has a gentle deſcent, and is open to the ſouth. It ſeems to be called *Great Cheſters* to diſtinguiſh it from the laſt ſtation, which bears the name of Little Cheſters; though it is not among the number of the largeſt forts, nor much greater than Little Cheſters.

"Before I take my leave of this ſtation, I would remark the good contrivance and uſefulneſs of this branch of a military way, that comes from the other principal one to this fort. I ſought for ſuch a branch at Carrawbrugh, but could not diſcover any, and it is plain that it could have been of no ſervice; for the ſhorteſt way from Walwick Cheſters to Carrawbrugh, or even to Houſe-ſteeds, is by the military way attending the wall. But if the march was to Great Cheſters, the other military way is plainer and ſhorter, and then the branch which comes off from thence to this ſtation ſtands in good ſtead.

"A little to the weſt of Great Cheſters, near a houſe called *Cock-mount-hill*, the wall begins again to aſcend the rocks. From Great Cheſters to this place the ditch is but faint, except for two or three chains, where it is diſtinct.

"The wall running along the tops of the rocks paſſes by *Waltown*, where there is a well and a Roman ſtone or two lying by it. They have a traditionary ſtory concerning this well, and the firſt Chriſtian king's being baptized there; which is too long to be inſerted in this place, but may be read in Camden[d].

"A little to the weſt of Waltown, and between that and Carrvoran, there is a part of the wall, which is in the greateſt perfection of any now remaining in the whole track. It is about three yards high, has about 14 regular courſes, and at one part 16, of the facing ſtones entire. The reaſon of its being ſo well preſerved at this part is, that the wall is here backed up with the earth and rocks on the ſouth or inner ſide; ſo that though it be three yards high on the north or outward ſide, yet within it is not much above the level of the ground. For a conſiderable ſpace the wall ſeems to have been faced up againſt the ground or rocks, and only to have been raiſed ſo far above the inner ground as to ſerve for a parapet; though even here it appears to have been of the uſual thickneſs. I make no doubt but this is the place referred to in Camden[e], where we are told, that "within two furlongs of Carrvoran, on a pretty high hill, the wall "is ſtill ſtanding 15 foot in height, and nine in "breadth." Both theſe meaſures are certainly too large, and muſt have been taken by gueſs. And I am apt to think the height has been gueſſed at by the number of the facing ſtones that are ſtanding intire; which being probably reckoned 15 in number, a foot has been allowed to each courſe. Soon after this the wall reaches the end of the long ridge of rocks, which it had followed from beſide Shewen-ſheels, and paſſes by the ſtation at Carrvoran.

"As for Hadrian's *vallum*, it is viſible all the way from where we laſt left it, till it comes near Carrvoran. It paſſes near *Low-town*, juſt to the ſouth of it, and particularly the *vallum* or rampart on the ſouth brink of the ditch is here very viſible. I was told there were the ruins of ſome Roman works at Low-town; but upon viewing them, nothing like it appeared. They look ſomewhat like the houſes of moſs-troopers; which ſeems confirmed by what Camden ſays, "that he durſt venture no farther this way, "for fear of them[f]." He mentions Carrvoran on the one ſide, and Carraw on the other; ſo that the two Cheſters and the Houſe-ſteeds muſt have been the ſtations that he was afraid to viſit.

"The diſtance between Great Cheſters and Carrvoran is almoſt two miles and a quarter. In this ſpace there are three *caſtella*, and all of them viſible, the intervals in a right line being ſix furlongs; but if the turns of the wall be taken into the computation, they will then be about ſix and a half.

11. MAGNA. "The fort at CARRVORAN is placed about 12 or 13 chains to the ſouth of both the walls (which are here very near to each other) and has a peat-moſs before it. This may both be the reaſon of the modern name, and why the walls approach no nearer to it. The ramparts round this fort are very conſpicuous, and alſo the ditch, both being in two or three degrees. And the buildings without the fort have been on the ſouth and weſt ſides, on the deſcent towards the river *Tippal*. This (as I hinted before) is one of the forts that is intirely within Hadrian's *vallum*; Little Cheſters, the fort at Cambeck water in Cumberland and Watch-croſs, are the others.

"The military way, called *Maiden way*, paſſes through this place, and, as is ſaid, goes to *Beaucaſtle*, which is about ſix miles from it. And the other military way, which comes from Walwick Cheſters, paſſes a little to the ſouth of this fort, or enters and terminates in the Roman town here. It is very viſible upon the moor ſouth-eaſt, and not far from Carrvoran.

[d] P. 1054. [e] P. 1070. [f] Ibid.

"From Carrvoran or the head of the hill juſt over againſt it, down to Tippal water, both the walls and ditches are very conſpicuous. They leave *Thirlwel* caſtle to the north. Here, according to tradition, the Scots and Picts broke through the wall. But the caſtle might be ſo called from the paſſage of the river through the wall. Juſt beyond Tippal water and this caſtle Hadrian's *vallum* make a little turn, whereby the walls begin to diverge, and Hadrian's *vallum* becomes more obſcure. Farther weſt, at a houſe called the *Chapel*, which ſtands within a *caſtellum*, the walls are about five chains diſtant from one another. For about a quarter of a mile before, Hadrian's *vallum* and ditch, the ſouth and north *agger*, are all in the ſecond or third degree. But at the Chapel all of them again begin to be obſcure. For the ſpace between the two rivers *Tippal* and *Poucherling*, Hadrian's work is moſtly in the ſecond degree, and from thence, except a little here and there, continues obſcure to *Burdoſwald*. But near the chapel Severus's ditch is very large, being in the third or fourth degree, and the wall itſelf in the ſecond. The military way is alſo viſible in the firſt or ſecond degree. At *Foultown* the way is loſt, but the wall and ditch continue in the ſecond degree. And Hadrian's north *agger* is here and there pretty large.

"Near the *Gap* the diſtance between the walls is about ſix chains. And not far from this, there is for a good ſpace ſomewhat like a vaſt *agger* on the north brink of Severus's ditch, but whether natural or artificial I know not. Juſt on the weſt ſide of *Poltroſs* water a *caſtellum* is viſible; and about two furlongs weſt from this caſtellum the walls are within a chain of each other, and continue ſo almoſt all the way till they croſs *Irthing* water near Burdoſwold. On the weſt ſide of the rivulet called Poltroſs, and near *Mumps hall*, Severus's ditch appears large and diſtinct, being detached about eight yards from the wall. I meaſured it about 30 foot wide at the top and 15 at the bottom, and its depth about ten.

"At *Willoford* on the eaſt ſide of the river the military way ſeemed to be ſouth of both walls, and at the head of the bank on the weſt ſide near Burdoſwold there ſeemed to be a military way on the north of them both, which was pretty viſible. If the appearance be not miſtaken, this is the only inſtance of Severus's military way running out from between the two walls in their whole track. I ſaw no remains of a bridge, either at Poltroſs or Irthing. The bank of the river Irthing on the weſt ſide, to which the wall points, is very ſteep and high, but it ſeems to have become more ſo of late years from the falling away of the ſandy bank. But the declivity on each ſide of the water muſt probably have been always conſiderable; becauſe the military way here fetches a compaſs and goes ſloping down the one ſide and up the other.

"From Carrvoran to Burdoſwald is juſt two miles and three quarters. And in this ſpace are three viſible *caſtella*, the intervals equal, and juſt ſix furlongs and a half.

12. AMBOGLANNA.

"The fort of BURDOSWALD ſtands upon a large plain, at the head of a ſteep deſcent towards the river, having the out-buildings chiefly on the ſouth-eaſt. Severus's wall (which before it reaches the fort is in the third degree, though the ditch be only in the ſecond at the moſt) forms the north rampart of this ſtation; and Hadrian's *vallum*, which is loſt near the fort, muſt have fallen in with the ſouthern. The foundations of the houſes within this fort are very viſible. I meaſured the thickneſs of their walls, and found them to be about 28 inches, and the diſtance or breadth of the paſſage between the rows of houſes or barracks to be no more than 32 inches. The ramparts about the fort are in the third degree, and the ditch in the ſecond, excepting on the north ſide, where it is not ſo much. The foundation of the weſt rampart is diſtinct, and meaſured about five foot. There are regular entries viſible on the north and ſouth ſides, oppoſite one to another, as alſo faint appearances of entries on the eaſt and weſt. In the northern part of the ſtation there ſeem to be the remains of a temple. The turrets in the ſouth rampart on each ſide the gate are ſtill very viſible; and over-againſt the entry are the ruins of the *prætorium*, on which a houſe or two ſtand at preſent.

"From this fort weſtward for about a mile, Severus's wall ſhews itſelf between two and three degrees; but Hadrian's *vallum* is obſcure at firſt, though afterwards, at a diſtance, both it and the ditch appear in the ſecond degree. Over againſt a houſe called *Midgham-foot*, the walls are about ten chains diſtant. From *High-houſe* to *Walbours* they are very large and conſpicuous; Severus's wall in the third or fourth degree, and the ditch in the ſecond, and the military way very viſible in the ſecond or third degree at the leaſt. The *vallum* looks like a military way, though this ſeems to be occaſioned by its being the publick road at preſent; for 'tis very broad, but low. There is a viſible *caſtellum* here, to which Severus's military way (as uſual) goes up; and perhaps this has led Mr. Gordon to ſay, that the "walls touch one another [g]." From hence to a place called the *Banks* the walls are diſtant about three or four chains, Severus's continuing in three or four degrees. At a houſe belonging to one Mr. Bell we diſcovered the foundation of a *caſtellum*.

"A little weſt of the brook called *Banks-burn*, at a houſe called *Hare-hill*, is the higheſt part of the wall that is any where now to be met with; but the facing ſtones are removed. We meaſured three yards and an half from the ground, and no doubt half a yard more is covered at the bottom by the rubbiſh; ſo that probably it ſtands here at its full original height. Here has been a *caſtellum*, the proſpect from hence being very good. The foundations of the caſtellum may be diſcerned, though there has been an houſe within it, the end of which has ſtood againſt the wall, and probably been the occaſion of its being preſerved at ſuch a height. The walls here are about five chains diſtant, diverging ſo as farther weſt to run to a conſiderable diſtance from one another. And here Severus's wall and ditch are in the third degree; but Hadrian's *vallum* and ditch are almoſt flat, though the north *agger* for a good ſpace is in the third degree. And near *Birch-ſhaw* the walls are diſtant about eight chains from each other. Hadrian's *vallum* avoids the hill, whilſt Severus's wall fetches a compaſs, and paſſes over the top of it. Near a place called *Garth-ſide*, about a quarter of a mile weſt of *Randylands*, the walls come within two or three chains of each other. And for this ſpace, Severus's wall and ditch are in the ſecond and third degree. Hadrian's ditch is in the ſecond degree, but the reſt of the work is not very viſible, the ground being ploughed and incloſed. From *Howgill* weſtward Hadrian's *vallum* is in the ſecond degree, the north *agger* and ditch in the firſt;

[g] Itin. Septent. p. 80.

but

but a little after they become very obſcure. And from the ſame place Severus's wall and ditch are in about two degrees. The diſtance between the walls near Howgill is about three chains, diverging a little. At the water of *King* they are about fine chains diſtant, from whence to the village of Waltown Severus's wall is a little obſcure. At Waltown all relating to both the walls is obſcure. But at this place there ſeems to have been ſome fortification or encampment. One ſide of the ſquare is yet very viſible, and the ramparts pretty large about 80 yards long. Somewhat alſo like a ſmaller rampart may be ſeen in the middle of the ditch, and ſomething like a covered way beyond it, reſembling the double or triple ditch and rampart with which ſome forts are encompaſſed, but leſs than uſual. There ſeems to have been nothing of ſtone about it, nor any ruins of ſtone buildings within. It is pretty high ground and dry. Perhaps it has been a ſummer encampment or exploratory fort for the garriſon at Cambeck, if it be a Roman work, of which I can't be certain. The wall after this paſſes by a few houſes called *Sandy-ſykes*, and ſo on to Cambeck fort. And from Sandy-ſykes to this fort Severus's wall is in two degrees, the ditch not being ſo much; but Hadrian's can ſcarce be diſcerned.

"The diſtance between the forts of Burdoſwold and Cambeck is about ſix miles and a quarter. And in this ſpace there have been ſeven *caſtella*, which are all yet to be diſcerned. The intervals between theſe ſeven *caſtella* are equal, and juſt ſeven furlongs each.

13. PETRIANA. "CAMBECK fort, uſually called Caſtle-ſteeds, is all grown over with wood, yet the boundaries of it may be traced out. It ſeems to have been about ſix chains ſquare. It is detached to the ſouth about 12 chains from the wall.

"From this fort for about a mile Hadrian's *vallum* is ſcarce any where to be diſtinctly obſerved. And a little to the eaſt of Cambeck hill Severus's wall is obſcure, being in plowed ground, though juſt before it was pretty viſible. And from Cambeck hill to *Irthing new town* the wall and ditch are in about the ſecond degree; and continue ſo to the part over againſt *Comeranton*. Hadrian's vallum is here diſtant about three chains, and both it and the ditch appear in the ſecond degree. But from hence to *Old wall* it is almoſt quite loſt (though Severus's wall be for this ſpace in the ſecond degree and the ditch in the third) being all grown over with hazle and thorn. At Old wall the diſtance between the walls about 10 chains. At which place and beyond it Hadrian's work is pretty viſible, eſpecially the ditch and north *agger*. From Old wall to *Bleatern* the wall and ditch of Severus are both very conſpicuous, the former in the ſecond degree, the latter in the third. Here alſo the wall is covered with buſhes of hazle and thorn. And between Old wall and Bleatern is a place called the Houſe-ſteeds, where, about ſeven years ago, was found an altar, that is now at *Scaleby*, but has no viſible inſcription upon it.

"The diſtance between Cambeck fort and *Watchcroſs* is about three miles, and has three viſible *caſtella* in it, beſides one more which was diſcernible ſome years ago, but is now quite ruined. The intervals are juſt ſeven furlongs.

14. ABALLABA. "A litte detached from the walls to the ſouth is a Roman fort of about four chains and a half ſquare, called WATCHCROSS; and, as I was aſſured by the country people, and have had it ſince farther confirmed, a military way has gone near it, or between it and the military way belonging to the wall; for they often plow up paving ſtones here, and think part of the highway to Brampton to be upon it. This is the leaſt ſtation in the line of the wall, and is as much plundered of its ſtones as that at *Brugh* or *Drumbrugh*. However the ramparts and ditches are very fair and viſible. It is about half a mile from Bleatern. The military way, which I juſt now mentioned, has gone from Cambeck or Carrvoran to *Stanwicks*, like a ſtring to a bow. And ſo Watchcroſs ſtands here in much the ſame manner as Little Cheſters does in Northumberland. Near Bleatern the wall runs through moſſy ground, and the foundation here has been made with piles of wood. Hadrian's *vallum* goes round this bad ground, and runs at ten chains diſtance from Severus's wall.

"From Bleatern to *Wall head* Severus's wall and ditch continue viſible in about the ſecond degree at leaſt. But from thence to *Walby* the wall is very obſcure, though the ditch continues viſible. The moſt weſterly houſes at Wall-head ſtand upon a piece of ground called *Hen-moſs-brow*; and about thirty years ago was found here a remarkable ſtone, which by the accounts of it ſeems to have been a Roman threſhold. The ſtone was removed from this place to Croſsby, but I know not what is now become of it. Walby ſtands juſt upon the wall, which is loſt in the village. Some have thought there was the appearance of a ſtation on the north ſide of this village. The country people ſay they ſeveral times turn up lime and ſtones with the plough. But the ground is wet, and not very fit for a ſtation; and the lime and ſtones, which are plowed up, may have belonged to the wall itſelf, or a caſtellum, which probably has been at this place. From hence to *Drawdikes* all is obſcure, though ſome appearance of the ditch may ſtill be diſcovered. For about ten chains not far from *Bruntſtick-mills*, the track of the walls is more plain and diſtinct, and there is a faint appearance of the ditch. But for about ten chains or a furlong near to *Tarraby*, either the wall or ditch or both are viſible in the ſecond or third degree. From Tarraby to *Wall-knowe* both the wall and ditch may be traced out, eſpecially the ditch, but neither are for any ſpace very large or diſtinct; and they are leſs ſo from Wall-knowe to Stanwicks, being there in arable grounds.

"From Watchcroſs to Stanwicks is more than five miles, and but two *caſtella* are viſible in all this ſpace, the one of which does not immediately ſucceed the other; for it is certain by the diſtance, that there muſt have been three more between theſe two, which are the firſt and laſt in this ſpace.

15. CONGAVATA. "STANWICKS, according to ſome, ſignifies the ſame as *Stane wegges*, that is, a place upon the ſtones, or a ſtoney way [h]. Here the perſon where I lodged told me that the wall had paſſed through his garden; and that they hit upon it, and got ſtones from thence when they dug and encloſed his garden. The ditch, therefore, which appears ſo diſtinctly to the weſt of the village, between it and the river Eden, and which ſeems to lie pretty much in a line with this garden and the track of the wall, muſt, I think, be Severus's. And then it is highly probable that Severus's wall has formed the north rampart of the

[h] Camden, p. 1026, 1027. Perhaps the laſt part of the name may be derived from *wick*, a town. See before, p. 192, 194.

ſtation here, as it has generally done with reſpect to the other ſtations upon the wall. This ſituation will ſuit exactly well with thoſe rules which the Romans obſerved in building theſe ſtations. For here is a plain area for the ſtation, and a gentle deſcent to the ſouth, and towards the river, for the out-buildings. And by all accounts, and the uſual evidences, it is upon this deſcent, and chiefly to the ſouth-eaſt, that the Roman buildings have ſtood. Abundance of ſtones have been lately dug up in this part. I was told of ſome, which by the deſcription of them reſembled the ſtones of an aqueduct. The ruins of the wall are very viſible to the brink of the precipice, over which it ſeems to have paſſed in going down to the river, juſt as at Burdoſwold. But doubtleſs both theſe precipices have been made more ſteep, ſince the building of the wall, by the falling away of the bank. It is not unlikely (as ſome have thought) that the river Eden has formerly run near the north ſide of Carliſle caſtle, and joined the river Caudey near the north-weſt corner. However, I think it evident, that there muſt have been ſome alteration in the courſe of the river ſince the time of the Romans. And I believe the wall has been carried forward pretty directly from the height on one ſide of the river to the oppoſite height on the other. We are told in Camden, "that the wall paſſed the river over-"againſt the caſtle, where in the very channel the "remains of it (namely the great ſtones) appear to "this day[i]."

"On the weſt ſide of *Eden* the walls are moſtly obſcure. At a part between Grinſdale on the one ſide, and Newton on the other, Severus's wall is very viſible, and Hadrian's may be diſcovered about a furlong to the ſouth of it. And a little to the eaſt of Kirkanders the veſtiges are clear. Between Wormanby and Brugh the track of the walls is alſo viſible, and they come within a chain or two of each other. But excepting the ditch at the weſt end of Brugh, Hadrian's vallum appears no more after this with plainneſs and certainty. And Severus's wall in the general is for ſeveral miles very obſcure, and much levelled. The people hereabout have no ſtone quarries for building, ſo that they ſpare no pains in digging for ſtones, wherever they have any proſpect of finding them, upon which account the wall and ſtations have been ſufficiently plundered. The ditches are here the moſt viſible part of the works, and are very diſcernible in going up to Beaumont. At the entrance into Wormanby I apprehended I ſaw ſomething like a military way, that ſeemed to be continued to Brugh on the ſouth ſide of the wall, but I am doubtful of this.

"The diſtance between Stanwicks and Brugh is about four meaſured miles and a half, and in all this ſpace we have not one viſible caſtellum; but allowing the uſual interval between them, there muſt have been five; for by carrying on the computation thus, the next viſible caſtellum comes juſt in the proper place.

15. AXELODVNVM.

"The name of BRUGH leads one to think of a ſtation there. And when I was upon the ſpot I ſaw and heard of ſuch other evidences as leave no room for doubt. The ſtation has been a little to the eaſt of the church, near what they called the old caſtle, where there are the manifeſt remains of its ramparts. On the weſt ſide theſe remains are moſt diſtinct, being about ſix chains in length. And Severus's wall ſeems to have formed the north rampart of the ſtation. I was aſſured by the perſon to whom the field belonged, that ſtones were often plowed up in it, and lime with the ſtones. Urns have alſo frequently been found here. I ſaw, beſides an imperfect inſcription, two Roman altars lying at a door in the town, but neither ſculptures nor inſcriptions are now viſible upon them. I ſaw alſo a large ſtone coffin ſtanding in the church yard, which has been dug up hereabouts not long ago. If, beſides all this, we conſider the diſtance from the laſt ſtation at Stanwicks, I think it can admit of no doubt but there muſt have been a ſtation here, though moſt of its ramparts are now leveled, the field having been in tillage many years. I ſhall only farther add, that it was very proper to have a ſtation at each end of the marſh, which, if the water flowed as high as ſome believe, would at that time make a kind of bay; and then the ſtation here, and the next at Drumbrugh caſtle, would be the more neceſſary. The walls are loſt near the village, which is a mile in length; yet by pretty certain accounts it appears, that Severus's wall has paſſed on the north ſide of the town. I take it, that about a quarter of a mile weſt from this town there has been a caſtellum; for, at this place, they have dug up a larger quantity of ſtones, than the bare thickneſs of the wall could well have afforded. They call the field the *Watch-hill*, and a remarkable tree in it called the *Watch-tree*; and the tradition runs, that in antient times there was a watch tower on this ſpot. I was alſo told that they ſometimes ſtruck upon a pavement hereabouts, not far from the track of the wall, and that the ſtones they found there, were ſuch as they now uſe in paving. This, I think, muſt be the military way, eſpecially ſince it ſeems to have been between the two walls. For, as Severus's wall ſeems to have run nearly parallel to the highway from Brugh weſtward, and to the north of this way; ſo from Brugh to Dikesfield there is a ditch very viſible to the ſouth of Severus's wall, at firſt five chains, and at the end of the village Long-brugh about ten from it, which therefore muſt have belonged to Hadrian's vallum.

"Whether Hadrian's work has been continued any farther than this marſh, or to the water ſide beyond *Drumbrugh*, is doubtful. But I am pretty confident that it was not carried on ſo far as the wall of Severus at this end, any more than at the other. And I can by no means yield to Mr. Gordon's ſentiments, that the one for a good ſpace at each end was built upon the foundation of the other. However it is certain, that from the ſide of the marſh to the weſt end of the wall there is no appearance of Hadrian's work, or any thing belonging to it.

"From hence to Drumburgh caſtle no veſtige of the wall is to be ſeen; though I think it certain, that the wall did not paſs through the marſh, but by Bow-ſteed hill and Eaſton: for both tradition and matter of fact favour this courſe of it. The country people often ſtrike upon the wall, and could tell exactly ſeveral places through which, by this means, they knew it had paſſed, and always by the ſide of the marſh. Beſides, it is no way reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the Romans would build their wall within tide-mark; and it is evident, that the water has formerly overflowed all this marſh. The *Solway* frith has reached much higher, both ſouthward and northward, than it does now; and in very high tides it

See before, p. 174.

A General Map of the ROMAN or PICT S WALLS, *with the adjacent Country* including *the Stations per lineam valli.*

VIROSIDVM Elenborough
Elm R.
Military Way from Keswick by Papcastle to Ambleside
Military Way from Keswick
Military Way from Keswick
Wiza R.
OLENACVM Old Carlisle
Military Way
Wampul R.
GABROSENTVM Drumbrugh
TVNNOCELM Boulness
Solway frith
ITVNAE AESTVARIVM
AXELODVNVM Brugh
BLATVM BVLGIVM Middleby
Military Way
LVGVVALLIVM Carlisle
CONGAVATA Stanwicks
Esk R.
CASTRA EXPLORATORVM Netherby
Wall know
Wall house
Wallby
Wallhead
Leven R.
Kirsup R.
Caudа R.
Peterell R.
Corby C.
ABALLABA Watch crofs
Gelt R.
Carstsed
Brampton
Bremetenracum of most writers
PETRIANA Cambeckfort
Waltown
Whitley
Hewgill C.
BREMETENRACVM Old Penreth
Penreth
Eden River
Naworth
BROCAVVM Brougham
Kirbeck R.
Beau castle
Irthing R.
Walbowers
BROVONACAE Kirbythure
Maiden way
AMBOGLANNA Burdoswald
ALIONE Whitley Caſtle
MAGNA Carvoran
Thirlwell Caſtle
Alstone
Tippal R.
Walton
AESICA Great Chesters
W. Allon R.
Whitfield Hall
VINDOLANA Little Chesters
Military Way
BORCOVICVS Housesteeds
Busy gap
N. Tine R.
Oldtown
GALLAVA
Old town
White Chapel
E. Allon R.
Allondale town
Shewensheels Caſtle
Terset R.
PROCOLITIA Carrawbrugh
New burgh
Towertay
Walwick
CILVRNVM Walwick Chesters
BREMENIVM Riechester
Hexham
Wall
N Tine R.
St Oswalds Chapel
Read R.
Watling Street
HABITANCVM Risingham
CORSTOBITVM Corbridge
Aidon C.
HVNNVM Halton Chester
Halton Shields
Derwent River
Tine River
Elsdon
Brown R.
Harlow hill
Wallington
VINDOMORA Ebchester
Whitchester
N Middleton
Fort
Heddon on the wall
VINDOBALA Rutchester
GLANNIBANTA Lanchester
Castlesteede
Rothbury
Devils Causway
Ponteland
Berwickhill
Coquet R.
Pontwel
W. Denton
CONDERCVM Benwel hill
Long Horsley
A military way called Wreken Dike
Quarry house
Chester le Street
PONSAELII Newcastle
Durham
Byker
Morpeth
Were R.
Hebburne
SEGEDVNVM Cousins's house
Seghill
Felton
Blyth R.
Wansbeck R.
EXPLANATION.
Town
Village
Church
Seat
Caſtle
Jarrow Church
Tinmouth Caſtle
Widdrington Caſtle
N. Seaton
Warkworth
A Roman Station
Ortia
Tedrue
Newbiggin

has been known even within memory to come a great way.

"Between Brugh and Drumbrugh is ſomewhat more than four meaſured miles. It is not to be expected that any caſtellum ſhould be viſible here, conſidering the ruinous ſtate of the wall; but computing after the ſame manner as before, there muſt have been five caſtella between theſe two ſtations, the laſt of which is pretty near to the ſtation at Drumbrugh.

17. GABROSENTVM.

"At DRUMBRUGH is a fort about five chains ſquare, whoſe ramparts are large, and the ditch very deep. Out of this fort abundance of ſtones have been taken. It is very probable, that the houſe and garden walls have been built with the ſtones of the wall and ſtation, and that it has the name of caſtle (as Whitley caſtle) from the old Roman fort; for the ſeat is not built in the form of a caſtle. There ſeemed to be ſomewhat like a ditch to the ſouth of the houſe, which I ſuſpected might have been Hadrian's; but this I dare not depend on. I am much of opinion, that Severus's wall may here too have fallen in with the north ſide of the ſtation. As for the altars and inſcriptions that are here, it is generally ſaid that they were all brought from another place. And it is certain from Camden[c], that the two curious inſcriptions[d] which yet remain at this place, and are legible, did not originally belong to it. Whether any other altars which are here, and whoſe inſcriptions are effaced, may have at firſt been found here, I cannot determine.

"A little beyond Drumbrugh caſtle, Severus's wall begins again to appear plain in the ſecond degree, and the ditch is alſo to be diſcerned, and continues nearly in this ſtate all the way to Boulneſs. About half a mile on the eaſt of *Boulneſs* the wall meaſured ten foot in height, though the facing ſtones are removed. As for Hadrian's vallum, I have ſaid before, that the track of it is entirely loſt. And yet I am rather of opinion, that it has gone beyond Drumbrugh, and down to the Solway frith; and that this may have been one reaſon why Severus's wall has formed ſuch an angle in its way to Boulneſs.

"The diſtance between Drumbrugh and Boulneſs is near three miles and an half; one caſtellum is viſible, which falls in the proper place, when the computation is carried on, and juſt ſeven furlongs allowed for the diſtance between the caſtella. This caſtellum is fourteen furlongs from Boulneſs; ſo that there has been another between this and the ſtation, which has ſupplied the place of the laſt. If the wall was begun at Boulneſs, then the caſtellum has been built juſt at a proper diſtance.

18. TVNNOCELVM.

"At BOULNESS, beſides coins and other antiquities found there, as alſo an inſcription, a copy whereof is yet at Appleby, there are ſtill the viſible remains of a ſtation. The village now ſtands, and the fort has ſtood, upon a rock or promontory, on the edge of Solway frith; and it is not to be doubted but the church, and what other ſtone buildings are in the village, have been raiſed out of its ruins.

"The ſtation muſt have ſupplied them ſufficiently with what ſtones they have uſed in their houſes, moſt of which are made of clay; ſo that they have not gone to any diſtance to fetch ſtones from the wall, the remains of which are conſiderable not far from this place on the eaſt, but there is no appearance of it to the weſt. Camden[e] ſuppoſes that the wall begun a mile beyond Boulneſs, from the foundations that appear at low water; but, upon enquiry into this matter, I could not find any thing about it which could be relied on, and therefore am of opinion that it has been the foundation of one of the ſmall forts, which were placed along the ſhore of the frith, that led him into this miſtake. When the tide is out, the river is fordable here. I rode it the evening I was there, but was told it could not be forded below; ſo that it is probable the wall has terminated in this ſtation.

For the better repreſenting the preſent appearance of the ruins of the wall, we have copied Mr. Horſley's general map of the whole wall, which will be found to comprehend all the *caſtella* on it expreſſed in his particular maps of the parts of it upon a larger ſcale, as well as to repreſent the courſe of Hadrian's vallum and its parallelliſm with that of Severus. The former is marked by the fainter line accompanying the latter expreſſed by the blacker line.

Severus' wall has manifeſtly terminated in a ſquare fort above a furlong to the eaſt of a manſion called *Couſin's houſe*, where are ruins of a Roman ſtation and town ſtill very diſcernible, though the ſite has been plowed, and is now a rich meadow. The ſite is called *Well lawes*, q. d. *Wall hills*, correſponding with *Segedunum* (a ſtation). Hence it paſſes to a ſtile, where it makes a little turn, through the outer court of Couſin's houſe by the *Beehouſes*, *Walker*, or *Wall kier*, *Byker* hill; deſcends to *Ewſburn*, the *Red burns*, and *Pandon gate* at *New caſtle* (a ſtation). After paſſing through that town it appears again out of the weſt gate at the Quarry houſe. Thence proceeds to *Elſwick* mill, *Benwel* (a ſtation), Denton, Chapel houſes, Walbottle, Newburn deen, Throcklow, *Heddon* (a ſtation), *Rutcheſter* (a ſtation), Harlow hill, Halton ſheels, Wall houſes, *Halton Cheſter* (a ſtation), Watling ſtreet gate, Portgate, St. Oſwald, North Tine river, *Walwick* or *Eaſt Cheſters* (a ſtation), Walwick, Towerſtay, *Carrawburgh* (a ſtation), Shewen ſheels, Buiſy gap, Houſe ſteeds (a ſtation), Haltwiſtle burn, *Little Cheſter* (a ſtation), *Great Cheſters* (a ſtation), Cockmount hill, Waltown, Wintergap croſs, *Carrvoran* (a ſtation), Tippal river to Thirlwall caſtle, Stonegap, Willoford, *Burdoſwald* (a ſtation), Midgham foot, Wallbours, the Banks, Hare-hill (where Mr. Horſley meaſured the wall three feet and an half high, probably within half a yard of its original height), Birchſhaw, Randilands, Waltown, *Cambeck*, or *Caſtieſteeds* (a ſtation), Irthing, New town, Comeranton, Old wall, Wall head, Wallby, Tarraby, *Stanwick* (a ſtation), croſs the Eden, on the north ſide of which both walls are moſtly obſcure, but the ditch viſible at Beaumont. They both run on to *Brugh* (a ſtation). Whether Hadrian's wall was continued beyond *Drumburgh* (a ſtation) is uncertain, but Severus's may be traced to *Boulneſs* (a ſtation).

[c] P. 1015.
[d] P. 1017.
[e] Cumberland, N° lvi, lvii.

The ſtations *per lineam valli*, 23 in number, enumerated in the Notitia, were as follows:

SEGEDVNVM	near *Couſin's houſe.*
PONS AELII	*Newcaſtle.*
CONDERCVM	*Benwell.*
VINDOBALA	*Rutcheſter.*
HVNNVM	*Halton Cheſters.*
CILVRNVM	*Walwick Cheſters.*
PROCOLITA	*Carrawburgh.*
BORCOVICVS	*Houſeſteeds.*
VINDOLANA	*Little Cheſters.*
AESICA	*Great Cheſter.*
MAGNA	*Caervorran.*
AMBOGLANNA	*Burdoſwald.*
PETRIANÆ	*Cambeck*, or *Caſtleſteeds.*
ABALLABA	*Scaleby*, or *Watchcroſs.*
CONGAVATA	*Stanwicks.*
AXELODVNVM	*Burgh.*
GABROSENTVM	*Drumburgh.*
TVNNOCELVM	*Boulneſs.*
GLANNIBANTA	*Lancheſter.*
ALIONE	*Whitley Caſtle.*
BREMETENRACVM,	*Old Penrith*, or *Plumpton wall.*
OLENACVM	*Old Carliſle.*
VIROSIDVM	*Elenborough.*

The five laſt form a line of ſecondary ſtations to the ſouth of the wall [f].

[f] Horſley, p. 113.

OTTADINI.

NEXT to the Brigantes we have in Ptolemy a people whoſe name is variouſly ſpelt; OTTALINI, OTTADENI, and OTTADINI [a], for which, if I might preſume, I ſhould, by an an eaſy alteration, ſubſtitute OTTATINI, q. d. *Beyond* or *Above* the river Tine. Thus the name of the people will correſpond with the ſituation of their country. For they were ſettled beyond the Tine, and the Britans to this day call the country in Wales beyond the river Conway, Uch Conwey, beyond the mountains Uch Mynyth, beyond the foreſt Uch-Coed [b], beyond the river Gerwey, Uch Gwyrway. Nor can it be ſo much out of the way if for the like reaſon they called this country beyond the Tine [c] Uch Tin, whence the Romans ſeem to have formed this name of OTTADINI, with greater liberty of ſpeech, but more agreeable ſound. For ſince (as Xiphilin relates from Dio Caſſius), all the Britans who lived near the wall already deſcribed were called Μαιαται, or MAEATAE [d], there is all poſſible reaſon to believe our Ottadini living near the wall were among theſe Mæatæ, who, in that famous revolt of the Britans, entered into alliance with the Caledonians, and took up arms. At which time the emperor Severus gave theſe lines of Homer to his ſoldiers as a command to put all the Britans to the ſword:

μηΐς υπερφυγειν αιπυν ολεθρον,
Χειρας θ'ημετερας, μηδ' ονΐνα γαιαφι μηΐτηρ
Κερον εσσα φεροι, μηδ' ος φυγοι αιπυν ολεθρον. Il. Z. 57.

Not one of all the race; not ſex nor age,
Shall ſave a Trojan from our boundleſs rage.
Ilion ſhall periſh whole, and bury all,
Her babes, her infants at the breaſt, ſhall fall. POPE.

But this ſtorm ended on the death of Severus at York. Long time after, this country ſeems to have been part of VALENTIA, as it was called by Theodoſius in honor of the emperor Valentinian after he had ſubdued the barbarians, and recovered this province, which had been loſt. But in the Saxon war theſe antient names were extinguiſhed, and all the countries beyond the *Humber* to the north began to be called by the Saxon name Noꝛþan Þumbꝛa-ꝛic, or the kingdom of the North Humbrians. This name, however, is worn out in the other counties, and ſurvives as it were only in the ſingle county of Northumberland, which we are now to viſit. *Valentia.*

[a] See the Gadeni in Scotland, who were neighbours to the Otadini. Horſl. 234, 376. 373. All the copies of Ptolemy that Dr. Gale had ſeen had Ωταδηνοι, or λινοι with a ſingle λ, and Selden's MS. contracts this name, as it does moſt others, into Ωταδνοι. G. *Oallan*, without; *Otadeni*, without the Twede, or *Outadeni*, near the Twede from north to ſouth. Gale MS. n.

[b] Uch Coed, i. e. *high* oppoſed to low. See the Girvii in Cambridgeſhire. Gale MS. n.

[c] Mr. Gale obſerves they never called it *Tina* but always *Itына*. MS. n.

[d] The Mæatæ are placed by H. Lluyd about Lothian in Scotland, and he has Buchanan's concurrence. All agree they were Picts. If we ſuppoſe the true name *Neatæ*, they may have derived it from the *wall*, *Naid*, or *Nand*, ſignifying in old Britiſh a *defence*. G. Horſley places them between the Tine and the Forth in the whole tract. (373.) Ptolemy προς το διαλειχισμα, *on both ſides* the wall. They inhabit a plain in reſpect of Scotland. So the *Dimetæ*. Hiſtorians ſay the country of the Mæatæ abounded with moraſſes; now there are none in Northumberland. The Dalmetæ, i. e. *Dalmeatæ*, lived *ſub ſylvis*, under woods. Flor. IV. 12. The Caledonians were foreſters. Gale MS. n.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Saxon Noꝛþan-Þumbeꝛ lond, is of a ſhape nearly reſembling a triangle, but not æquilateral. The ſouth ſide next to Durham is bounded by the *Derwent* running into the Tine, and by the Tine itſelf. The eaſt ſide is waſhed by the German ocean. But the weſt, which extends from the ſouth-weſt to the north-eaſt, has firſt a chain of mountains, and then the river Twede, oppoſed to Scotland, and was the boundary of the two kingdoms, having in this county two wardens, one called warden of the middle border, the other of the weſtern [a]. The country is in great meaſure rough, unfit for cultivation, and ſeems to have communicated its hardneſs to its inhabitants, who are made more fierce by their Scottiſh neighbours either harraſſing them with war, or mixing with them in Wardens of the Marches.

[a] Eaſtern. Holland. G.

peace,

Ranke riders.

peace, making them moſt warlike, and excellent light horſemen. Being as it were devoted to war, there is no perſon of any conſequence among them but has his fort or caſtle: and the county was divided into a number of *baronies*, whoſe lords formerly before the time of Edward I. were commonly called *barons*, though ſome of them were very poor: but this was wiſely done by our anceſtors to encourage and keep up valour on the borders of the kingdom, at leaſt as far as it could be done [b] by honour and titles. But this title became extinct among them when under Edward I. thoſe only had the title of barons who had ſummons from the king to parliament. A little cultivation makes the country on the coaſt and Tine agreeable to live in. In other places it is much more diſagreeable and horrid. In many parts thoſe minerals [c] called *Linthantraces*, by us *ſea coal*, are dug in great plenty to the great benefit of the inhabitants.

Many baronies in *Northumberland.*

Hexamſhire.

The hither part to the north weſt is called *Hexamſhire*, was long ſubject to the archbiſhop of York, and claimed the privileges of a county palatine, whether juſtly or not I cannot ſay. But being lately annexed to the crown by exchange with archbiſhop Robert it was united by act of parliament to the county of Northumberland to be ſubject to the ſame juriſdiction, and governed by the ſame ſheriff.

S. Tine.

South Tine (ſo called, if we believe the Britans, from its banks narrowing in towards the north, which ſome will have to be the meaning of *Tin* in Britiſh), riſing in Cumberland near *Alſtenmore*, where is an antient copper mine, running by *Lambley*, formerly a nunnery founded by the *Lucies*, now for the moſt part carried away by the ſtream, and *Fetherſton haugh*, which was the ſeat of the antient and well-deſcended family of *Fetherſton*, when it comes to *Belliſter* caſtle turns eaſtward, and continues its courſe ſtrait with the wall, which is near three miles from it.

Alſtenmore.

Lambley.

Fetherſton haugh.

Belliſter caſtle.

Picts wall.

Irthing river.

Poltroſs.

Thirlwall caſtle.

For the wall leaving Cumberland, and croſſing the little river Irthing, croſſes a rapid rivulet called *Poltroſs* over an arch, where I ſaw great mounts thrown up within the wall as for watchtowers. Near this is *Thirlwale* caſtle, not very large, but giving name and reſidence to the antient and famous family before called *Wade*, where the Scots opened to themſelves a way into the province between Irthing and Tine, and very prudently too in the very place by which the heart of the kingdom was moſt acceſſible, without the intervention of any rivers. But this circumſtance, and the name of the place, will be better underſtood from the Scottiſh hiſtorian John Fordun [d], whoſe words, as his book is not in every one's hand, I think proper to ſubjoin. "The Scots, ſays he, "being maſters of the country on both ſides the wall, "began to inhabit it as conquerors, and, calling to- "gether the peaſantry with their hoes, *quillets* [e], or "ſpades, rakes, forks, and mattocks, began to dig "a number of cuts and pits all over it, by which "they could eaſily paſs and repaſs. From theſe holes "the wall here takes its preſent name, the place "being called in Engliſh *Thirlewall*, in Latin *Murus* "*Perforatus*." From hence I ſaw *Blenkenſop*, which gives name and reſidence to a famous family, and was formerly part of the barony of Nicholas de *Boltby* ſituate in a pleaſant tract to the ſouth.

Blenkenſop.

From Thirlwall the wall opens for the rapid river *Tippall*, where, on the ſlope of a hill, a little within the wall, are to be ſeen the foundations of a ſquare Roman camp, each ſide of which is 140 paces long. The foundations of buildings and track of ſtreets ſtill appear here very evident to the view. The wardenmen ſay there was a military way compoſed of flints and ſtone over the high grounds to *Maiden caſtle* in *Stanemore* from hence; certain it is that it leads ſtrait to *Kirkby Thor* already mentioned. An old woman who lived in a cottage juſt by ſhewed us a ſmall antient votive altar thus inſcribed to the local deity VITIRINEVS:

Tippal river.

Maiden caſtle.

DEO
VITI
RINE...
-LIMEO
ROV
* P. L. M. [f]

* *Poſuit lubens merito.*

The preſent name of the place is *Caer Vorran*; what its antient one was is paſt my ſkill to ſay, none of the ſtations mentioned along the wall anſwering to it, and inſcriptions throwing no light on it. Whatever it was, the wall is much the ſtrongeſt and higheſt near it: for ſcarce a furlong or two from hence on a high hill it remains 15 feet high and 9 broad, faced with hewn ſtone on both ſides, though Bede [g] ſays it was only 12 feet high.

Caer Vorran.

Hence the wall goes on more winding by *Iverton*, *Forſten*, and *Cheſter in the Wall*, near *Buſy gapp*, infamous for robbers; where I was told were caſtles; for it was not ſafe to viſit them for the moſs troopers on the borders. They told us that *Cheſter* was a very great place, ſo that I ſhould ſuppoſe it that ſecond ſtation of Dalmatians called MAGNA in the Notitia. Here is the following inſcription:

Iverton.

Forſten.

Cheſter in the Wall.

Buſygap.

PRO SALVTE
DESIDIENI AE
--LIANI PRAE
ET SVA. S.
POSVIT VOT.
--AO SOLVIT LIBE
NS. TVSCO ET BAS
SO COSS.

A. D. 259.

We met with this broken altar alſo brought from thence at *Melkrig*, a ſmall village: [h]

DEAE SVRI
AE SVB CALP
VRNIO AG.....
ICOLA LEG. AVG
PR PR. A LICINIVS
..LEMENS PRAEF
..III. A. IOR....
.....

Theſe two inſcriptions are now at ſir R. Cotton's houſe at Cottington.

which, if I might, I ſhould readily read thus, which the track of the letters alſo favours: *Deæ Suriæ, ſub Calphurnio Agricola Legato Auguſti Propretore, Licinius Clemens præfectus* *. This Calphurnius Agricola, on the alarm of a war in Britain, was ſent againſt the Britans by M. Antoninus Philoſophus

Dea Syria.

* Capitolinus.

[b] Civilians define a barony to be *merum miſtumque imperium in aliquo caſtro oppidove conceſſione principis.* Alciat. de ſing. cert. c. 32. Such a juriſdiction it was requiſite men of rank ſhould have on theſe borders, and hence the grant properly ſtyles them *Barones Regis & Regni.* Spelman in v. Peers of Parliament were ſtiled barons occaſionally ſo early as Henry II. M. Par. p. 101. A. D. 1163. G.

[c] Ainſworth gives no other authority for this word but our author. [e] Of theſe ſee Wallis I. 128.

[d] Scotichron. lib. c. 10. [e] *quilibus.* Hearne's edit. *quilibet & ligonibus.*

[f] Mr. Gordon, p. 79, confounds this with Northumb. lxix. Horſl. 230. [g] ubi ſupra.

[h] Where now women beat their bucks on it. Holland.

about

Some take her for Juno, others for Venus.

about A. D. 170, at which time ſome cohort under him erected this altar to the *Syrian Goddeſs*, who is repreſented drawn by lions, her head crowned with towers, a timbrel in her hand, as Lucian ſhews at large in his account of this Goddeſs, and whom Nero, though a deſpiſer of all religion, made for a long time the ſole object of his worſhip, and afterwards put ſuch contempt on as to piſs on her *.

Willymoteſwicke.

Alon r.

Old town.

Seaven-ſhale.

HUNNUN.

Carraw.
Walton.
Walwick.

GALLANA.

N. Tine.

Tindale.

Rhead r.

q. Truce.

After this we ſaw *Willymoteſwicke*, the ſeat of the antient family of the *Ridleys*, and near it the river *Alon* diſcharging a great body of water into Tine, the united ſtream of both *Alons*. On *Eaſt Alon* is a village now called *Oulde towne* [i]. But to return to the wall. The next ſtation on it after Buſy gap is called *Seaven-ſhale*, whoſe name, if my readers will agree with me to ſuppoſe derived from the Ala Saviniana, or rather Sabiniana, I ſhould more boldly ſay it was HVNNVN, where the Notitia mentions the Ala Sabiniana as ſtationed. Next after *Carraw* and *Walton* is *Walwick*, which ſome will have to be GALLANA of Antoninus. In all theſe places are evident traces of antient forts.

Here *North Tine* runs through the wall. It riſes among the mountains on the border between England and Scotland, and firſt running eaſt, waters *Tindale*, to which it gives name, and then receives the river *Rhead*, which ſpringing from *Rheadſquire*, a ſteep hill, where was frequently the *True place*, or place of conference for the Eaſt marches (the wardens of the eaſt border of each kingdom here determining cauſes between the borders) gives name to a valley thinly inhabited on account of the marauders.

Lawes.

Whitcheſter.
Delaley.
Tarſet.
Rocheſter.
Greencheſter.
Rutcheſter.

Both theſe vallies produce notable bog-trotters, and both have their hills ſo ſwampy on the top as to be inacceſſible to cavalry: in which it is very extraordinary there ſhould be many large heaps of ſtones called *Lawes*, ſuppoſed by the neighbours to have been piled up in memory of perſons formerly ſlain there. In both vallies alſo are many ruins of antient caſtles, In Tinedale are *Whitcheſter*, *Delaley*, *Tarſet*, formerly belonging to the *Commins*. In *Rheadeſdale* are *Rocheſter*, *Greencheſter*, *Rutcheſter*, and ſeveral others whoſe antient names are loſt by length of time. But ſince at *Rocheſter*, which lies nearer the ſources of the *Read*, on the top of a crag commanding an extenſive view of the contry below (whence it ſeems to have obtained this new name) an old altar was found among the ruins of an antient caſtle, with this inſcription:

D. R. S.
DVPL. N. EXPLOR.
BREMEN. ARAM.
INSTITVERVNT
N EIVS C. CAEP.
CHARITINO TRIB.
V S L M.

i. e. Duplares numeri exploratorum Bremenii aram inſtituerunt numini ejus Capione Charitino tribuno votum ſolventes lubentes merito.

Bremenium.

may we not hence conjecture that here was BREMENIVM, ſo long ſought for, mentioned by Ptolemy hereabouts, and from which, as from the limit of Britain, Antoninus begins his firſt Iter in Britain. For the limits of the empire were ſeas, great rivers, mountains, impervious waſtes, ſuch as here: alſo ditches, walls, timber mounds [k], and particularly caſtles erected in more ſuſpicious places, of which here remain traces for a conſiderable length. After the barbarians broke through the wall of Antoninus Pius in Scotland, and carried their ravages a great way, and the wall of Hadrian lay neglected till the time of Severus, we may ſuppoſe the bound of the Roman empire to have been here, and hence the old Itinerary, which goes under the name of Antoninus, takes its beginning, as from the utmoſt bound. The additional words *a vallo* is a gloſs of copyiſts, BREMENIVM being 14 miles north from the wall: unleſs it ſhould be thought one of the field ſtations [l] which were placed, as I before obſerved, in the enemy's country beyond the wall.

Battle of *Otterburne*, 1388.

Scarce five miles ſouth of old BREMENIVM is *Otterburne*, where was fought the famous battle between the Engliſh and Scots, victory inclining three or four times to each ſide, and at laſt declaring for the Scots. For Henry *Percy* (ſurnamed by the Engliſh *Hotſpur*, from the heat of his youthful courage), who commanded the Engliſh, was taken priſoner, and 1500 of his men ſlain, and William *Douglas*, the Scottiſh general, killed with many of his troops, ſo that the bravery of each nation never appeared to greater advantage.

Riſingham.

Another town of antient date lower down is waſhed almoſt away by the Rhead. It is now called *Riſingham*, i. e. in the old Engliſh and German language, the *habitation of giants*, as *Riſingberg* in Germany means *Giants' Mountain*. Here are many and conſiderable remains of antiquity, and the inhabitants ſay that the God *Mogon* a long while defended this place againſt ſome Soldan or pagan prince. Nor do they ſpeak at random. For that this God was worſhiped here appears from two altars lately taken out of the river here, with the following inſcriptions:

DEO
MOGONTI CAD.
ET. N. D N AVG.
M. G. SECVNDINVS
BF COS. HABIT
NCI PRIMAS TA----
PRO SE ET SVIS POSVIT.

Deo Mogonti Cadenornm & numini domini noſtri Auguſti M. G. Secundinus Beneficiarius conſulis Habitanci primas tam pro ſe & ſuis poſuit. Pl. XX. f. 9.

DEO
MOVNO CAD.
INVENTVS DO
V S.

From the firſt of theſe we may ſuppoſe that the place's name was HABITANCVM, and that the erector was a beneficiary of the Conſul and chief perſon or commander in the place. It is evident from the Theodoſian code, that the chief magiſtrates of cities, villages, and caſtles, were called *Primates*. Whether this deity was the topical genius of the Gadeni, whom Ptolemy places next to the Ottadini, I am not yet clear, but leave to be diſcuſſed by others. Here were alſo found the following inſcriptions, for which, as well as others, I own myſelf indebted to ſir Robert Cotton, of Conington, knt. who lately ſaw and copied them.

D. M. fig. 10.
BLESCIVS
DIOVICVS
FILIAE
SVAE
VIXSIT
AN. I. ET
DIES. XXI.

..... fig. 11.
CVI PRAEEST. M
PEREGRINIVS
SVPER. TRIB.

* Suet. Ner. 56.

[i] But what the old name was will not eaſily be found. H.

[k] *concædes. agrariæ.*

Pl. XX. fig. 12.

COH. I. VANG.
FECIT CVRANTE
IVL. PAVLO. TRIB.

DEAE TER
TIANAE SA
CRVM AEL.
TIMOTHEA . . . P
V. S. LL. M.

HERCV
LI IVL
PAVLLVS
TRIB
V. S.

fig. 13.

AVR. ANTONI
NI. PII. AVG. M.
MESSORIVS
DILIGENS TRI
BVNVS SACRVM

fig. 14.

DEO ᵛ INVICTo
HERCVLI ᵛ SACR
L AEMIL ᵛ SALVIANVS
TRIB ᵛ Co H ᵛ IVANGI
VᵛS ᴬ Pᵛ Mᵛ

fig. 15.

I COS CvI PRE ᴬ
Nᵛ AVERL. CAST
VETvs TA ECNABS

And this long ſtone with an elegant relief far ſurpaſſing the reſt in execution, inſcribed by the 4th cohort of Gauliſh horſe to the divinities of the emperors: See Pl. XX. fig. 16.

But to leave theſe ſubjects. The Rhead a little below diſcharges into the Tine its own waters and thoſe of ſeveral brooks which it had received, and ſo far reaches Rheadeſdale, which, as I find in the the book of the Exchequer [m], was "held by the "Umfranvilles of the king in antient fee by ſervice "to defend the vale from robbers."

Waſtes.

Nomades.

All hereabouts in the *waſtes*, as they call them, as alſo in *Gilleſland*, one ſees a ſet of people like the antient Nomades, of a warlike diſpoſition, who watch here with their flocks from April to Auguſt in ſcattered huts called *Sheales* and *Shealings*. The north Tine runs next by *Chipches*, a little tower antiently belonging to the *Umfravilles*, afterwards to the *Herons* [n]; and not far from *Swinborn*, a ſmall caſtle, which gave name to a famous family, and was formerly part of the barony of William *Heron*, afterwards the ſeat of the *Woderingtons*, approaches the wall, and croſſes it below *Collerford*, where it has a bridge of arches over it, and where are to be ſeen remains of a conſiderable caſtle at *Wallwick*. If this was not CILVRNVM, where the ſecond wing of the Aſtures was ſtationed, it was near it at *Scileceſter on the Wall*, where after Sigga a nobleman had treacherouſly ſlain Elfwald king of Northumberland * a church was erected by the faithful in honour of Cuthbert and Oſwald, whoſe name ſo obſcured the reſt, that its original name is quite loſt, and it is now called *St. Oſwald's*. This Oſwald, king of Northumberland, being about to march againſt Cedwall the Britan (for ſo Bede [o] calls the perſon whom the Britans themſelves call Caſwallon) king of Cumberland, as it ſeems, ſet up a croſs, and proſtrating himſelf before it, humbly implored the aid of

Sheales.

Chipches.

Swinborn.

Wallwick.

CILURNUM.

Scileceſter.

St. Oſwald's.

Cedwalla, or *Caſwallo.*

Chriſt to his worſhipers, and immediately raiſing his voice, cried aloud to the army, "Let us all fall "upon our knees and beſeech the almighty, living, "and true God, by his mercy to deliver us from "this fierce and haughty foe. We do not find," ſays Bede, "that any ſign of Chriſtianity, any church, "or any altar, had been ſet up in this whole nation "before this banner of the holy croſs was reared by "this new commander of the army from the impulſe of "devout faith when he was upon the point of en-"gaging with a moſt cruel enemy." Oſwald experiencing in this battle the aid of Chriſt, which he had implored, immediately embraced Chriſtianity, ſent for Aidan the Scot to inſtruct his ſubjects in the Chriſtian faith; and the field of victory had from ſucceeding ages the name of Heafenfield, or *the heavenly field*, now to the ſame effect called *Haledon*. Of this tranſaction take the following lines, ſuch as they are, from the life of Oſwald:

The Chriſtian religion firſt profeſt in Northumberland about A. D. 634.

Heafenfield, now *Haledon.*

Tunc primum ſcivit cauſam cur nomen haberet
Heafenfeld, *hoc eſt*, celeſtis campus, *& illi*
Nomen ab antiquo dedit appellatio gentis
Præteritæ tamquam belli præſaga futuri,
Nominis & cauſam mox aſſignavit ibidem
Cœlitus, expugnans cœleſtis turba ſceleſtam;
Neve ſenectutis ignavia poſſet honorem
Tam celebris delere loci tantique triumphi,
Eccleſiæ fratres Hauguſtaldenſis adeſſe
Devoti, Chriſtumque ſolent celebrare quotanni.
Quôque loci perſiſtat honos in honore beati
Oſwaldi regis ibi conſtruxere capellam.

Then firſt was found th' occaſion of the name
Heafenfield, the heavenly field; it founds its claim
Thereto on old preſcription to declare
Certain preſages of approaching war.
Occaſion to the name then ſoon was given,
Divinely from the time the hoſt from heaven
Routed the hoſt accurſt. Leſt age efface
The glories of the victory and the place,
From Hagulſtad attend the choſen choir,
And yearly to the Saviour's praiſe aſpire;
In further honor of the famous place,
To Oſwald's honor they a chapel raiſe.

Another poet has theſe lines, not abſolutely indifferent conſidering the ignorance of the age:

Quis fuit Alcides? Quis Cæſar Julius? aut quis
Magnus Alexander? Alcides ſe ſuperaſſe
Fertur; Alexander mundum, ſed Julius hoſtem,
Se ſimul Oſwaldus & mundum vicit & hoſtem.

Who was Alcides? Alexander who?
Or Julius Cæſar? Let the firſt ſubdue
Himſelf, the next the world, the laſt the foe;
Oſwald ſubdued himſelf, the world, the foe.

Below St. Oſwald's both the Tines unite after South Tine, which for a mile or two runs parallel with the wall, has paſſed by *Langley* caſtle, where antiently under king John Adam de *Tindale* had his barony †, which afterwards came to Nicholas de *Bolloy*, and was lately held by the *Percies*; and at *Aidon* the river runs under a wooden bridge, now out of repair, and ready to fall. The Tine now increaſed and preſently after more ſo, makes its way to the ſea in one channel, by *Hexham*, which Bede [p] calls *Haguſtald*, the Saxons Hexteldenham, which the

Langley c.

Aidon.

Hexham.

* Hoveden.
† *Teſta de Nevill.*
[m] Regii Saccarii libro. Domeſday G. Teſta de Neville. (H. in marg.)
[n] *Hairuns*, now commonly called *Heron*. H.
[o] Ecc. Hiſt. III. 2.
[p] III 2. IV. 12. V. 20. Headoſtealb. Alfred.

Axelodunum.

name and high ſituation on a hill (the Britans calling a hill *Dunum)* would lead one to think was in the Roman times AXELODVNVM, where the firſt cohort of Spaniards was ſtationed. But of this hear Richard, prior of this place[q], who lived about 500 years ago. "Not far from the river Tine to the ſouth ſtands a "town, now indeed but ſmall and thinly inhabited, "but, as the remains of antiquity ſhew, once large and "magnificent. This is named *Hextoldeſham* from "the rivulet *Hextold* running by it, and ſometimes "ſwelling to a large ſtream called Hextold. Ethel-"reda, wife of king Egfrid, gave it to St. "Wilfrid, A. D. 675, to dignify it with a biſhop's "ſee. He there built a church, which, for elegant "workmanſhip and extraordinary beauty, ſtood fore-"moſt among all the monaſteries in England." Take alſo Malmeſbury's[r] account. "This was part of the "royal demeſne when biſhop Wilfrid got it in ex-"change for other eſtates of queen Etheldreda. Here "were erected buildings with a towering height of "walls, and various winding ſtaircaſes finiſhed in a "ſurprizing manner by the art of the maſons, whom, "by liberal promiſes, he had got from Rome, ſo that "the buildings might have an air of Roman magni-"ficence, and long reſiſt the decays of time." King Egfrid eſtabliſhed an epiſcopal ſee in this litle city at the ſame time. But this dignity entirely vaniſhed with the 8th biſhop in the fury of the Daniſh wars. From that time it was accounted only a manor of the archbiſhops of York, till the exchange with Henry VIII. by which they quitted their right to it, and it is famous for that fatal battle, in which John Nevill lord Montacute attacking the Lancaſtrians with great bravery, rou ed them with equal ſucceſs, on which account Edward IV. created him earl of Northumberland. At preſent all its glory conſiſts in that antient monaſtery, part of which is turned into a beautiful houſe of ſir J. Foſter. Except the weſt end, which is ruined, the church remains entire, and is certainly a noble pile, in whoſe choir one ſees a handſome antient tomb of that warlike family of the *Umfranvilles*, as appears by the ſhield, with a figure croſs legged, in which poſture were buried in that age (to remark it *en paſſant*) thoſe who had taken the croſs for a croiſade to recover the Holy Land from the Mahometans. On the eaſt ſide of the church, on the brow of a hill, ſtand two ſtrong fortifications of hewn ſtone, which I was told belong to the archbiſhop of York.

Perſons buried with their legs croſſed.

Dilſton.

From hence to the eaſt we came to *Dilſton*, the ſeat of the *Ratcliffes*, called in old books *Divelſton*, from a ſmall brook which empties itſelf into the river Tine below it, and is by Bede called *Devileſburn*, where, as he writes[s], Oſwald, armed with faith in Chriſt, ſlew in pitched battle Cedwall the Britan, an infamous tyrant, who had juſt cut off two kings of Northumberland, and ravaged the country far and wide. On the other ſide of the Tine lies CURIA *Ottadinorum* mentioned by Ptolemy, which, by the diſtance, ſeems to be Antonius's CORSTOPITVM, now called from the bridge *Corbridge*, in Hoveden *Corobridge*, in Huntingdon *Cure*. At preſent it has only a church, and near it a little turret built and inhabited by the vicars. No inconſiderable remains of antiquity, however, are to be found here, among which king John dug for treaſure ſuppoſed to be buried by the antients; but fortune mocked his vain purſuit, as ſhe had formerly done Nero when ſearching for Dido's treaſure at Carthage *. He found nothing but ſtone with marks of braſs, iron, and lead. Whoever views the adjoining heap of ruins called *Coiecester* will pronounce it a ſtation of Roman ſoldiers. On the ſame bank one next ſees *Biwell*, a handſome caſtle, which in the reign of John was "the barony of Hugh Balliol, for which "he was to find 30 ſoldiers to guard Newcaſtle upon "Tine †." Below this is a very handſome weare for taking ſalmon, and two ſolid piles of hard ſtone formerly ſupporting a bridge ſtand up in the middle of the river. Next *Prudhow* caſtle, in old writings ſpelt *Prodhow*, pleaſantly ſituated on the ridge of a hill, commands the Tine below. This, till I am better informed by time, I ſhall juſt ſuppoſe to have been PROTOLITIA, or PROCOLITIA, the ſtation of the firſt Batavian cohort. It is remarkable for gallantly defending itſelf againſt William king of Scotland t. Henry I. "after he had, as Neubrigenſis[t] "expreſſes it, long beleaguered it to no effect, and "with great loſs of his men." It afterwards belonged to the *Umfranvilles*, perſons of great renown, of whom ſir Gilbert in the reign of Henry I. diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field, and obtained the title of earl of Angus in Scotland in right of his wife. The lineal heireſs, as our lawyers ſpeak, was at length married into the family of *Taleboys:* and this caſtle afterwards by the royal favour came to the duke of Bedford.

Biwell c.

Prudhoe c.

PROCOLITIA

But to return to the wall. Beyond St. Oſwald's one ſees in the wall foundations of two forts called *Caſtle ſteedes*; then a place called *Portgate*, where the word in both languages ſhews there was a gate. Further in below this is *Halton ſhall*, where lives the family of *Carnaby*, eminent for antiquity and military renown, and near it ſtands *Aidon* caſtle, which was part of the barony of that Hugh *Balliol* beforementioned. But ſince more places on the wall are diſtinguiſhed by this name of *Aidon*, which in the Britiſh language ſignifies a troop of horſe, of whom many were formerly ſtationed along the wall, as appears from the Notitia, the reader will conſider whether theſe places had not their names from that circumſtance, as the towns where legions were quartered that of *Leon*. Near this place, however, was dug up a fragment of an antient ſtone, with a figure lying on a bed leaning on its left hand, the right hand touching the right knee, and this inſcription:

Caſtle Steedes, Portgate.

Halton hall.

Aidon c.

NORICI. AN. XXX.
.... ESSO IRVS MAGNVS
FRATER EIVS.
DVPL. ALAE
SABINIANAE.

M. MARI
VS VELLI
A LONG
VS AQVI
S HANC
POSVIT
V. S. L. M.

Without the wall riſes the river *Pont*, and running by *Fenwick hall*, the ſeat of the antient and military family of *Fenwick*, runs before the wall for ſeveral miles. It had on its banks in garriſon the firſt

Pont r.

Fenwick hall.

Curia Ottadinorum. Ninnius calls it CURIA. *Corbridge.*

Treaſure in vain ſought for.

* Hoveden. Tacit. Ann. XVI. 1. † Lib. Inq.

[q] 1143 Tanner, Bib. Brit. It was publiſhed by Twiſde inter X Scriptores, p. 290, where follows a minute deſcription of the church

[r] Geſt. Pont. III. p. 155. [s] Hiſt. Ec. III. 1. [t] II. c. 32.

cohort

Pons Elii. cohort of the Cornavii at Pons Ælii, built by Elius Hadrianus, now called *Pont Eland*, at which Henry III. and the king of Scots concluded a peace, A. D. 1244, and near it lay the first cohort of Tungri at *Borwick*, called in the Notitia Borcovicvs. From *Portgate* the wall runs on to *Waltowne*, which, from the correspondence of the name, and the distance of 12 miles from the eastern ocean, we believe to be the same with the royal villa called by Bede[u] Ad murvm, where Segbert, king of the East Saxons, was baptized by Paulinus[x]. Near this is an old fort called *Winchester*, which I incline to suppose Vindolana, which the Notitia informs us was formerly a frontier station of Gauls. And next to this *Rouchester*, where we saw plain foundations of a square fort contiguous to the wall. Near it is *Headon*, which was part of the barony of Hugh de Bolebec, who derived his descent by the mother from the most famous barons *Montfichet*, and left only daughters married to Ralph lord *Greistocke*, J. *Lovell*, *Huntercomb*, and *Corbett*.

Pont Eland. *Borwick.* Borcovicvs. *Waltown.* *Winchester.* Vindolana. *Rouchester.* *Headon.* Barony of *Bolebec.*

Newcastle. Where the wall and the Tine almost meet stands *Newcastle*, the chief town in these parts, famous for its harbour formed by the Tine, which is deep enough to receive very large ships, and shelters them so well that they are not exposed to wind or shoals. The town stands on a very unequal declivity on the north side of the river, over which is a most beautiful bridge, on the left of which, as you enter, stands the castle. On a steep hill to the right are the market place, and the best-built part of the town, from whence you have a troublesome ascent to the higher part, which is much larger. It has four churches, is defended by stout walls, with seven gates, and a number of towers. Its antient state is by no means clear. I should readily take it for Gabrosentvm, its suburb *Gateshead*, a British name derived from Goats, expressing this as was before observed. The Notitia also places Gabrosentum and the second cohort of Thracians stationed therein *ad lineam valli*. That the rampart and wall ran through this town is most certain, and at *Pandon* gate remains, as is supposed, one of the turrets of that wall; certain it is that it differs from the rest in shape and style, and bears the marks of great antiquity; and the name of *Monk Chester* convinces me it was the station of a garrison. For it was so called from the monks in the beginning of the Norman government; and soon after took the name of *Newcastle* from the New Castle built here by Robert son of William the Norman; and gradually increased very considerably by its trade with the German ports, and by exporting all over the kingdom coals wherewith the country abounds. In the reign of Edward I. one of its richest inhabitants being carried off by the Scots out of the heart of the town, and ransoming himself with a great sum of money, took the earliest opportunity to fortify the town. The rest of the townspeople, animated by his example, finished the work, and erected strong walls on all sides. From this time the inhabitants lived in perfect security, in defiance of the threats of the enemies and marauders that swarm in the neighbourhood, and carried on such a trade, that, by its extensive commerce and wealth, it has arrived at a flourishing state, on which account[y] Henry VI. made it *a county corporate* by itself. It is situate in longitude 21° 30″ and in latitude 54° 57′

Gateshead. *Pandon* gate.

Of its suburb *Gateshead* joined to it by the bridge, and belonging to the bishopric of Durham, we have spoken above. This town is celebrated by Johnston in his British cities in the following lines for its situation and plenty of pit coal, of which there is great consumption, and to which the greatest part of England and Flanders is indebted for their bright fires:

NEWCASTLE.

Rupe sedens celsa, rerum aut miracula spectat
Naturæ, aut solus distrahit illa aliis.
Sedibus æthereis quid frustra quæritis ignem,
Hunc alit, hunc terra suscitat ista sinu.
Non illum torvo terras qui turbine terret;
Sed qui animam terris, detque animos animis.
Eliquat hic ferrum, æs, hic aurum ductile fundat.
Quos non auri illex conciet umbra animos?
Quin, aiunt, auro permutat bruta metalla;
Alchimus hunc igitur prædicat esse Deum.
Si Deus est, ceu, tu dictas, divine magister,
Hæc quot alit? Quot alit Scotia nostra Deos?

NEWCASTLE.

Plac'd on a lofty rock, it thence surveys
Dame Nature's wonders, or with art conveys
Their use to others. Wherefore call we down
Ætherial fire? she has it of her own,
Call'd from earth's inmost womb, not to be hurl'd
In dreadful blaze, the terror of the world,
But genial warmth invigorating earth,
And to the cheerful spirit giving birth.
This fuses iron and brass and liquid gold:
What raises not this shadow uncontroul'd?
And coarser metal into gold transform'd
The Chymist boasts it by the Gods inform'd.
If then such knowledge came from Heaven to men,
Or God-like powers these clods of earth contain,
How many Gods this antient town must boast?
How many Gods still honour Scotland's coast?

Not to mention *Gosseford*, formerly the barony of Richard *Sur-Teis*, who flourished in great repute under Henry I. scarce three miles hence is a little village called *Walls end*. The import of this name proves that it was the station of the second cohort of Thracians called in the Notitia Vindobala, in Antoninus Vindomora, the one implying *Finis Valli*, the end of the Vallum, the other *Finis Muri*, the end of the Wall, in the provincial language of the Britans, who antiently called a wall *Mur*, and a rampart *Gual*[z].

Gosseford. Barons *Sur Teis.* *Walls end.*

Nor is it to be supposed the rampart or wall was continued further, there being no traces of it further, and the Tine almost arrived at the ocean serving with its deep bed as the strongest wall. Some, however, will have the rampart, not the wall, reach to the very mouth of this river, now called *Tinmouth*, and that it was called *Pen-ball-crag*, or the *Head of the rampart on a rock*, which I shall not dispute. But I shall presume to assert that this in the Roman times was Tvnnocellvm, that word meaning the *Promontory of Tunna*, or *Tine*, where the first cohort Elia Classica (by the name probably established by Elius Hadrianus) was quartered for the defence of the shipping. For the Romans had in the rivers on the borders ships called *Luforiæ*, both to check the invasions of their neighbours, and to make invasions in their turn, as appears from the Theodosian code

Tinmouth. Tvnnocellvm. Naves Luforiæ.

[u] H. E. III. 21. Wallis, 156. [x] *Finanus*, who at the same time baptized Peada, king of Mercia, with all his court.
[y] King Richard II. granted that a sword should be carried before the mayor, and king Henry VI. &c. H.
[z] *Bal*, *Val*, and *Gual*. Ib.

Tit.

Tit. De *luſoriis Danubii*. Under the Saxon Heptarchy it was called Tunnaceaſtep, not from abbot *Tunna* as Bede[b] ſays, but from the river, and it had a ſmall monaſtery frequently plundered by the Danes. It is at preſent called *Tinmouth* caſtle, and boaſts a noble and ſtrong caſtle, which, as an antient writer[c] expreſſes it, "on the eaſt and north ſide is inacceſſible on a rock over the ocean, but on the other ſide is eaſily defended by favour of the higher ground." For this reaſon Robert *Mowbray*, earl of Northumberland, choſe it for the ſeat of war when he rebelled againſt king William Rufus. But affairs, as is generally the caſe, took a turn unfavourable to this rebel, who being immediately cloſely beſieged, retired to the adjoining monaſtery, which was a ſanctuary, but being dragged from thence ſuffered though late the puniſhment due to his treaſon in the horror of a long impriſonment.

Seton. *Seghill.* SEGEDVNVM. * 4th.

I am now to follow the courſe of the ſhore. Behind the promontory on which ſtands Tunnocelum next to *Seton*, which under Henry III. was part of the barony of *De-la-vall*, one ſees *Seghill*, antiently SEGEDVNVM, the ſtation of the 3d* cohort of the Lergi on the wall; and certain it is that *Segedunum* in Britiſh means the ſame as *Seghill* in Engliſh. Hence the ſhore after a few miles makes way for the river *Blithe*, which after waſhing *Belſey*, once a caſtle of the *Midletons*, and *Ogle*, of the barons *Ogle*, empties itſelf here, together with the *Pont*, into the ſea. Theſe families have had the title of baron ever ſince the beginning of Edward IV's reign, being enriched by intermarrying with the heireſſes of *Berthram de Botball*, Alan *Heton* and Alexander *Kirkby*. The male line of theſe barons failed lately in Cuthbert the 7th baron, who left two daughters; Joan married to Edward *Talbot* younger ſon of George earl of Shrewſbury, and Catharine to ſir Charles *Cavendiſh*.

Blithe r. *Belſey.* *Ogle.* *Pont r.* Barons *Ogle.*

Wentſbeck r. Barony of *Mitford.* *Rutarii* or *Ruptarii.*

A little higher up the river *Wentſbeck* falls into the ocean, after paſſing by *Mitford*, which was burnt by king John and his *Roitiers*, when they grievouſly harraſſed theſe parts. *Roitier* was a name given in that age to thoſe foreign marauding troops, brought over to the king's aſſiſtance by Fulcaſius de *Brent* * and Walter *Buc*. Brent was a ſavage fellow, afterwards driven out of the kingdom. But Buc being a ſoberer man, and faithfully ſerving the king, obtained of him in reward of his ſervices lands in York and Northampton ſhires, and his poſterity flouriſhed there till John Buc attainted under Henry VII. whoſe great grandſon is ſir George Buc, a very polite ſcholar and maſter of the king's revels, who (that I may acknowledge my obligation to my friends) made many curious hiſtorical obſervations and candidly communicated them to me. This was once the barony of William *Berthram*, whoſe poſterity ſoon ended in Roger his grandſon, and his three heireſſes were married to *Norman Darcy*, T. *Penbury*, and William de *Elmeley*.

Morpeth.

From hence the *Wentſbecke* glides through *Morpit*, a famous little town. The town ſtands on the north ſide of the river, on the ſouth the church, and a caſtle on a ſhady hill, which together with the town came from Roger de *Merlay*, whoſe barony it was, to the lords of *Greiſtock*, and thence to the barons *Dacre* of *Gilleſland*. I have no particulars from antient hiſtory relative to this place, except that A. D. 1215 it was burnt by its own inhabitants out of hatred to king John. From hence Wentſbeck runs by *Botball* caſtle, formerly the barony of Richard *Berthram*, from whoſe deſcendants it came to the barons *Ogle*. On the bank of this river I have long ſuppoſed, whether truely or by mere conjecture I know not, formerly ſtood GLANOVENTA, which had a Roman garriſon of the firſt cohort of the Morini to defend the borders. The ſituation ſuggeſts this opinion, in which the name of the river and the place itſelf confirm me. For it ſtands *ad lineam valli*, on the line of the rampart or wall, where the Notitia puts it. The river is called *Wentſbecke*, and *Glanoventa* ſignifies in Britiſh the *ſhore* or *bank* of the *Wenta*, whence a town on the coaſt of France called *Glanon*, mentioned by Mela[d], ſeems to have had its name.

Botball c. GLANOVENTA.

Witherington Not far from hence (to paſs by ſmall towers of leſs renown), near the ſhore one ſees *Witherington* or *Woderington*, called by the Saxons Wiðrinzton, an antient caſtle, which gave name to the noble and knightly family of *Witherington*, whoſe valour often diſplayed itſelf in the Scotiſh wars. After this falls into the ſea the river *Coqued* or *Coquet*, which riſing among the rough hills of *Cheviot*, has not far from its ſource *Billeſdun*, whence the famous family of the *Selbies*, and lower to the ſouth *Harbottle*, Saxon Þeŋbottle, q. d. *the ſtation*[e] *of the army*, whence came the family of *Harbottle* famous in the laſt age. It had formerly a caſtle deſtroyed by the Scots A. D. 1314. Contiguous to this is *Halyſton* or the *Holy ſtone*, where Paulinus is reported to have baptized many thouſand perſons in the early ſtate of the Engliſh church. At the mouth of the Coqued ſtands *Warkworth*, a handſome caſtle of the *Percies*, defending the coaſt, where is a chapel hewn in a ſurprizing manner out of the rock without beams or timbers. King Edward III.† gave this caſtle to Henry *Percy* with the manor of *Rochbury*[f]. It was before the barony of Roger Fitz Richmond, by gift of Henry II. king of England, who alſo gave *Clavering* in Eſſex to his ſon, on which account by order of king Edward I. they aſſumed the name of *Clavering*, quitting the antient cuſtom of taking names from the Chriſtian name of the father: for before this they were called after their father's name Robert *Fitz** *Roger*, Roger *Fitz John*, &c. Part of this eſtate fell by *fine* and covenant to the *Nevilles*, afterwards earls of Weſtmoreland, part by marriage with a daughter Eva to Thomas *Ufford*, from whoſe poſterity it came by inheritance to the *Fienes* barons *Dacres*. From the younger ſons deſcended the barons de *Evers*, the *Evers* of *Axholme*, the *Claverings* of *Kalaly* in this county, and others. *Morwic* alſo adjoins to this, which boaſts lords of its own, whoſe male line became extinct about the year 1258. The eſtate came by daughters to the *Lumleys*, *St. Maurs*, *Bulmers*, and *Roſcells*.

Billeſdun. *Harbottle.* *Halyſtone.* *Warkworth.* *Clavering.* * Son. *Morwic.*

ALAVN r. *Alne r.* *Twifford.* *Eſlington.*

The ſhore afterwards opens for the river ALAVN, which ſtill retaining the name it had in Ptolemy's time is called by contraction *Alne*, on whoſe bank beſides *Twifford*, q. d. *Two Fords*, where was held a ſynod under king Egfrid[g]; and *Eſlington* the ſeat of

* or de *Breaut.*

† Rot. Parl. 5 E. III.

[b] IV. 22. [c] [d] Plin. N. H. III. 4.

[e] bozl, *domus*, *domicilium*, *palatium*, Lye. Several places in this county have the ſame termination as *Lilbottle*, *Sharbottle*, &c.

[f] *Rothbury.* [g] Bede, IV. 28.

the *Collingwoods*, diſtinguiſhed for their military atchievements, we ſee alſo *Aln-wick*, Saxon Ealn-pic, commonly called *Anwick*, a town renowned for the victory gained by the Engliſh, whereby the valour of our anceſtors put William king of Scotland priſoner into the hands of Henry II. It is defended by a noble caſtle, which Malcolm III. king of Scotland, having beſieged, and ſo cloſely preſſed, that it was upon the point of ſurrendering, was ſlain there by a ſoldier who coming out to deliver the keys to him rode at him with a lance in arreſt, at the end of which they hung. At the ſame time his ſon Edward eager to avenge his father's death, ruſhing unguardedly upon the enemy, received a mortal wound, of which he ſoon after died. This was once the barony of the *Veſcies*, given by Henry II. to Euſtace ſon of John, father of William *Veſci*, by the ſervice of twelve knights fees. John Veſcy returning from the holy war firſt brought the Carmelite monks with him into England, and built them a convent here in the deſart of *Holne*, not unlike mount Carmel in Syria. William, the laſt of the Veſcies, leaving this caſtle to Anthony Bec, biſhop of Durham [h], in truſt for his baſtard and only ſon, the biſhop diſhoneſtly retained the eſtate, and ſold it for a ſum of ready money to William *Percy*, from which time it has belonged to the Percies.

Alnwick. 1174.

1097.

The ſhore hence wedging in in ſeveral angles proceeds by *Dunſtanburgh*, a caſtle belonging to the dutchy of Lancaſter, which ſome [i] falſely ſuſpected to be *Bebba*, which ſtands higher up, and inſtead of Bebbanburg is now called *Bamborrow*. Our countryman Bede [k] deſcribing the beſieging and burning of this caſtle by Penda the Mercian, ſays it had its name from Queen Bebba. But Matthew of Weſtminſter [l] tells us, that Ida firſt king of Northumberland, built it, fortifying it firſt with wooden paliſadoes, and afterwards with a wall. But take the following deſcription of it from Roger Hoveden [m]: "Bebba," ſays he, "is a ſtrong city, not very large, "but including about two or three acres, having "one entrance hollowed out and raiſed with ſteps "in a ſurprizing manner, and on the top of the hill "a beautiful church, and to the weſt at the top a "fountain adorned with extraordinary workmanſhip, "ſweet to the taſte and clear to the eye." At this time it is rather a caſtle than a city, though large enough to paſs for a city. Nor was it accounted any other than a caſtle when king William Rufus erected overagainſt it a tower called *Malvoiſin*, to blockade Mowbray, who was in rebellion againſt him, and had concealed himſelf there, but afterwards privately withdrew himſelf [n]. It loſt the greateſt part of its beauty long after in the civil war, when *Breſſe* a Norman warrior, who ſided with the houſe of Lancaſter, cruelly defaced it. From that time it has ſuffered from time and winds, which throw up incredible quantities of ſand from the ſea upon its walls through the windows which are open. Contiguous to this is *Emildon*, formerly the barony of John *Le Viſcont*, but Rametta, heireſs of the family, ſold their eſtates to Simon de *Montfort* earl of Leiceſter. In this place was born John *Duns*, ſurnamed *Scotus*, becauſe of his Scotch deſcent, who was educated in Merton college, Oxford, and became uncommonly learned in logic and the abſtruſe Divinity of that age, but by his doubts obſcured the credibility of the ſcriptures, and, with his deep and admirable refinement, though in an obſcure, uncultivated ſtyle, wrote ſo many things as to acquire the name of the *Subtle Doctor*, and formed a new ſect called from him *Scotiſh*. But he came to a miſerable end; for being ſeized with an apoplexy, and too haſtily buried on a ſuppoſition that he was dead, recovering himſelf, and Nature too late overcoming the diſorder, after many fruitleſs miſerable cries for aſſiſtance, and beating himſelf a long while againſt the ſtone tomb, he at laſt daſhed his brains out and expired. Whence an Italian poet made theſe lines on him:

Dunſtanburgh.

Bamborough.

Tower of *Malvoiſin.*

Emildon. Viſcont.

Duns Scotus the Subtle Doctor, flouriſhed 1300. Paul. Jov. in Elogiis Doct.

Quæcunque humani fuerant juriſque ſacrati
In dubium veniunt cuncta vocante Scoto.
Quid? quod & in dubium illius ſit vita vocata
Morte illum ſimili ludificante ſtropha,
Quum non ante virum vita jugularit adempta
Quam vivus tumulo conditus ille foret.

All human principles and all divine,
With all things elſe Duns Scotus call'd in doubt;
What wonder then if death ſo drew the line,
That whether life was gone was not found out?
Nor death the Doctor would of life deprive,
'Till he was clos'd up in the tomb alive.

That he was born in England I learn from ſome MS. pieces of his in Merton college library, and on their authority I aſſert it. They end thus: "Explicit "lectura ſubtilis in univerſitate Pariſienſi doctoris "Joannis Duns, nati in quadam villula parochiæ de "Emildon vocata Dunſton in comitatu Northumbriæ, "pertinente domui ſcholarium de Merton hall in "Oxonia." i. e. "Here endeth the lecture of the "Subtle Doctor in the univerſity of Paris, John "Duns, born in a little town in the pariſh of Emildon, called Dunſton, in the county of Northumberland, belonging to the houſe of ſcholars of "Merton hall in Oxford."

Nothing elſe remarkable occurs on this coaſt except *Holy Iſland*, of which in its place, till we come to the mouth of the river *Twede*, which, for a long way, divides England from Scotland, and is called the Eaſt march, whence our poet Necham [o];

Holy Iſland.

Anglos a Pictis ſejungit limite certo
Flumen quod Twedam priſtina lingua vocat.

A certain bound'ry is the river fixt
Call'd Twede, between the Engliſh and the Picts.

This river riſes with a copious ſtream out of the Scottiſh mountains, and, for a long time, meanders among the horſemen and marauders on the borders, to give no harſher name to a ſet of men, whoſe only property is, as one ſays, in their ſwords. When it approaches the village of *Carr*, increaſed by many ſtreams, it begins to divide the two kingdoms; and after waſhing *Werk*, a caſtle formerly of the *Roſſes*, but now of the *Greys*, who have long figured in the field, againſt which caſtle the Scots have frequently bent their fury, it receives an addition from the river *Till*. This laſt river has two names. At its ſource, which is in the heart of this county, it is called *Bramiſh*, and on it ſtands *Bramton*, a little obſcure village, and of ſcarce any note, whence it proceeds north by *Bengley*, which with *Brampton* itſelf, *Bromdum*, *Rodam*,

Carr. *Werk.* *Till* r. *Bramiſh.* *Bramton.* *Bengley.* *Bromdum.* *Rodam.*

[h] Hiſt. Dunelm.
[i] Pol. Verg. IV. p. 80.
[k] III. 6. 12. 16.
[l] P. 193. ſub an. 547. Sax. Chron. p. 19.
[m] P. 231. b.
[n] Byron Engliſc Yrel Nehhebuh. Sax. Chron. 202.
[o] Inſinuating that the hither part of Scotland was called *Picts land.*

which

Edelingham. which gives name to a famous family in these parts, *Edelingham*, &c. was the barony of Patrick earl of *Dunbar* t. Henry III. who also was, as expressed in the book of *Inquisitions* among the royal records, *Inborow* and *Outborow* between England and Scotland; that is, if I understand it rightly, obliged to secure and protect the communication to and fro between the two kingdoms. For the old English call entrance and a porch in their language Inbopou. Higher up on the right stands *Chevelingham*, then called *Chillingham*, which as well as *Horton*, not far distant, have both been castles of the *Greys* ever since the two families of that name were united by marriage.

Inborow and Outborow what?

Chillingham. Horton.

Wollover. Near these lies the barony of *Wollover*, which king Henry I. gave to Robert de *Muschamp*[p], who bore on his shield Az. 3 butterflies Arg. of whose descendants Robert was accounted in the reign of Henry III. the most potent baron in these northern parts. But the estate was presently parcelled out among females, one of whom married the earl of *Stratherne* in Scotland, another William de *Huntercombe*, a 3d Odonell de *Ford*. The river *Glen* next adds its waters from the west to those of the Till, and gives name to *Glendal*, a valley through which it runs. Of this rivulet Bede[q] gives this account: "Paulinus coming with the king and queen to the royal manor "called *Ad-Gebrin*, (now Yeverin), stayed there 36 "days with them employed in the duties of catechizing and baptizing. In all this time he did "nothing from morning to night but instruct the "people who flocked to him from all the villages "and places in the doctrine of Christ and Salvation; and, after they were instructed, baptizing "them in the neighbouring river Glen. This palace was deserted by succeeding princes, and another built in its stead in a place called *Melmin*, "but now *Melfeld*[r]."

Arms of *Muschamp.*

Glen r. Glendal.

Yeverin.

Melfeld.

Here, near *Brum-ridge* at *Brumeford*, king Athelstan in a pitched battle with Anlaf the Dane, Constantine king of Scotland, and Eugenius petty prince of Cumberland, came off so successful, that this battle was celebrated in all the pomp of language and poetry by the historians and poets of that age[s]. Here *Bramish* takes the name of Till, and first visits *Ford*, once a castle of the warlike family of *Heron*, now of the *Carrs*; then *Etall*, where lived the *Manours* or *de Maneriis*, formerly renowned for their knightly rank, and whose posterity are now most noble earls of Rutland. Many castles in this tract I purposely omit: for it would be endless to enumerate them all, it being certain there were in Henry II's time 1115 castles in England.

Battle of *Brumford.*

Ford. Etall.

1115 Castles in *England.*

Overagainst *Ford* to the west rises a very high hill called *Floddon*[t], remarkable for the death of James IV. king of Scotland, and the slaughter of his army, which while Henry VIII. was besieging Tournay in France, invaded England with great courage and greater confidence, for they had parcelled out our towns among them before-hand. But Thomas Howard earl of Surrey with his army gave them a warm reception here, and both sides fought furiously till night interposed, leaving it uncertain which had the victory. The next day discovered both the victor and the vanquished, and the king of Scotland himself was covered with wounds among the thickest heaps of slain. From this event the Howards gained an addition to their arms[u].

Battle of *Fluddon* 1513.

Twede, now encreased by the Till, runs down with a fuller stream by *Norham*, or *Northam*, antiently a town of the bishops of Durham. It was built by bishop Egfrid, and his successor Ranulph erected a castle on the top of a steep rock, and fortified it with a ditch. On the outer wall, which is of great compass, were many little towers in the angle next the river; within is another circular wall much stronger, in the centre whereof rises a loftier tower: but the established peace of our age long suffered this castle, though on the border, to run to decay. Below it in a plain to the west lies the town, having a church in which is buried Ceolwulph, king of Northumberland, to whom Venerable Bede addressed his books of the Ecclesiastical History of England. This prince afterwards "renouncing the world, became "a monk in the church of Lindisfarn in the service of "the kingdom of Heaven, and his body was afterwards conveyed to the church of Northam[x]." When the Danes ravaged *Holy Island*, where St. Cuthbert so much celebrated by Bede sat as bishop, and was buried, and certain persons, by a religious thievery, endeavoured to remove his body, the winds setting against them, "obliged them to leave the holy body, "with due reverence at Ubbanford *, and we are not "certain whether the see was not removed thither, "near the river Twede, where it lay many years, "till the accession of king Ethelred[y]." These and other particulars (for I must not conceal my obligations), I owe to George Carleton, a native of this place, and son of its warden, for whom his great proficiency in divinity, of which he is a professor, and in the polite arts, gives me a high esteem, which he returns with equal esteem, of which I should be unworthy if I did not acknowledge it. Below Norham, at *Killey*, a small village in the neighbourhood, in the age preceding the last, were found, as I am informed by some very old men, the ornaments of a belt, and the hilt of a sword of solid gold, which were presented to T. *Ruthall*, bishop of Durham.

Norham. Ubbanford.

K. Ceolwulph.

Killey.

A sword hilt of gold.

A little lower we see the mouth of the Twede, on the further side of which stands the last and best fortified town in all Britain, *Berwick*. Some derive its name from an imaginary duke Berengarius. Leland[z], from *Aber*, which signifies in Britain a mouth, *Aberwic* meaning the town at the mouth. But whoever knows the meaning of *Berwic* † in the charters of our kings, wherein nothing is more common than "I give the towns of Cumberland and Durham with "their *berwics*," will find the obvious etymology of this name. I cannot guess what it means, unless a village annexed as an appendage to some more considerable place. For, in the grants of Edward the Confessor, *Totthill* is called *berwicus* to Westminster and *Wandlesworth* to Patricsey, and innumerable other such instances. But to what purpose all this may some object. To little enough indeed if it should appear, as some will have it, that the Saxons antiently called it Beopnica-ƿic, q. d. a town of the Bernicians, by which name it is sufficiently known and already observed these countries were distinguished. But from whencesoever it has its name, it runs a great way out

Berwick.

* Misprinted in the Edition *Bulbeford* and *Bubedford*.

† Ingulphus explains *Berwicum* a manor.

[p] Inward, Ingard. See Archiafield, Domesd. MS. n. Gale. [q] Math. Paris, p. [r] II. c. 14.

[s] In barbarous Latin. Holland. It might have been in heathen Greek for anything he knew. The whole ὦψος is only in good English. See the Saxon Chronicle in the year 938. Gibson. See Huntingdon, Malmesbury, and Ingulphus. See also the Saxon Chron. p. 112.

[t] Near Brampton. H. [u] As I have formerly specified. H. [x] Rog. Hoveden, I. p. 231.

[y] W. Malmsb. de Gest. Pont. 157.

to ſea, ſo as to be almoſt ſurrounded by it and the Twede; and lying between two moſt potent kingdoms, as Pliny [a] relates of Palmyra in Syria, it was always the firſt object of each on the breaking out of war, ſo that from the time that Edward I. firſt wreſted it from the Scots it was often re-taken by them, and recovered by the Engliſh. With the reader's leave, we ſhall here give a brief hiſtory of it. I find no older account of this town of Berwic than that William king of Scotland being taken priſoner by the Engliſh in battle, ſurrendered it to our
1171. Henry II. for his ranſom, on condition that it ſhould for ever belong to England, unleſs he paid the price of his releaſe on a certain day, and Henry, as appears from the Polychronicon of Durham, immediately fortified it with a caſtle. But, on payment of the money, Richard I. reſtored it to the Scots. Afterwards king John, as we read in the Hiſtory of Mailros [b], "took both the town and caſtle of Ber-"wick, when he burnt Werk, Roxburgh, Mitford, "and Morpeth, and laid waſte all Northumberland "with his Rutars, becauſe the Northumbrian barons "had done homage to Alexander king of Scots at "Feltun." Many years after, when Balliol king of Scotland broke his oath, Edward I. reduced Berwick A. D. 1297, but ſoon after the fortune of war favouring the Scots, they finding it abandoned recovered it, and preſently after our people retook it upon terms. Afterwards in that diſordered reign of Edward II. Peter Spalding ſurrendered it to Robert Brus, king of Scotland, who vigorouſly attacked us, and our people in vain beſieged it till our Hector Edward III. 1333, boldly aſſaulting it, happily made himſelf maſter of it. In the reign of Richard II. ſome marauders ſurprized the caſtle, but Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, retook it within nine days. Scarce ſeven years after the Scots again took it, not by force but money, for which the ſaid Henry Percy, who was governor of the place, was charged with high treaſon, but he again overcame the honour and courage of the Scots by money, and ſoon recovered it. A long while after, when England was miſerably involved in a civil war, Henry VI. taking ſhelter in Scotland, gave it up to the Scots to purchaſe their protection. But 22 years after, Thomas Stanley, with great loſs of men, reduced it for Edward IV. From that time the kings of England have continually added works to it, particularly queen Elizabeth, who lately, to the terror of the enemy, and ſecurity of the townſpeople, contracted the circuit of its walls, drawing within the old ones a very high wall, well built of ſtrong ſtone, ſurrounded by a deep ditch, a regular rampart, redoubts, counterſcarps, and covered ways, ſo that the form and ſtrength of the fortifications is ſufficient to diſcourage all hopes of carrying it by aſſault, not to mention the bravery of the garriſon, and the ſtores in the place, which exceed belief. The governor of this town, (to obſerve this *en paſſant*), was always one of the moſt able and tried of the Engliſh nobility, who is at the ſame time warden of the eaſt border towards Scotland. It ſtands in longitude 21° 43″ latitude 55° 48″ whence, by this poſition, its longeſt day is 17 hours 22 minutes, and the night only ſix hours 38 minutes, ſo that Servius Honoratus [c] rightly ſays, *Britain* rich in day-light. "Britain, rich in day-light, ſcarce allows any time "for night," nor is it to be wondered at that the ſoldiers here play at dice all night without candles, if you conſider the twilight, and that Juvenal [d] ſhould ſay, *minima contentos nocte Britannos*, the Britans were content with very little night.

For a concluſion about Berwick take theſe lines of J. Johnſton:

Scotorum extremo ſub limite meta furoris
Saxonidum: gentis par utriuſque labor:
Mille vices rerum, quæ mille eſt paſſa ruinas;
Mirum! qui potuit tot ſupereſſe malis.
Quin ſupereſt, quin extremis exhauſta ruinis
Funere ſic crevit firmior uſque ſuo,
Oppida ut exæquet jam munitiſſima. Civis
Militis & cenſum & munia Martis obit.
Poſtquam ſervitio duriſque eſt functa periclis
Effert lætitiæ ſigna ſerena ſuæ.
Et nunc antiquo felix ſe jactat honore
Cum reddit domino debita jura ſuo:
Cujus ab auſpiciis unita Britannia tandem
Excelſum tollit libera in aſtra caput.

On Scotland's utmoſt boundary oppos'd
The Saxon arms, by either nation rais'd
To varied ruin varied turns expos'd:
How ſtands ſhe by ſuch ruin uneffaced!
She ſtands ſuperior to her worſt of woes,
And from her grave upriſes ſtronger ſtill;
Equal to ſtrongeſt towns her bulwark ſhows;
Her ſons each taſk of mighty Mars fulfil,
By bondage and by hardeſt hazards tried:
She calm the banners of her joy diſplays,
And happy now may boaſt her antient pride,
While to her lord ſhe due allegiance pays.
Her lord, whoſe ſway united Britain fears,
While to the clouds her head ſhe freely rears.

It may not be amiſs to ſubjoin here the account formerly given of the borderers who live round about this place in his life, written by himſelf, and publiſhed under another's name, by Æneas Sylvius, afterwards pope Pius II. who lived in Scotland a private legate about 1448, as they are not at all altered. The Commentaries of Pius II. publiſhed under the name of John Gebellin.

Manners of the borderers. "There is a river *, which, ſpreading itſelf "from a high mountain, parts the two kingdoms. "Æneas having croſſed this in a boat, and arriving "about ſunſet at a large village, went to the houſe "of a peaſant, and there ſupped with the prieſt "of the place and his hoſt. The table was plenti-"fully ſpread with large quantities of pulſe, poultry, "and geeſe, but neither wine nor bread was to be "found there, and all the people of the town, both "men and women, flocked about him as to ſome new "ſight, and, as we gaze at negroes or Indians, ſo did "they ſtare at Æneas, aſking the prieſt where he "came from, what he came about, and whether he "was a Chriſtian. Æneas, underſtanding the dif-"ficulties he muſt expect on this journey, had taken "care to provide himſelf at a certain monaſtery with "ſome loaves, and a meaſure of red wine, at ſight "of which they were ſeized with greater aſtoniſh-"ment, having never ſeen wine or white bread. "Women with child came up to the table with their "huſbands, and, after handling the bread and ſmell-"ing at the wine, begged ſome of each, ſo that it "was impoſſible to avoid diſtributing the whole "among them. The ſupper laſting till the 2d hour "of the night, the prieſt and hoſt, with all the men "and children, made the beſt of their way off, and "left Æneas. They ſaid they were going to a tower "a great

* The Twede.

[a] N. H. V. 25. [b] P. 190. Edit. Gale. [c] [d] Sat. II. 161.

"a great way off for fear of the Scots, who, when "the tide was out, would come over the river and "plunder; nor could they, with all his intreaties, "by any means be prevailed on to take Æneas with "them, nor any of the women, though many of "them were young and handſome; for they think "them in no danger from an enemy, not conſidering "violence offered to women as any harm. Æneas, "therefore, remained alone for them with two ſer- "vants, and a guide, and 100 women, who made "a circle round the fire, and ſat the reſt of the "night without ſleeping, dreſſing hemp and chat- "ting with the interpreter. Night was now far "advanced when a great noiſe was heard by the "barking of the dogs, and ſcreaming of the geeſe, "all the women made the beſt of their way off, "the guide getting away with the reſt, and there was "as much confuſion as if the enemy was at hand. "Æneas thought it more prudent to wait the event in "his bed-room (which happened to be a ſtable), "apprehending if he went out he might miſtake his "way, and be robbed by the firſt he met. And ſoon "after the women came back with the interpreter "and reported there was no danger; for it was a "party of friends and not of enemies that were "come."

Sevenburgers. Fifburgings.

In this country were certain clans called *Seoven burghers*[c] and *Fifburgings*, of whom we have ſuch obſcure accounts that it is beyond my ſkill to fix their ſituation. Nor can I determine whether they were Danes or Engliſh. But Florence of Worceſter[f] publiſhed by lord William Howard, writes, that when a parliament was held at Oxford, "the more worthy "and powerful miniſters of the Seovenburghers "Sigeferth and Morcar" were privately taken off by Edric Streon, that Edmund Clito * againſt his father's conſent married Alfritha wife of Sigefrith, and going to "the Fifburgings ſeized upon Sigefrith's "land, and ſubdued that people." But let others diſcuſs this point.

1013. Sax. Chron. 146. Degnar.

Kings, dukes, and earls of *Northumberland.*

This province being reduced under the dominion of the Saxons by Oſca, brother of Hengiſt, and his ſon Jebuſa, had at firſt its own dukes ſubject to the kings of Kent. Afterwards upon the eſtabliſhment of the kingdom of the Bernicians, whom the Britans call *Guir a Brinaich*[g], or mountaineers, which reached from the Tees to the frith of Edinburgh, this was the beſt part of it, and ſubject to the king of Northumberland, upon the end of whoſe government all beyond the Twede became ſubject to the Scots. But Egbert, king of the Eaſt Saxons, added this country by a voluntary ceſſion to his own dominions[h]. Alfred afterwards yielded it to the Danes, whom Athelſtan, a few years after, drove out. The people, however, made Eilric the Dane king, who was preſently driven out by king Ealdred. From that time the name of king ceaſed in this province, and thoſe who governed it were called earls. Of theſe our hiſtorians give the following ſeries: Oſulf, Oſlac, Edulph, Waltheof the elder, Uchtred, Adulph, Alred, Siward, Toſti, Edwin, Morcar, Oſculph, Siward that brave man, who, as he had lived in arms, would die in his armour. "But his earldom of York was given to Toſti "brother of earl Harold, and thoſe of Northampton "and Huntingdon, with the reſt of his lands, to the "famous earl Waltheof, his ſon and heir †." I have inſerted theſe words of Ingulphus becauſe ſome will not allow him to have been earl of Huntingdon. I ſhall now ſubjoin what I have read to this purpoſe in an antient parchment MS. in the library of John Stowe, that honeſt citizen and diligent antiquary of London. Copſi being made earl of Northumberland by grant of William the Conqueror drove out Oſculph, by whom, however, he was ſlain a few days after. Oſculph was afterwards ſtabbed by a robber with a ſpear, and died of the wound. Goſpatric then bought the earldom of the Conqueror, who preſently after turned him out, and appointed Waltheof, ſon of Siward, for his ſucceſſor. He being beheaded was ſucceeded by Walcher biſhop of Durham, who, as well as Robert *Comin*, his ſucceſſor, was ſlain in an inſurrection. Robert *Mowbray* afterwards obtained the ſame title, which he preſently loſt by his baſe treachery[i]. Then king Stephen, as we read in the Polychronicon of Durham, created Henry, ſon of David, king of Scots, earl of Northumberland, whoſe ſon William, after his acceſſion to the crown of Scotland, wrote himſelf William de Warren earl of Northumberland, his mother being of the family of the earls Warren, as appears by the regiſter of *Brinkburn* priory. A few years after this Richard I. ſold this earldom to Hugh *Pudſey*, biſhop of Durham, for life. But when the king was impriſoned by the emperor at his return from the Holy Land, and Hugh contributed only 2000lb. of ſilver towards his ranſom, the king took this ſo unkindly, as thinking this very little in proportion to the immenſe ſums which he underſtood he had collected under pretence of procuring his liberty, that he deprived him of the earldom §.

Bernicians.

At preſent this honour is enjoyed by the *Percy* family, which, deſcending from the earls of Brabant, took the name of *Percy*, with the eſtates of Percy, ever ſince Joſceline, younger ſon of Godfrey duke of Brabant, the true iſſue of Charlemagne, by Gerberga, daughter of Charles, younger brother of Lothaire laſt king of France, of the Carlovingian race, married Agnes, daughter and ſole heireſs of William Percy, which William's great-grandfather William Percy, coming into England with William the Conqueror, received from him the lands in *Tatcaſter*, *Linton*, *Normanby*, and other places. It was agreed between this Agnes and Joſceline that he ſhould take the name of *Percy* and retain his old arms of Brabant, a Lion Az. (which the Brabants afterwards changed) in a field Or.[k] The firſt earl of Northumberland of this family was Henry *Percy* ſon of Mary, daughter of Henry earl of Lancaſter, who, on account of his antient nobility and atchievments in war, was rewarded by Edward III. with large eſtates in Scotland, and received ſuch an increaſe of wealth with his ſecond wife Maud *Lucy*, that though he had no children by her, yet ſhe made him engage to bear the arms of *Lucy*, and Richard II. created him earl of Northumberland. But he made him a baſe return for this favour, deſerting him in his troubles, and opening the way to the crown for Henry IV. who gave him the iſle of *Man*[l], and againſt whom, being ſecretly hurt in his conſcience for the unjuſt depoſition of Richard II. through his means, and piqued at the neglect and impriſonment of his kinſman Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, the undoubted heir to

* i. e. prince of the Fifburgins.

† Ingulph. p. 511. b.

§ Lib. Dunelm.

[c] As in Tranſylvania *Septemcaſtrenſes*. MS. n. Gale.

[f] P. 382. A. D. 1015.

[g] *Brinaich*, *Brechinauc*. See Brecknockſhire. *Brigæ*, *Brigantes*.

[h] As a tributary kingdom.

[i] When he deviſed to deprive king William Rufus of his royal eſtate, and to advance Stephen, earl of Albemarle, a ſon of the Conqueror's ſiſter, thereto. Holland.

[k] See before, p. 170.

[l] He alſo made him Conſtable of England. H.

the crown[m], he broke out into rebellion, firſt privately ſtirring up againſt him his brother Thomas, earl of Worceſter, and his ſpirited ſon Henry, ſurnamed *Hotſpur*, with an army; but both fell in the field at Shrewſbury. Being for this attainted, but ſoon after, by a certain connivance, taken into favour again by the king, who was afraid of him, he had all his goods reſtored, except the Iſle of Man, which the king kept for himſelf. Shortly after, hurrying into new diſturbances, and calling in the Scots to his aſſiſtance, he took up arms againſt the king as an uſurper, and, being ſuddenly met and attacked at *Braham*[n] *moore* by Thomas *Rokeſby*, ſheriff of Yorkſhire, was routed and ſlain in a diſorderly rencontre A. D. 1408. Eleven years after Henry Percy, ſon of his ſon Henry Hotſpur (whoſe mother Elizabeth was daughter to Edmund Mortimer the elder, earl of March by Philippa, daughter of Lionel duke of Clarence), was reſtored to his grandfather's honors by act of parliament under Henry V. and, warmly eſpouſing the intereſts of Henry VI. againſt the Yorkiſts, fell in the battle at St. Albans[o]. His ſon Henry, 3d earl of Northumberland, who married Eleanor, daughter of Richard baron *Poynings*, *Brian*, and *Fitz Payn*, loſt his life in the ſame cauſe at the battle of Towton, A. D. 1461. The houſe of Lancaſter being in a manner ruined, and the name of Percy ſunk with it, king Edward IV. created John Nevill lord Montacute earl of Northumberland; but he ſhortly after ſurrendered up this title to the king, and received that of marquis *Mont Acute*. Afterwards Henry Percy, ſon of Henry juſt mentioned, by favour of Edward IV. obtained his father's title, and in the reign of Henry VII. was killed in an inſurrection[p] of the peaſants againſt the collectors of a tax levied by act of parliament. He was ſucceeded by Henry Percy, 5th earl[q], who, by a daughter and coheireſs of Robert *Spenſer*, and Eleanor, daughter and coheireſs of Edmund de *Beaufort*, lord of Somerſet, had Henry, 6th earl[r], who, having no ſons, and his brother Thomas being put to death for taking up arms againſt king Henry VIII. in the beginning of the Reformation, as if the family was almoſt reduced to nothing, laviſhed away the greateſt part of that fine eſtate in preſents to the king and others. A few years after John *Dudley*, earl of Warwick, took the title of duke of Northumberland[s] when in the minority of Edward VI. the leaders of the ſeveral parties diſpoſed of honours among themſelves to gratify their reſpective parties. This was that duke of Northumberland who ſome time diſturbed the peace of his country like a blaſt, endeavouring to exclude Mary and Elizabeth, daughters of Henry VIII. from the lawful ſucceſſion, and contrived by the intereſt of the lawyers, ever ready to follow thoſe in power, to ſettle the crown on Jane *Grey*, to whom he had married his ſon. For this being convicted of high treaſon, he loſt his head, embracing and publickly profeſſing at the block the Popiſh religion, which, to ſerve his turn, he had long before renounced, or pretended to renounce. On his death queen Mary reſtored in blood Thomas *Percy*, nephew to Henry, 6th earl and ſon of his brother Thomas, creating him firſt baron *Percy*, and ſoon after by a new patent earl of Northumberland "to him and the heirs male "of his body, and in failure thereof, to his brother "Henry and his heirs male." But this Thomas, 7th earl, diſguiſing his treachery againſt his ſovereign and country under the colour of a zeal for reſtoring Popery, loſt his life and honour A. D. 1572[t]. However, by the ſpecial favor of queen Elizabeth, Henry his brother, 8th earl, ſucceeded according to the tenor of queen Mary's patent, and ended his days in priſon A. D. 1585[u], leaving his ſon Henry by Catharine, eldeſt daughter and one of the heireſſes of *Nevill* lord *Latimer*, who ſucceeds him, being 9th earl of Northumberland of this family.

Duke of *Northumberland.*

3 and 4 Philip and Mary.

[m] Grievouſly complaining and charging him [H. VI.] with perjury, that whereas he had ſolemnly ſworn to him and others, that he would not challenge the crown, but only his own inheritance, and that king Richard ſhould be governed during his life by the good advice of the peers of the realm; he on the contrary had by impriſonment and terror of death enforced him to reſign his crown, and uſurped the ſame by the concurrence of his faction, horribly murdering the ſaid king, and defrauding Edward Mortimer, earl of March, of his lawful right to the crown, whom he had ſuffered to languiſh long in priſon under Owen Glendowr, reputing thoſe traytors who with their own money had procured his enlargement. H.

[n] *Bramham.*

[o] 33 Henry VI. buried at St. Alban's. Dugd. Bar. I. 281.

[p] at Cockſedge near Thirſk, buried at Beverley. Ib. 282.

[q] He died 18 Henry VIII. buried at Beverley. Ib. 283.

[r] He died 29 Henry VIII. buried at Hackney. Ib.

[s] By the name of John earl of Warwick, marſhal of England, viſcount Liſle, baron Somery, Baſſet and Ties, lord of Dudley, great maſter and ſteward of the king's houſe. H.

[t] beheaded at York. Ib. 284.

[u] He was found dead in his bed, ſuppoſed to have ſhot himſelf, being impriſoned on ſuſpicion of concurring in a plot to reſcue the queen of Scots. Ib. 284. See Camden's Elizabeth, p. 434, 435. ed. Hearne.

ADDITIONS.

NORTHUMBERLAND is bounded on the eaſt by the German ocean, on the north by the Tweed, on the weſt by Cumberland and Scotland, and on the ſouth by the Tyne and the biſhopric of Durham. Its length between the Tine and Tweed from Newcaſtle to Berwick is 62 miles. Its breadth from Tyne mouth to Temon bridge beyond Glenwelt 47. Under the Heptarchy it was part of the kingdom of Northumbria, which comprehended all the country between the two ſeas north of the Humber to Edenborough frith. It was governed by earls till ſoon after the Conqueſt, when it had a diſtinct ſheriff and was divided into baronies, and thoſe again into the ſix wards of *Tynedale*, *Coquetdale*, *Glendale*, *Bambrough*, *Morpeth*, and *Caſtle ward*[a]. It is in the dioceſe of Durham, contains five deanries, and one archdeaconry, and 460 pariſhes[b]. The number of inhabitants is computed at 100,000. The ſoil is various. On the rivers and ſea-coaſt remarkably fertile: to the north-weſt and ſouth-weſt very mountainous; to the weſt full of heaths, fens, and lakes, ſome of the former abounding with mines of ore and coal, and others cultivated, and the mountains feed large quantities of ſheep[c]. Mr. Hutchinſon ſays, the circumference of the county is 155 miles. It contains 13 market towns, three boroughs, 131,000 acres, 22,741 inhabitants; and ſends eight members to parliament. It is divided into ſeven wards, and has four chief rivers Tyne, Tweed, Alne, and Coquet[d].

Hexamſhire. *Hexamſhire* took its name from the town of Hexham, and was "a liberty of itſelf, ſtretching 10 "miles ſouth-weſt one way[e]." It is a peculiar belonging to the archbiſhop of York[f].

Lamley. "*Lamle* a nunnery on Sowthetyne[f]," founded for Benedictines by king John or Adam de Tindale, valued at £.5. 15*s. per ann.*[g] The lands belong to ſir Lancaſter Allgood, but the ſite is waſhed away by the Tyne[h].

Fetherſtonhaugh. *Fetherſtonhaugh* caſtle, a ſquare tower, was the ſeat of the family of that name, from the time of Edward I. and is now in their repreſentative ſir Harry Fetherſtonhaugh[i]. Belleſter. *Belleſter*, now Little moor caſtle is in the Blenkenſopps[k].

Juſt on the weſt ſide of *Poltroſs* water a *caſtellum* is viſible, and about two furlongs weſt from it Hadrian's and Severus's walls are within a chain of each other, and continue ſo almoſt all the way till they croſs Irthing water near Burdoſwald. On the weſt ſide of the rivulet called Poltroſs and near Mumps hall Severus's ditch appears large and diſtinct about eight yards from the wall, 30 feet wide at top, 15 at bottom, and about 10 feet deep[l]. The wall croſſes Poltroſs rivulet, the boundary between Cumberland and Northumberland, at the *Crooks*. About a quarter of a mile further eaſt a breach was made in it by the Scots called the *Gap* or *Wade's Gap*[m]. Hence it goes a quarter of a mile nearly ſtrait to *Thirlwall* caſtle, the ſeat of an antient family of that name, whoſe heireſs married Swinburne[n], but now belonging to the earl of Carliſle. Mr. Warburton ſaw two altars here, one inſcribed to VETERES, a local deity before-mentioned, the other only D. M. both now gone[o]. In ſight of it to the ſouth is a camp with a ſingle vallum and foſs, high to the norrh, now called *Black dykes*, where, on digging turf, leaden bullets have been found. Another camp is a quarter of a mile weſt of it. Mr. Hutchinſon[p] denies its antiquity. He ſaw a coloſſal head in the road below Thirlwall caſtle[q]. The wall croſſes the *Tippal* under the ſouth front of this caſtle, and aſcends a hill to Caer Vorran[r]. Thirlwall c.

Blenkenſop caſtle the ſeat of an antient family of that name, in whom it is ſtill, has been a very ſtrong building on the ſouth banks of the Tippal[s]. Here was an altar, probably found ſomewhere near, inſcribed, Blenkenſop c. Pl. XV. fig. 9.

DEABVS NY...
PHIS VETI...
MANSVETAI...
CLAVDIA TVRI...
NILLA FIL. V. S. L.

Deabus Nymphis Vetia Manſueta Claudia Turinilla filia votum ſolvit lubens.

It is now at Dryburn haugh near the ſpital, fixed in the ground at the ſtable door[t].

Tradition makes the Scots and Picts to have broken through the wall at Thirlwall, but the caſtle might be ſo called from the paſſage of the river through the wall[u].

Haltweſel is a ſmall market town, with a manufactory of coarſe baize. At *Caſtle banks*, eaſt of the church, are veſtiges of a fort, ſingle trenched, oval, with a ſpring in the center[x]. A large barrow. Haltweſel.

"In S. Tynedale is but one paroche church, and "that is caullyd Haulteweſel[y]."

A mile below Thirlwall in Cumberland is *Wardrew*, famous for its ſpa[z]. Wardrew.

Mr. Horſley places the MAGNA of the Notitia at *Caervorran*, and derives the modern name from *carr* a ſtanding water, which now is *vorran*, *before* it, or *Caer Vorwyn*, the *town* with the *caſtle*[a]. There is *Voran* in Ravennas.[b] The fort is about 12 or 13 chains to the ſouth of both the walls, and has a peat moſs MAGNA. Caervorran.

[a] Wallis Hiſt. of Northumb. Introd. xiii. xiv. [b] Ib. xviii. [c] Ib. xxiv.
[d] Hutchinſon's View of Northumberland, II. 144. [e] Lel. VII. 81. [f] G. [g] Lel. VII. 77.
[h] Tan. 394. [i] Wallis, II. 19. Hutch. I. 9. [k] Wallis, II. 17. Hutch. I. 10. See Cumb. p. 190.
[l] Wallis, 16. Hutch. I. 11, 12. [m] Horſley, 152. [n] Eſc. 10 Eliz.
[o] Wallis, II. 3. Hutch. I. 142. [p] Horſley, 230. [q] P. 41. [r] P. 43.
[s] Wallis, II. 3, 4. [t] Ib. 8. Hutch. 18. [u] G. Horſl. Northumb. lxx. p. 230. Phil. Tranſ. N° 231.
[x] Horſl. 152. [y] Wallis, II. 14. Hutch. I. 13. [z] Lel. VII. 74.
[a] Wallis, I. 20. Hutch. I. 13. [b] Wallis, II. 4. [b] Gale's Anton. p. 149.

before

before it, the ramparts and ditch very conſpicuous 120 paces ſquare, the area four acres and a half, and the buildings without have been on the ſouth and weſt ſides. *Maiden way* paſſes through it to Beaucaſtle about ſix miles off, and the other military way from Walwick Cheſters runs a little to the ſouth of it, or enters and ends in the Roman town here[c]. A human ſkeleton was found at the eaſt end by the workmen employed in digging up the foundation to make the new military road through Cumberland; a ſmall fair Roman altar, ſome years ago, inſcribed, DEO VITERINO, and a ſmall braſs lar, both in the poſſeſſion of Miſs Bacon of Newbrough[d]. Horſley had a ring with a Victory on a cornelian, and an altar DEO VITIRI MENI DADA V. S. L. M.[e] Other inſcriptions, &c. found at or belonging to this ſtation are, LXV. LXVI. LXVII. LXVIII. LXIX. LXXI. LXXII. LXXIII. LXXIV. LXXVα. LXXVα. LXXVβ. LXXVI. LXXVII. LXXVIII. LXXIX. p. 230—234. In 1760 was found a curious and beautiful relief of a Roman ſoldier in a niche, armed with a ſpear and ſhield; above his left ſhoulder a lion recumbent and a deer under it, 14 inches and an half long, nine broad, given to Mr. Warburton[f]. Abundance of ſtags' horns and many mill-ſtones have been dug up[g]. On the walls about the farm-houſe ſtand numerous fragments of inſcriptions, effigies, mill-ſtones, &c. A ſmall altar inſcribed, and other inſcriptions[h]. See Pl. XVI. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Pl. XV. f. 10.

Pl. XV. f. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

Mr. Camden went no farther along the wall eaſtward than a little beyond Carvorran, where the wall is ſtill higheſt and in the great perfection. His deſcription of *Cheſter on the wall* agrees with *Houſeſteeds*, though it is plain *Great Cheſters*, *Little Cheſters*, and *Houſe-ſteeds*, muſt be the forts he refers to. The firſt inſcription at Little Cheſters being defaced in Horſley's time, is given from him and Hunter. The inſcriptions he cites at *Melkrig* are now at Trinity college, Cambridge[i]. Horſley reads the firſt *Deæ Suriæ ſub Calpurnio Agricola legato Auguſtali propretore Aulus Licinius Clemens præfectus* cohortis *primæ Hamiorum* or cohortis 4ta *Gallorum*. And the other, *Pro ſalute Deſidieni Aeliani præfecti & ſua ſacrum poſuit voto ſolvit libens Tuſco & Baſſo conſulibus*. This Conſulate fell, according to the Faſti Conſulares A. D. 259. See alſo Salmaſius in Treb. Pollio, Vit. Ingenui[k].

Pl. XVI. fig. 7.

Pl. XVI. fig. 8.

Mr. Warburton dug up 1717, at *Cheſter in the Wood*, which he accounted the antient *Magna* of Mr. Camden, on the military way from Caervorran to Newburgh an altar inſcribed,

Pl. XVI. fig. 9.

FORTVNAE
P. R
C IVL. RALTICVS LEG. VI. VIC.

Horſley reads RALTICVS, Stukeley RAETICVS. It was found on the area of the platform, in a vault three-quarters of a yard high, three or four yards ſquare, blacked within with ſmoke, and, at firſt opening, ſmelt like ſtraw. The altar lay with its face downwards, and by it another of the ſame ſize broken in pieces, and the inſcription imperfect[l]. This vault ſeemed to have been intended to receive the offal of the ſacrifices and ſweepings of the altar from the ſmoke which had blacked it and the ſmell proceeding from the hot aſhes, which had been thrown into it. The Romans probably hid the altars from the barbarians here, or the Chriſtians might put them out of ſight, ſince otherwiſe one does not ſee why one was broken, unleſs in the hurry of the Romans retiring. Mr. Warburton was told of ſuch a vault at Cirenceſter, with aſhes and burnt bones[m]. He intended to preſent this altar to the king for St. James's gardens, or to ſell it to lord Oxford for the new library at Wimpole. It is now in the library at Durham.

Great Cheſters was the antient AESICA, the fort well preſerved, ſome part of the original ſtanding at a good height, and the ditch pretty viſible except on the eaſt ſide, the ſite of the prætorium and quæſtorium very viſible, and north of the former ſomething like a temple. The entrance to the fort on the ſouth, part of the jambs and other ſtones remaining intire; and pieces of an iron gate and hinges were found in the ruins. From this gate a paved way led to Hadrian's vallum. The outbuildings on the ſouth and eaſt ſides, and in a meadow to the ſouth were full of ruins of buildings, and remains of a large altar[n]. To this ſtation belonged theſe inſcriptions and carvings in or near the ſpot, Horſley's LXI. LXII. LXIII. LXIVαβγ.[o] LXIVγ. is wretchedly copied by Hutchinſon, I. 46. In digging up the foundations of a great building in the upper part of the ſtation 1767 was found a very large ſtone, nearly ſquare, with a handſome moulding, and a long inſcription, but imperfect by two fractures at each corner at the bottom, whereby half of four lines are wanting beſides ſome letters:

Great Cheſters. AESICA.

Pl. XVI. fig. 11, 12, 13, 14.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEVE
RVS MEDCANDER * P.F.E. Alexander.
HORREVM VETV
STATE CONNAR SUUM † Conlapſum.
COH. II. ASTVRVM SA
A SOLO RESTITVERVNT
PROVINC. ARCENT
MAXIMO LEG. VV. A PRO
SAL MARTI MED. LEGATVS CO II. ET TEXT[p].

About a quarter of a mile ſouth of the ſtation near Wallmill a funeral ſtone, four feet high, fixed in the ground, with the figure in a nich, the inſcription defaced: but ſeems Horſley's LXIVγ[q], and another his LXIVβ. Near the military way that goes off to this place are four lawes or tumuli. They were cut through by one Mr. Curry a diſſenting miniſter[r]. North of theſe are three large ſtones erect, from Severus' wall near a mile, called *the mare and her foals*[s].

Little Cheſters or the *Bowers*, the antient VINDOLANA, is ſouth from both the walls, but ſtands juſt by the military way from Walwic Cheſters to Carvorran. It is but ſeven chains by four, and contains but three acres[t]. The ramparts are quite round, and very large, the ditch more obſcure: traces of the prætorium and of forts in the ſides and angles of the walls; the ruins of one very viſible. The outbuildings to the weſt and ſouth-weſt[u]. Some years ago on the weſt ſide of the fort, about 50 yards from the walls, was diſcovered a ſquare vault paved with large ſquare ſtones, and under it was another room

Little Cheſters. VINDOLANA.

[c] Horſley, 151. [d] Wallis, II. 4, 5. [e] Northumb. lxvii. [f] Wallis, II. 6.
[g] Ib. Hutch. I. 14—18. [h] Ib. I. 17—18. [i] Horſl. liii. liv.
[k] Horſl. 226. 227. [l] Warburton's letter to Mr. Gale. MS. pen. Mr. Allan.
[m] See the altar Horſl. North. lv. p. 227. MS. letter of Gale, ubi ſupra. [n] Horſl. 150.
[o] Ib. 228. [p] Wallis, I. 9, 10. Hut, I. 46. [q] Wallis, Ib. Hutch Ib.
[r] Horſl. 150. Wallis, 11. Hutch. 49. [s] Hutch. 49. [t] Wallis, (25). 1½.
[u] Horſl. 148, 149.

ſupported

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

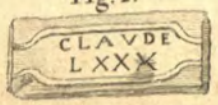


Fig. 3.

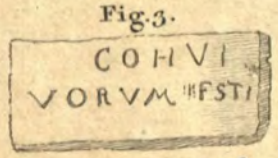


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

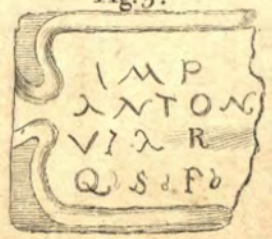


Fig. 6.

Fig. 15. p. 245.

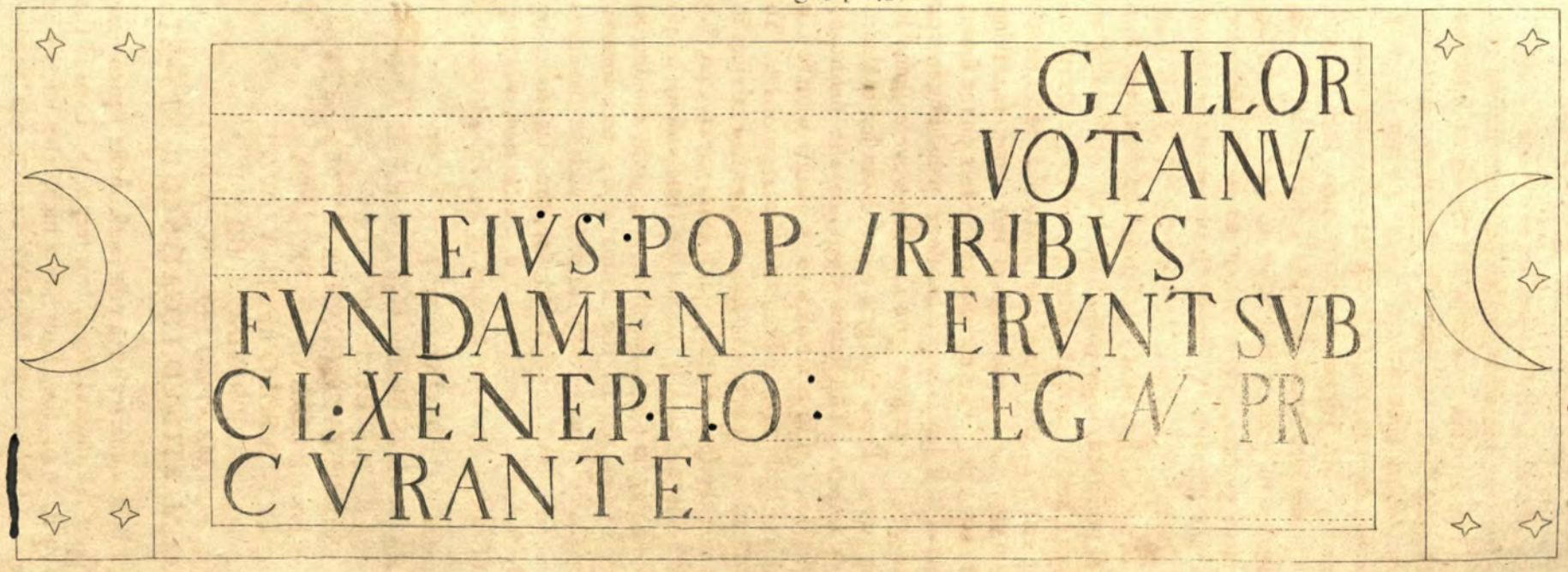


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 8.

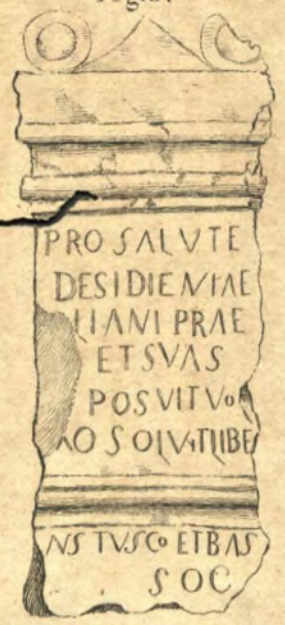


Fig. 7.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 11.

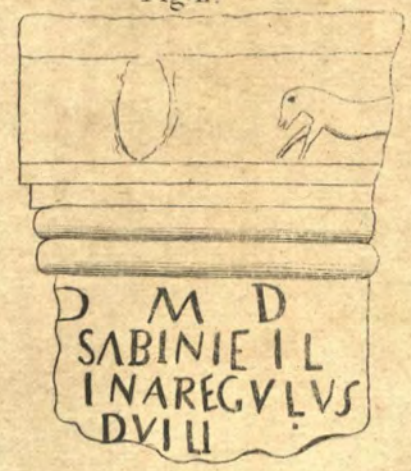


Fig. 14.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

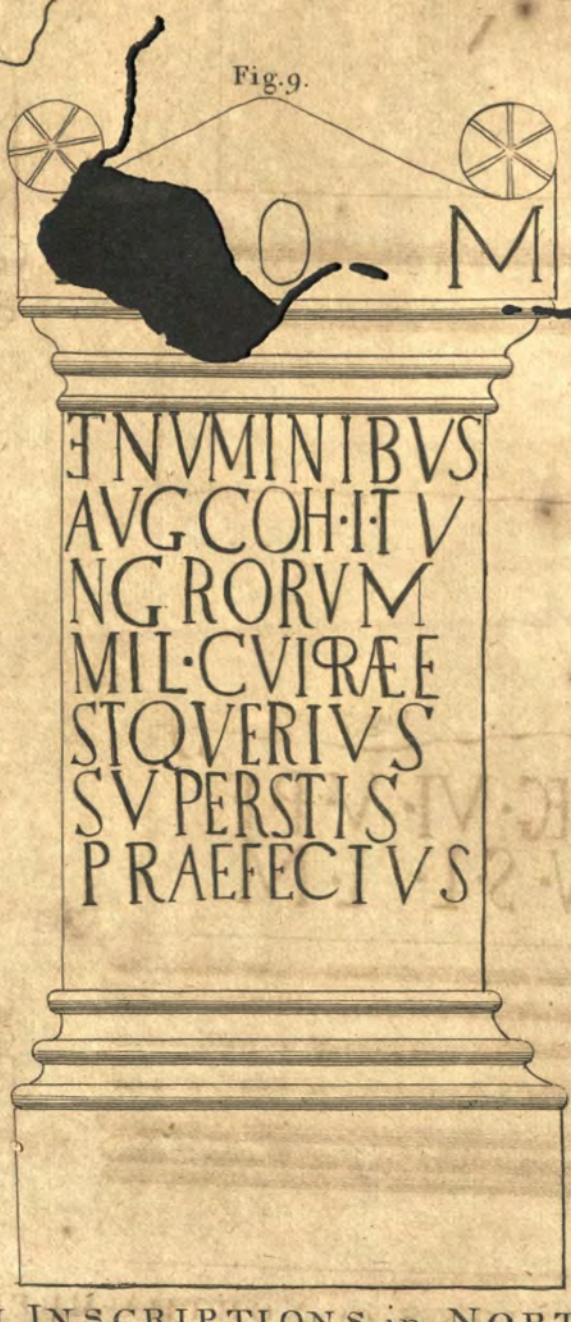


Fig. 10.

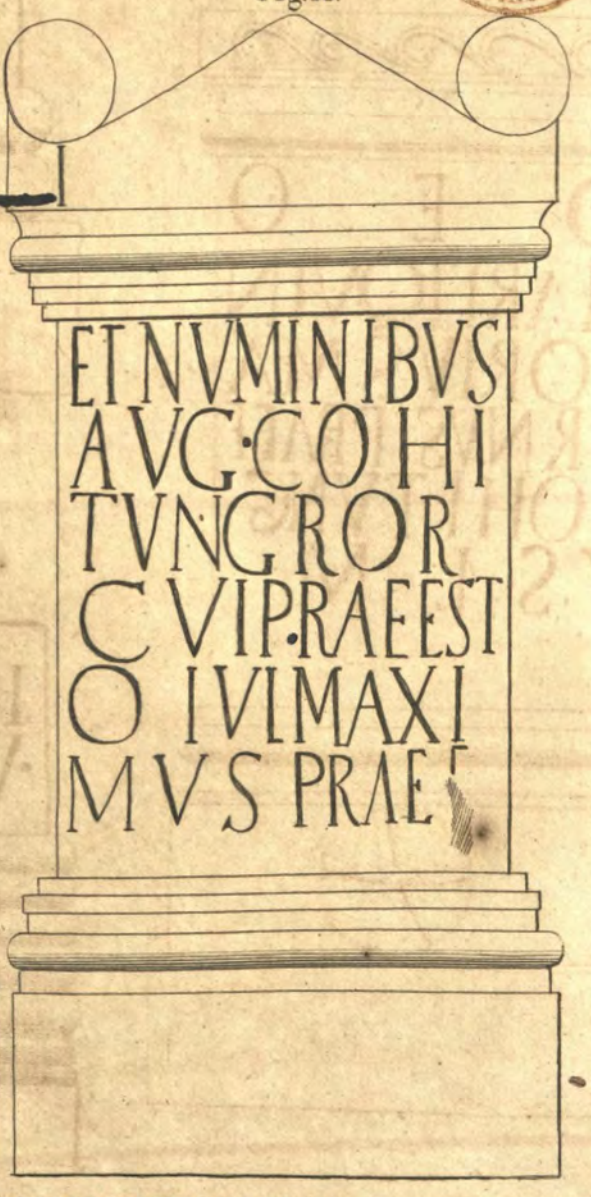


Fig. 1.

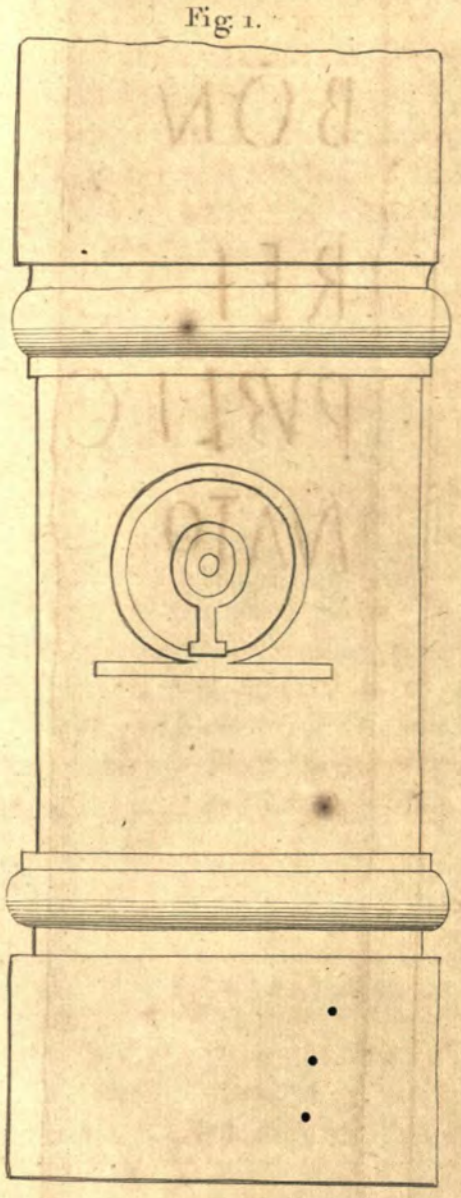


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

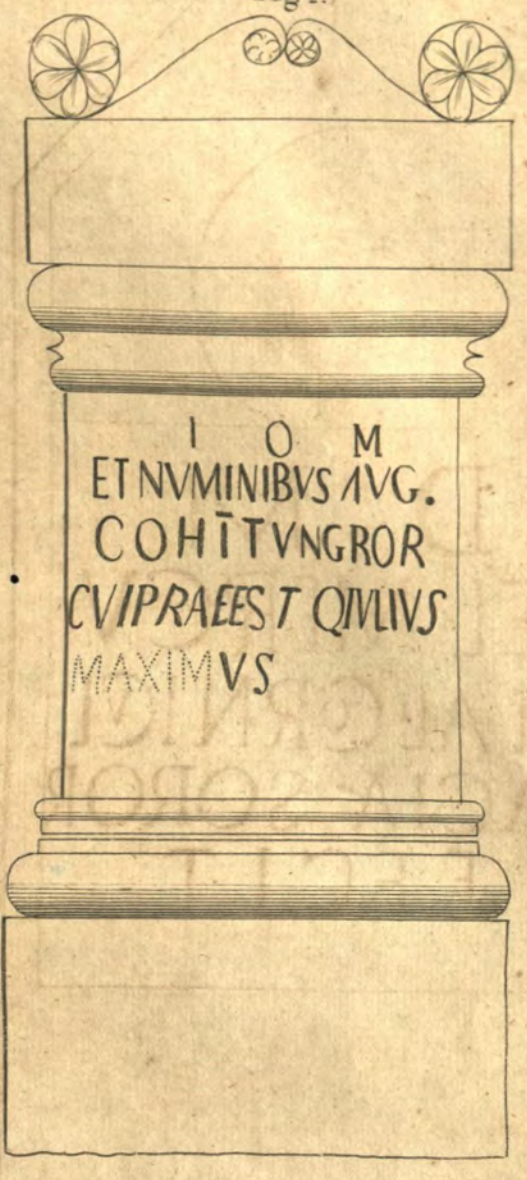


Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.

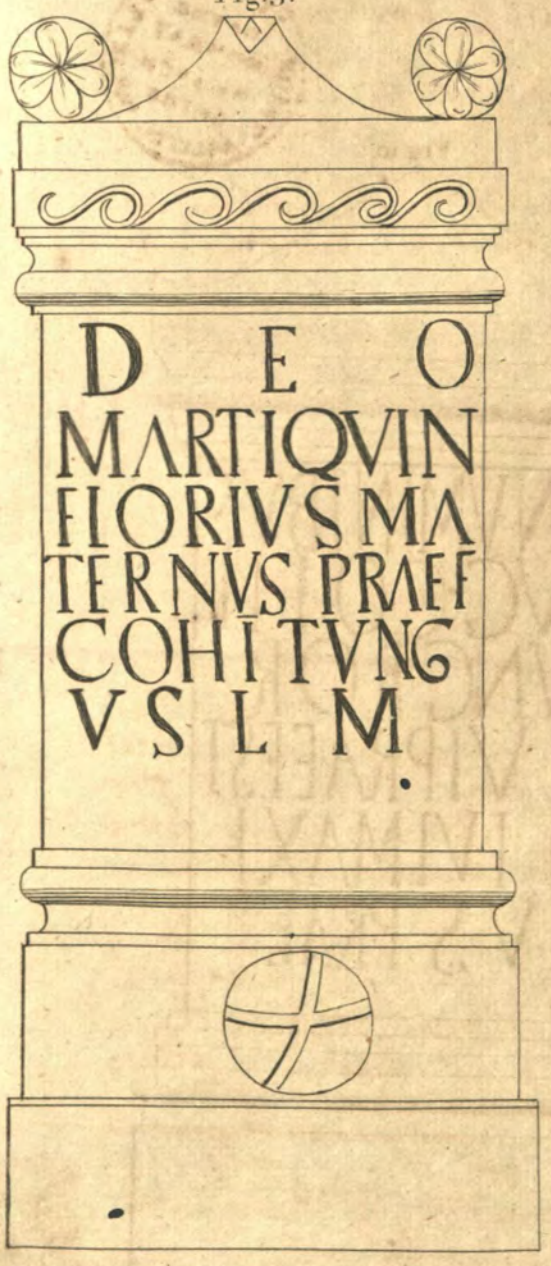


Fig. 6.

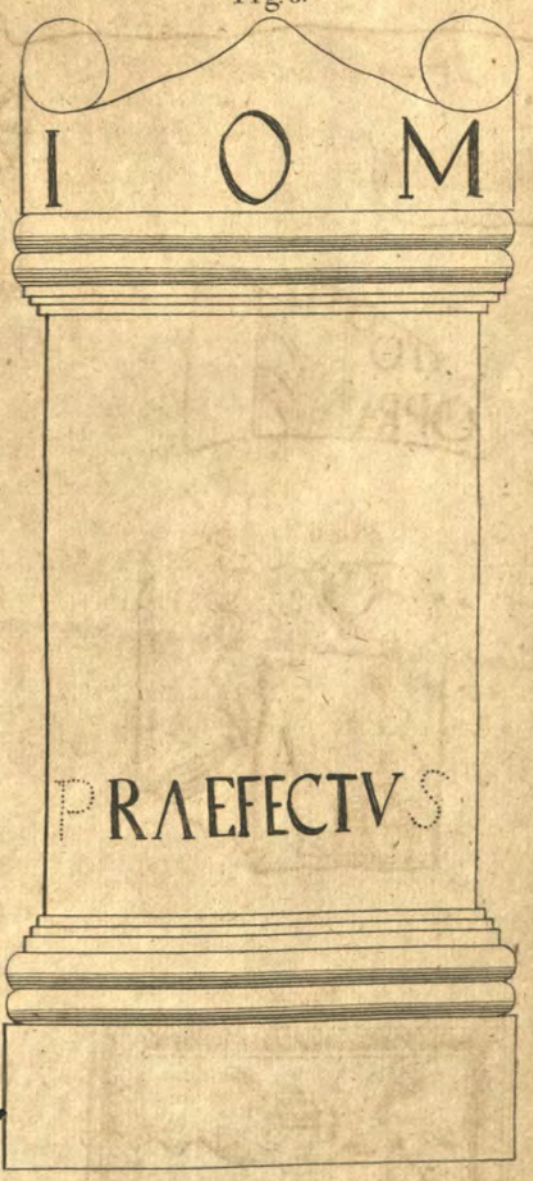


Fig. 7.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS in NORTHUMBERLAND.

LIBRARY OF THE BOWES BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOL. INST.

ſupported by pillars of ſquare ſtones about half a yard high: the upper room had two niches like chimnies on each ſide of every corner or ſquare, making in all 16: the pavement and room tinged with ſmoke: the ſtones of the upper vault numbered x. xi. xiii.[x] Horſley rightly took this for an hypocauſt and bath, and when he ſaw it it was filled up[y]. Inſcriptions, &c. found here, Northumb. lii. (now defaced) liii. liv. lv. above-mentioned, lvi. lvii. lviii. lviii*. lix. lx.[z]

Pl. XVI. fig. 15. Pl. XVII. f. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

A large altar of white rag, two feet thick, was found at this ſtation with a deer in the centre leaning againſt a tree, and two fawns below. It was made a rubbing-ſtone for cattle at Hugh Ridley's at Archy flat adjoining, who ſplit it in two down the middle to move it. He alſo found many urns of various ſizes on the north ſide of his houſe. Many large ſtags' horns, one nine inches at the baſe; Doric pilaſters and capitals as of a temple were found at the weſt end of the ſtation, and deſtroyed by the labourers. In the ſouth-weſt end of the Well-houſe at the weſt end of the ſtation is this inſcription on an altar:

MARTI VICTORI
COH. III. NERVIORVM
PRAEFECT. I. CANINIVS.[y]

In digging up the foundations of a caſtellum in the wall of *Milking Gap*, was found this inſcription, now at Mr. Lowe's at Ridley hall, who owns the ſtation:

IMP. CAES. TRAIAN.
HADRIANI AVG.
A PLATORIO NEPOTE LEG P. R. P. R.

Hadrian's wall has made, or paſſed very near, the ſouth rampart of Borcovicvs, *Houſe-ſteeds*, and Severus's wall the north. It is five chains by ſeven; the ramparts clear on three ſides. The area of the north part of the ſtation is moſtly plain; of the ſouth more on a deſcent than any Mr. Horſley remembered. The prætorium and ruins of a temple near it were viſible. Vaſt ruins both of ſtation and town, and no leſs than ſixteen inſcriptions and ſculptures found and yet remaining on the place[z], exceeding moſt ſtations in Britain. On *Chapel hill*, ſuppoſed ſite of a temple, two altars[a]. Horſley's xxxvi. xxxvii.; one ſide of an altar without inſcription xxxviii. xxxix. xl. xli. xlii. xliii. xliv. ſtatues in niches of Victory and two Roman ſoldiers xlv. xlvi. xlvii. li.; groupes of the Deæ Matres xlviii. xlix. l.[b] Beſides all theſe here were ſeveral other pieces of ſculpture, altars, pedeſtals, and pillars, ſcattered about, and a piece of a fine fluted pillar lay in the midſt of the ſtation. There may be two or three other ſtations in Britain (as Burdoſwald, Elenboro' and Lancheſter), that exceed this in number of inſcriptions, but none equals it in extent of ruins of the town or number, variety, and curioſity of ſculptures, yet remaining here. One inſcription more belonging to this place was publiſhed by Dr. Hunter[c]; the ſtone lay againſt a hedge about a quarter of a mile diſtant, and Mr. Horſley ſaw one in a ſimilar ſituation, which he believed ſepulchral, but which had no inſcription[d].

Pl. XVII. 9, 10. Pl. XVIII. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

NI VENO RI
G. OFERSIONIS
ROMVLO ALIMAHI
MANSVETIO SENICIONI
REVINCE QVARTIONIS
ERESI PROCVRAVIT DELF
VS RAVTIONIS EX G. S.

Horſley read it, . . . *ni Venotrionis* [filio] *g . . Oferſionis Romulo Alimahionis Manſuetio Senecionis Revincio Quartionis erigi procuravit Delfius Rautionis ex gratia ſua*; or as Mr. Ward read the three laſt words, *ex Germania ſuperiori*. Dr. Stukeley had a caſt of a buſt, I ſuppoſe of the common ſepulchral kind, found here, but the original is not now to be traced[e].

From the Ridleys of *Willemoteſwicke* deſcended the learned prelate and martyr Nicholas Ridley, biſhop of London, Dr. Lancelot Ridley, and ſir Thomas Ridley the learned civilian. This ſeat now belongs to ſir William Blacket[f]. *Ridley hall*, antiently in this family, is now the property of the Lowes[g]. On the eaſt bank of Alen is *Staward* caſtle, a ruin; and near the junction of the two rivers, *Whitefield* caſtle[h].

Willemoteſwicke. Ridley hall. Staward c. Whitefield c.

Old town, has not the leaſt memorial or tradition of its being a Roman ſtation[i], though Horſley[k] ſaw ſome heaps of ruins, and ſuppoſed it the Galava of the Itinerary as did Gale, Ant. p. 116. MS. n.

Old town.

After the parting of the military ways of Hadrian and Severus, and near half a mile eaſt of *Shewen ſheels*, is a ſquare entrenchment between the two walls about 60 yards ſquare, which ſeems to have belonged to Hadrian's vallum, and become uſeleſs on building Severus's. Shewenſheel caſtle or ſomething near it is called in biſhop Gibſon's Camden, p. 1054. a ſquare Roman caſtle; whereas in fact the ruined caſtle and its moats are of later date, as alſo the trenches hereabouts, particularly a large and long one reaching from *Buſy gap* croſs the paſſes between the mountains, probably deſigned againſt the Moſs troopers[l]. The boundary line called the *Scotch dike* extends from *Thorn gate* mountain, north by Catton beacon, and croſſes the wall at Buſy gap[m].

"*Rede* riſeth within three miles of the Scottyſch "Marche. It riſeth in the north, and cummith "ſouth-weſt throughe Rideſdale, and ſo into North "Tyne a-m a little lowgher than Belingham that "ſtondith ſomewhat of North Tyne and a x miles "above Hexham[n]."

Rede r.

Langley caſtle, built in form of an H, with four towers, the ſeat of the barons of Tynedale, the Boltebies, and Lucies, ſince of the Ratcliffes of Dilſton, giving title of viſcount and baron to ſir Francis Ratcliff 4 James II. created earl of Derwentwater, forfeited by the attainder of the laſt earl, and given to Greenwich hoſpital[o], but reſtored to the family 178.

Langley c.

Tyndale, though it be as a part of Northumberland, yet it is as a part privileged within itſelf[p].

Tyndale.

Hayden bridge village had a market and fair t. Edward II. and has a freeſchool founded 1697.

Hayden bridge.

Carrawburgh the antient Procolitia, is very entire, eſpecially on the eaſt. Severus's wall forms the north ſide of the buildings chiefly on the weſt, with a ſquare wall: the adjoining village of Newburgh may have been built out of its ruins[q]. Here-

Carrawburgh. Procolitia.

[x] Hunter, Phil. Tranſ. 278.
[y] Wallis, 26—28.
[z] Horſl. 225—228.
[a] Phil. Tranſ. 278. Gord. 75.
[b] Wallis, 37—39.
[c] Hutch. I. 68.
[d] P. 224, 225.
[e] Ib. 34.
[f] Lel. VII. 74.
[g] Ib. 31. Hutch. 110.
[h] Wallis, 33.
[i] Horſl. 146, 147.
[k] P. 453.
[l] Horſl. 148.
[m] Wallis, 36.
[n] Phil. Tranſ. N° 278.
[o] Ib. 38—43. Hutch. 109.
[p] Lel. VII. 75.
[q] Horſl. 145.
[r] Wallis, 22—24.

Pl. XIX. fig. 1, 2. about was found the altar to Fortune [r], Horſley's xxxii. and that other ſepulchral and without a focus. Horſley's xxxiii. and a centurial ſtone, Horſley's xxxv. A relief of Neptune reclining, his trident by him, dug up here, is in the gable end of a cottage [s].

Pl. XIX. fig. 3.

Walwick. From hence to *Walwick* both the walls and their ditches are very conſpicuous, and moſt part of the way ſeveral regular courſes of the original facing ſtones are ſtill viſible in Severus's wall. Taking all the works together they are no where in the whole track more conſpicuous and magnificent than they are here, at leaſt for ſo long a ſpace [t]. On ſome of the repairing ſtones have been obſerved ſix centurial inſcriptions by Dr. Hunter [u]. Horſley's xxx. the ſculpture, Horſley xxii. his xxiii. xxiv. xxv. xxvi. xxvii. xxviii. xxix. xxxi. and others, all at or near the cottage called *Towertay* between Walwick Cheſters and Houſe ſteeds [x].

Pl. XIX. fig. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Tindale was made part of this county by ſtatute 11 Henry VII. c. 9. [z] Many large ſtones are to be ſeen on theſe waſtes, memorials of battles between the Britans and Picts or between the Engliſh and Scots. In Nunwick field in Simondſburn pariſh, was a circle of four ſtones of nine or ten feet circuit and eight feet high, and a 5th broken [y]. Hunter mentions four; Horſley two more [z]; Hutchinſon three [a].

Tarſet c. *Tarſet* caſtle is an oblong ſquare, 120 yards long, defended by a deep foſs on three ſides and a precipice on the eaſt [b].

Riecheſter. *Riecheſter*, which Camden, Gibſon, Burton, Hunter, and Wallis [c] call *Rocheſter*, was the BREMENIUM of Ptolemy and the Itinerary [d], a fort defended by a wall of aſhler work ſeven feet thick with ditches and treble ramparts, on the Watling-ſtreet [e], the laſt Roman ſtation in England. Here were found Horſley's xciv$^{\alpha\beta\beta\gamma\delta\varepsilon}$. xcvi. xcvii. [f] Dr. Hunter [g], and after him Dr. Gibſon [h] give an inſcription, loſt to Horſley [i]. The altar, mentioning *Bremen.* is Horſley's North. xcv. now at Trinity college, Cambridge [k]. The three firſt letters read *Deæ Romæ ſacrum*. The following found 1744 and explained by Dr. Taylor [l]:

Pl. XX. fig. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. fig. 1.

IMP. CAES. M. AVRELIO
SEVERO ANTONINO
PIO FELICI ⅄ PARTHIC
MAX. BRIT. MAX. GERM.
MAX. PONTIFICI MAXIM.
TRIB. POTEST. XVIII. IMP. II.
COS. IIII. PROCOS P. P. COH. I.
FIDA. VARDVL. CREO. ⊕ ANO.
NNANA FECIT SVB CVRO. TCO.
LEG. XX. GR.

The cohort here mentioned and ſtyled *fida* was compoſed of *Varduli* a Spaniſh people before-mentioned in an inſcription here Pl. XX. fig. 5. and another at Durham p. 122. where occur the ſame words CREO ⊕ for *Civium Romanorum:* ſo that this will run, *cohors* I^{ma} *fida Vardulorum civium Romanorum equitata milliaria Antoniniana fecit ſub cura* T. CO ..... *legati tribuni* or *Centurionis legionis* XX *Genio Romæ.*

Mr. Dutens' in his "Explication de quelques medailles, &c. Lond. 1773, 4°." gives this inſcription found at Riecheſter, and now preſerved in Elſden church [m]:

GENIO ET SIGNIS
COH. I FARDVL
C. R. EQ. ⅄
T. LICINIVS VALER
IANVI TRIB.

Genio & ſignis cohortis I^{ma} *Vardulorum civium Romanorum equitum mille*, &c.

Mr. Hutchinſon received a drawing of an inſcription

VEXILATO
LEG. XXVV
FECIT

ſided by figures of Mars and Hercules [n].

BREMENIUM and BLATUM BULGIUM, from whence the firſt and ſecond itinera commence, were certainly the utmoſt ſtations to the north, and Bremenium the more advanced of the two [o]. It ſtands directly on the Watling ſtreet, along which the firſt Iter proceeds, and, if there were not other arguments, the altar mentioning its name, would fix it to Riecheſter in Readſdale; though ſir R. Sibbald on no authority places it at *Paiſley* in Scotland; and Dr. Gale [p] on very little, at *Branton* or *Bramiſh* in this county. As for his altar found at Lowther in Weſtmorland, the word TRAMAIIT, on which he [q] wants to read BRAMAI, is plainly part of *Tramarinis* [r].

BREMENIUM

Near *Bridhope crag* a little above Riecheſter, are two large ſquare entrenchments with two openings on each ſite: each defended by an outer oblong bank ſix yards diſtant [s].

Battle of Otterburn. The fulleſt and beſt account of the battle of Otterburne or *Oćtebourg*, as he ſpells it, Auguſt 19, 1388, 12 Richard II. is given by Froiſſart, a contemporary writer [t], who had it from Douglas's ſuite, and abridged from him and others by Holinſhed [u]. James, earl of Douglas, with 10,000 men, laid ſiege to New-caſtle, where, in a ſally, he encountered Hotſpur, and took from him his pennon, which he boaſted he would carry home to his caſtle of *Alqueſt*; and, retiring thence, took and burnt *Ponelace* caſtle belonging to Hamo *d'Alphel*, and encamped at Otterburne 12 or 14 miles [eight Engliſh leagues [x]], from the town. Percy having received a reinforcement, purſued him, aſſaulted his camp, and gave him battle by moon-light. The Scots were at firſt worſted, till Patrick Hepburne and his ſon coming up renewed the fight; and, notwithſtanding Douglas was mortally wounded, of which he ſoon after died, gave the Engliſh a complete overthrow, taking Percy and his brother Ralph priſoners, with other perſons of note, to the number of above 1000, and killing above 1800, wounding above 1000. Shortly after freſh troops, under the biſhop of Durham, coming

[r] Phil. Tranſ. 231. xxxiii. Gordon, 95. xxxiv.
[s] Wallis, 46. Hutch. 71.
[t] Horſl. 144. [u] Phil. Tranſ. N° 278. [x] Horſl. 217. [z] G.
[y] G. Wallis, 49. [z] P. 217, 218. [a] I. 83.
[b] Hutch. 193.
[c] P. 63. [d] Horſl. 115. 242. 354. 394. [e] Hutch. I. 199.
[f] On xcv^{d} ſee Mr. Horſley's letters to Mr. Gale in Hutch. I. 202—206. [g] Dr. Hunter, Phil. Tranſ. N° 278.
[h] P. 1073. [i] P. 240. [k] Horſl. 243. [l] Phil. Tranſ. 474. 482. and vol. XLIV. 344. Wallis, 63.
[m] See Hutchinſon, I. 195. [n] I. 210. [o] Horſl. 393. P. 6.
[q] P. 7. [r] Horſl. 298. [s] Hutch. 211. [t] B. III. c. 123—129.
[x] Hiſt. of Scotland, 249. [x] Froiſſart.

to

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

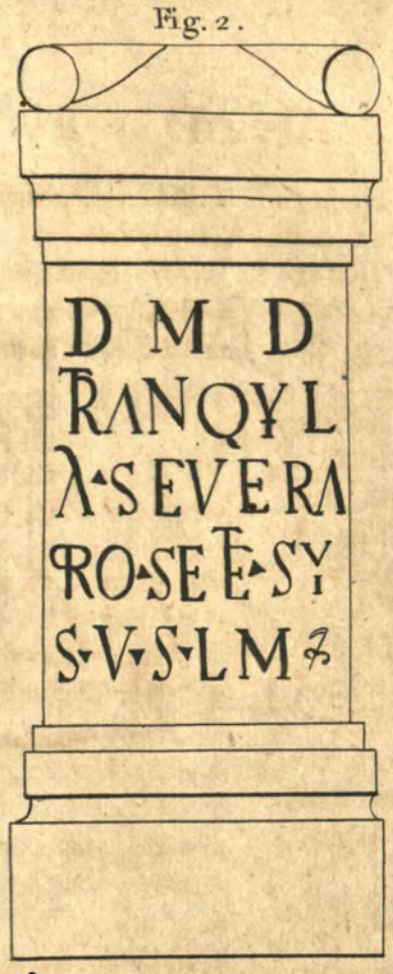


Fig. 4.

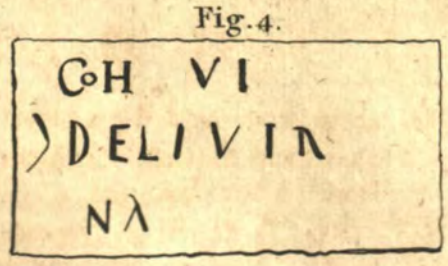


Fig. 6.

Fig. 9.

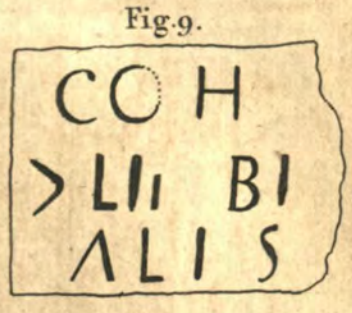


Fig. 10.

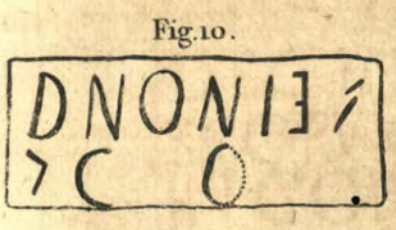


Fig. 3.

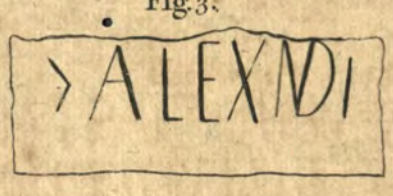


Fig. 7.

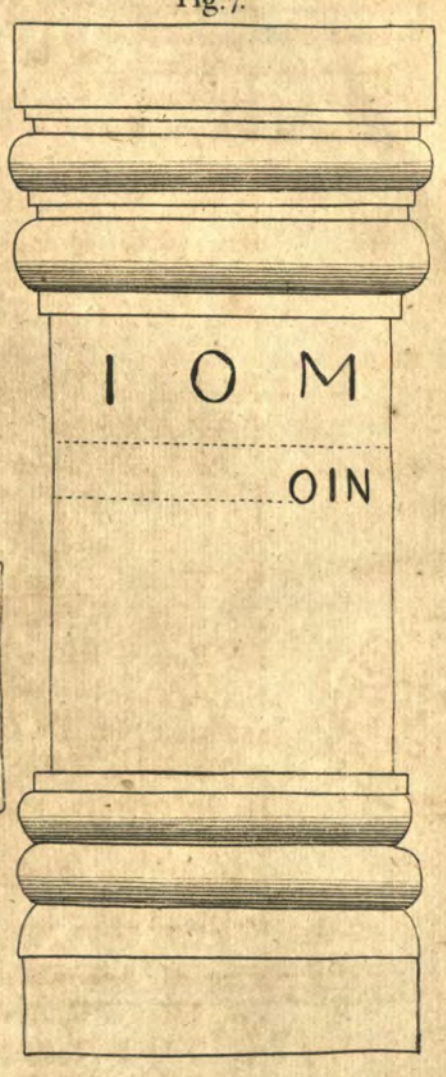


Fig. 5.

Fig. 11.

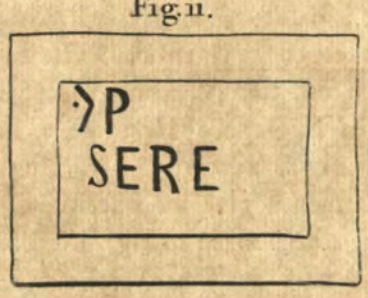


Fig. 12.

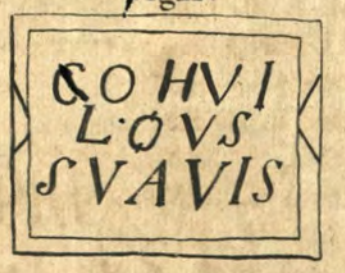


Fig. 8.

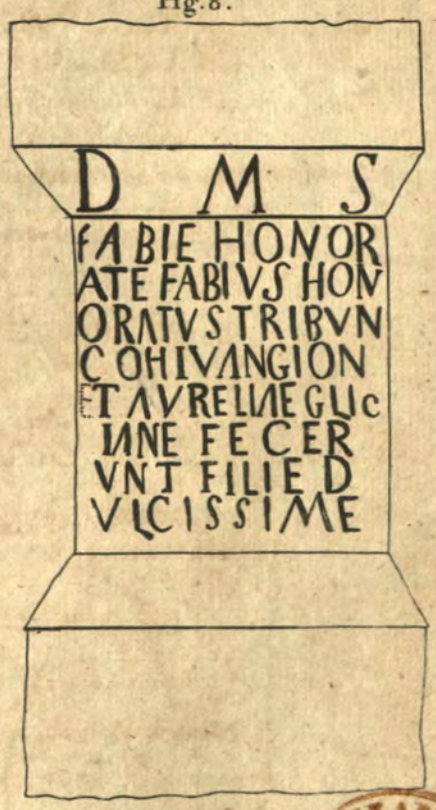


Fig. 13. p. 253.

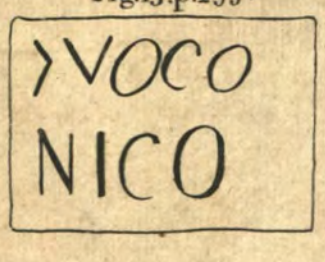


Fig. 14. p. 253.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

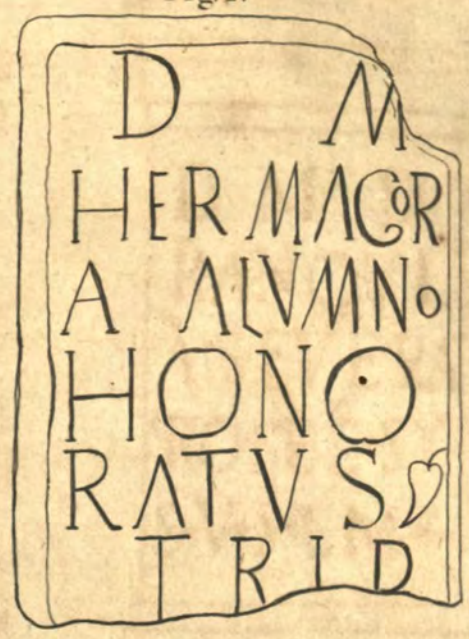


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

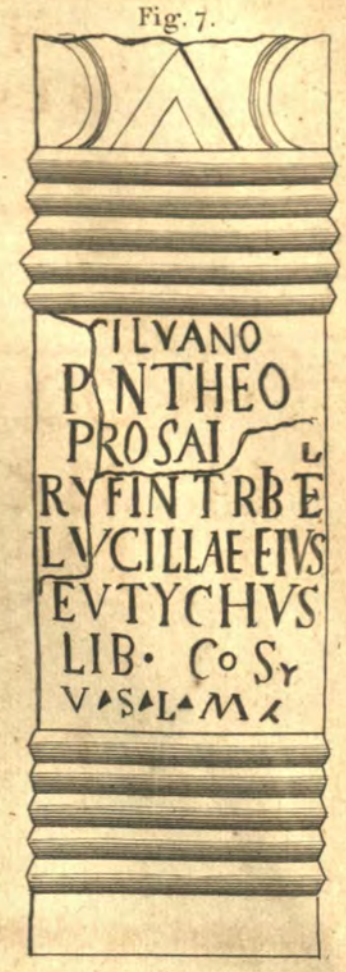


Fig. 8.

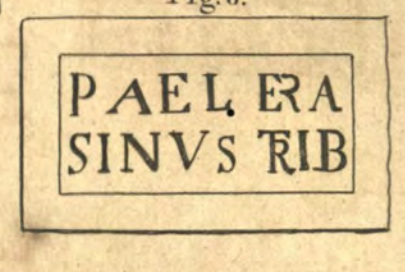


Fig. 5.

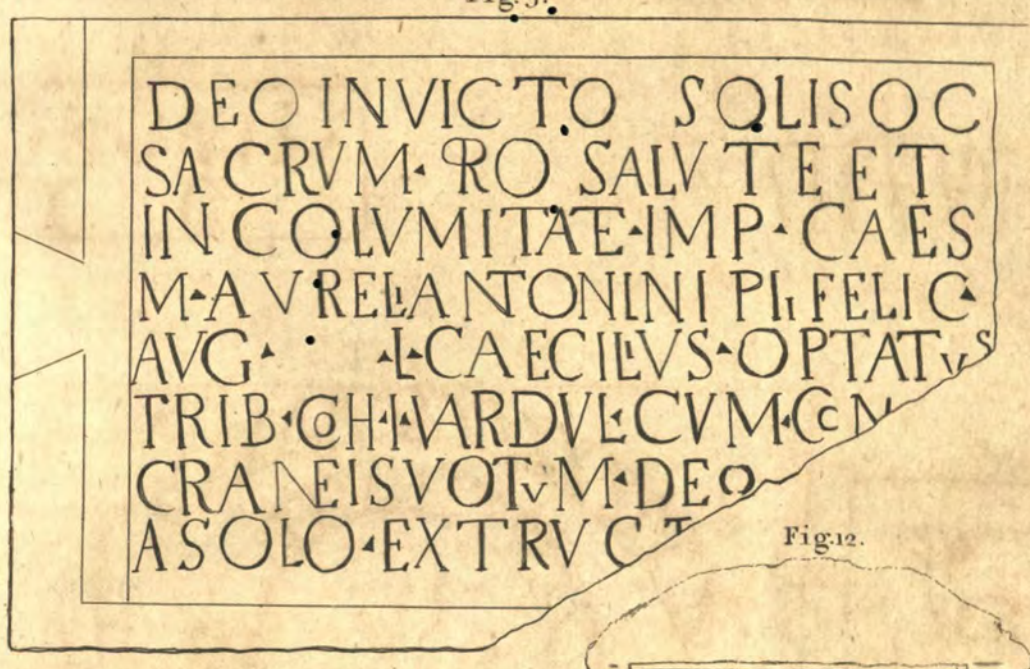


Fig. 9. p. 247.

Fig. 10. p. 247.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 14.

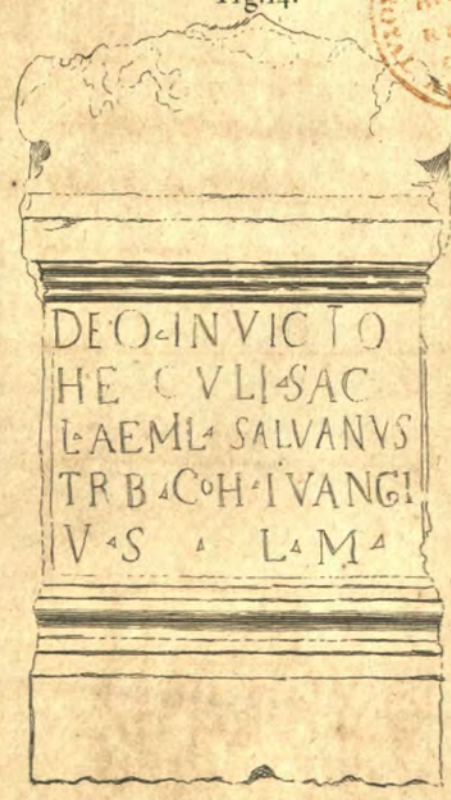


Fig. 11.

Fig. 15.

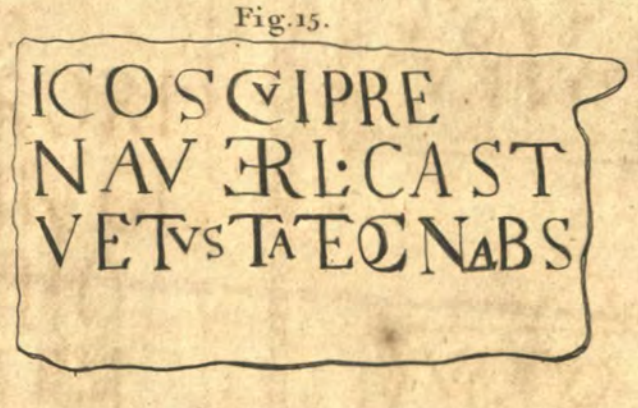


Fig. 13.

Fig. 16.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS in NORTHUMBERLAND.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

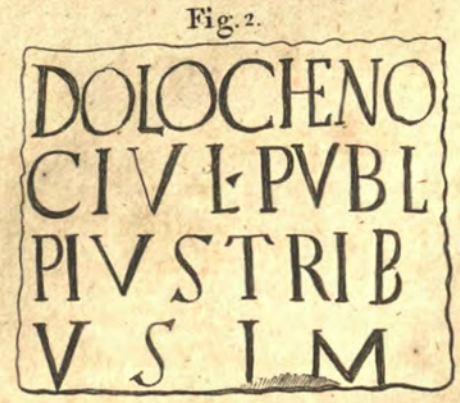


Fig. 3

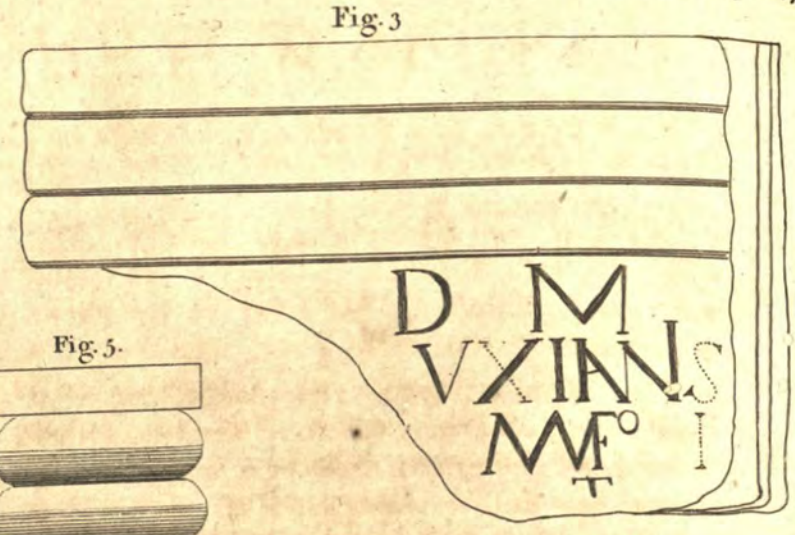


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

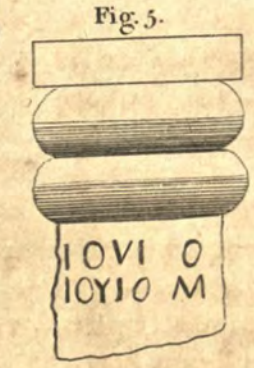


Fig. 6.

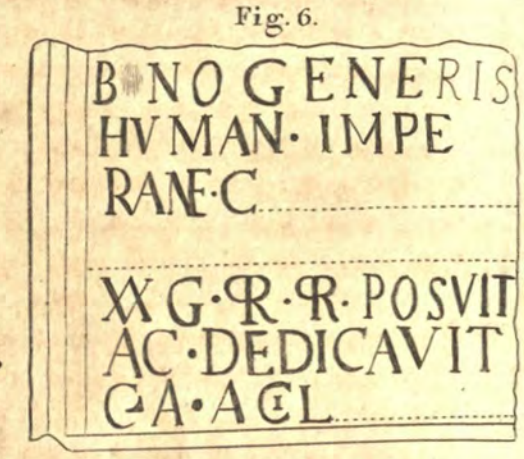


Fig. 10. p. 249.

Fig. 13. p. 249.

Fig. 7. p 248.

Fig. 8. p. 249.

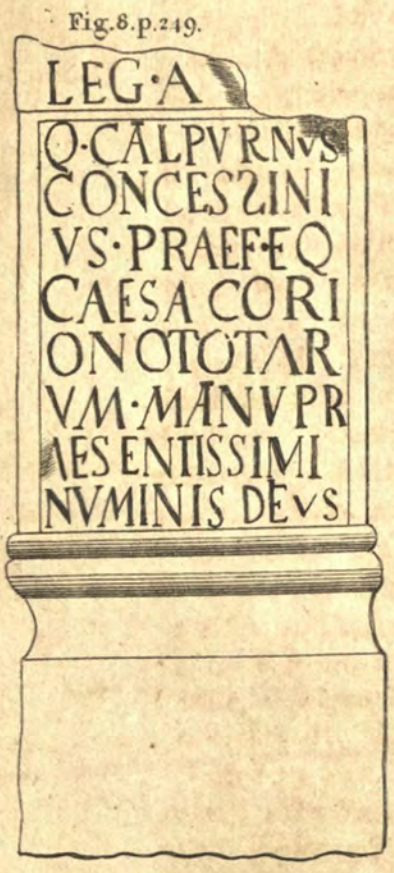


Fig. 11. p. 249.

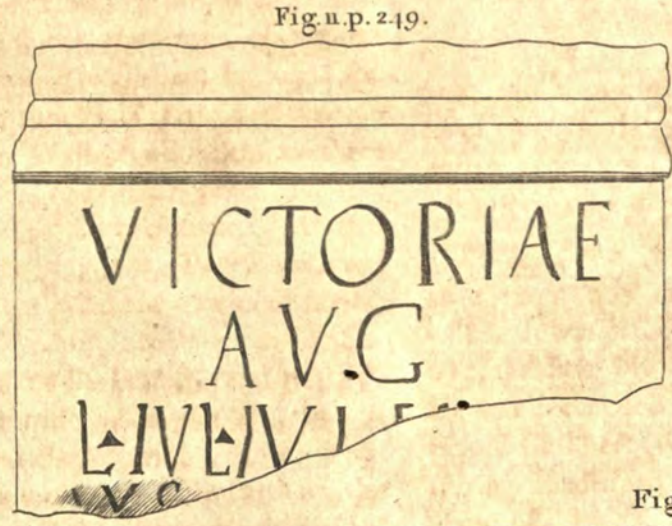


Fig. 14. p. 249.

Fig. 9. p. 249.

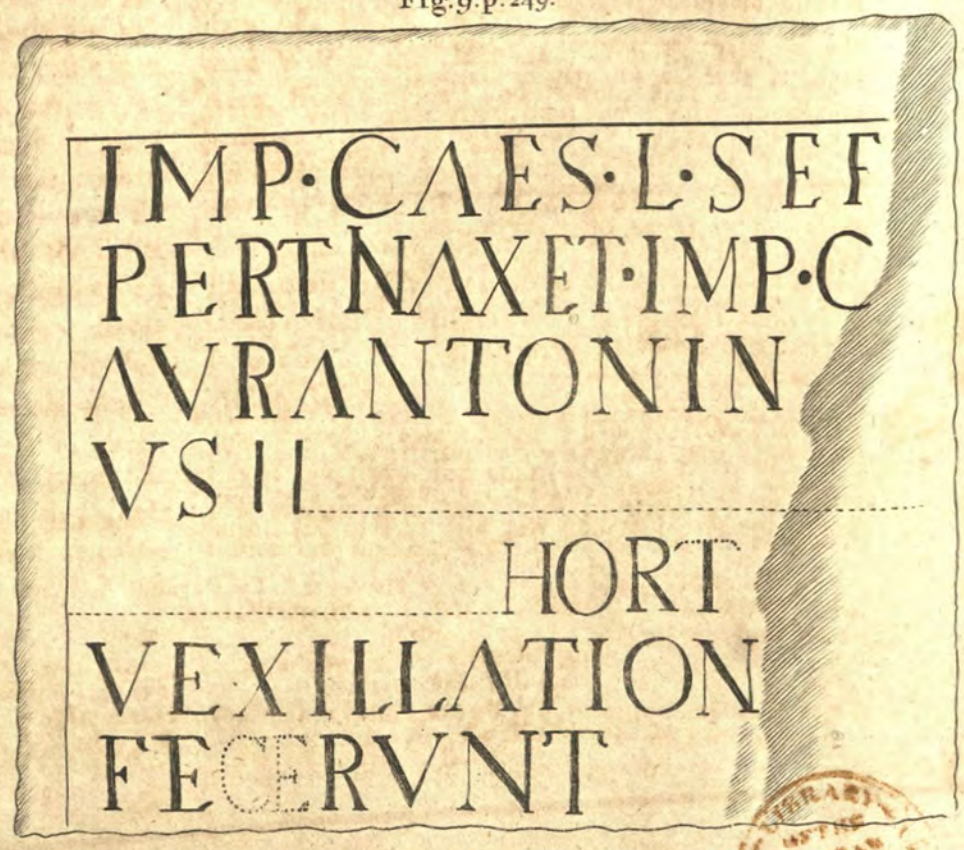


Fig. 12. p. 249.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS in NORTHUMBERLAND.

to ſupport their countrymen, were frighted back by the Scots blowing their horns, which ſounded as a greater number than reality. This battle is ſuppoſed to have been celebrated in the ballad of Chevy Chace, which ſo "moved the heart" of the gallant and fancitul Sidney, and the latter ſtanzas plainly declare as much, though Dr. Percy rather than allow it ſuppoſes thoſe ſtanzas are in a later addition[y]. Froiſſart ſays he was told this battle was "la plus "dure & la plus cruelle & la mieux combattue que "jamais bataille fut. Ce que je croy. Car Anglois "d'un coſtè & Eſcocois de l'autre ſont moult bons "gens d'armes & quand ils ſe trouvent ou rencon-"trent au party d'armes c'eſt ſans s'epargner. Il n'y "a entre eux nul ho. Tant que lances, eſpees, "hackes, & dagues peuvent durer ils fierent & fra-"pent l'un ſur l'autre, & quand ils ſe ſont bien bat-"tus & que l'un partie obtient, ils ſe glorifient tant "en leurs armes, & ſont ſi rejouis que ſur les champs "ceux qui ſont pris & fiancez ſont rançonnez; & "ſavez vous comment? ſi treſtot & ſi courtoiſement "que chacun ſe contente de ſon compaignon & qu'au "departement ils dient, Grand mercy. Mais en "combattant & en faiſant armes l'un ſur l'autre il "n'y a point de jeu ni d'epargne. Ainçois eſt tout a "certes, & bien le monſtrent la: ainſi que je vous "diray, car ceſte rencontre fut auſſi bien demenee "au droit d'armes que nulle choſe peut oncques "eſtre."

In the grounds of *Otterburn* was a cairn of ſtone, computed at 60 ton, which being removed diſcovered at bottom a large rough ſtone like a grave-ſtone, with ſmaller ſtones wedged in between it and the ground. Under it a cavity like a grave about four feet deep, about two yards long and four feet broad at top: at about one foot and an half was ſome very fine mould, next to that ſome aſhes laid in fine white ſand about two feet thick. There were mixed with the aſhes what they took for ſmall pieces of burnt bones very black, but none entire, and ſeveral pieces of burnt wood like charcoal[z].

"Otterburne caſtel ſtanding on Otter in Rideſdale, "the which joineth hard upon N. Tyndall[a]."

Riſingham. *Riſingham*, though a ſtation within leſs than a quarter of a mile from the grand military way, which is viſible for almoſt the whole way between it and Riecheſter, is mentioned by its antient name of HABITANCUM only on an inſcription found here. The repairs mentioned on one of its inſcriptions[b] may imply, that it was in decay at the making of the Itinerary, if that be ſo early as Caracalla's time[c]. The inſcription which mentions both the place and its patron deity Mogon, is now at Trinity college. Both Camden and Woodford begin with DEO, but no room or trace of it appeared to Horſley, and Woodford has TAI.. inſtead of TA in line 6. The *Cadeni* are the *Gadeni* of Ptolemy. The *beneficiarii* were ſoldiers who attended the chief officers of the army, and were exempt from duty, as we learn from Feſtus, ſomewhat like our cadets. *Prima ſtatio* may imply that it was the firſt northern ſtation at the time the altar was erected. The other altar mentioned by Mr. Camden was loſt in Horſley's time.

HABITANCUM.

Pl. XX. f. 9.

It probably belonged to the ſame deity[d]. The next is Horſley's xc. now at Trinity college[e]. The next is Horſley's LXXXVI.[f] who adds a firſt line MIL.C. for *militum*. On this Mr. Horſley obſerves, Mr. Camden has been very cautious of publiſhing anything that was doubtful or obſcure, and, in ſome caſes, to an extreme. The next is Horſley's LXXXII.[g] now at Trinity college. The next was loſt in Horſley's time, and ſuppoſed to be erected to the goddeſs Febris[h]. The next LXXXIII. now a gate-poſt, reverſed near the ſouth gate of the ſtation, the letters gone except juſt enough to ſhew it was the ſame mentioned by Camden. The next LXXXVII.[i] now at Trinity college. The next LXXXI. is alſo there very intire, large and beautiful, on one ſide an ox, on the other the prieſt's veil and patera[k]. The Cohors I. Vangionum ſeem to have been in garriſon here the lateſt and longeſt, though neither they nor the ſtation occur in the Notitia[l]. The next LXXXIX. loſt to Horſley[m]. The laſt in Mr. Camden's is LXXXVIII. now at Trinity college. Beſides theſe nine Horſley mentions LXXXIV. an altar to Mars and Victory with their figures ſubſcribed

Pl. XX. fig 10. fig. 11. fig. 12. fig. 13. fig. 14. fig. 15. fig. 16. Pl. XXI. f. 1.

MARTI
VICTORI
VS PVBLI
VS TRIB
V. S. L. M.

LXXXV. another to Jupiter Dolichenus by the ſame dedicator[n].

fig. 2.

DOLOCHENO
C. IVL PVBL
PIVS TRIB
VS L. M.

XCI. XCI[a]. ſepulchral. XCII. XCIV. reliefs. XCIII. part of an altar to Jupiter. Two or three others in Warburton's map[o], viz.

fig. 3, 4, 5.

FORTVNA
AVG
AEL
PROCVLIN
V. S.

This is in Phil. Tranſ. N° 474, p. 160, communicated to Dr. Mortimer by Dr. Hunter, who reads FORTVNAE & AET. PROCVLINA. The other is more confuſed and unintelligible as to the name of the party erecting the altar.

MARTI
VICTOR
..RRON..
AV...EINV...
TRIB. AG.

Horſley's XCIV. is a rude bas relief of a Roman archer, vulgarly called *Robin of Riſingham* or *Robin of Readſdale*, a name given to one of the Umfranvilles and to one of the Hilliards in the Lancaſtrian army in the reign of Edward IV.[p]

About half a mile from Riſingham cloſe by Watling ſtreet and the highway, lies an altar, much like

y Old Ballads, I. p. 4.
z Horſley to R. Gale, 1729 in A. S. min. Hutchinſon, I. 196.
a Lel. VII. 75.
b Northumb. lxxx.
c Horſl. 354. 396, 397.
d Ib. 234.
e p. 256.
f p. 237.
g p. 236.
h P. 235.
i P. 237.
k Ward MS.
l P. 235.
m P. 538. Horſl. 240. Wallis, 58.
n Gibſon's Camden, 1086. Dr. Hunter, Phil. Tranſ. N° 278. Hutch. 185.
o Horſley, p. 239. Hutch. 191, 192.

that

that on the gate of the ſtation, having a prefericulum and patera on one ſide and a garland on the other, but no trace of an inſcription. Mr. Horſley[q] thinks it can hardly have been Dr. Hunter's beforementioned.

D. M.
C IVL FL
INGEN
.....
MI LEG
VIV. F.

There is alſo an inſcription in Mr. Warburton's map at *Troughend*, but his copy is mutilated and the original is loſt[r].

Mr. Hutchinſon received two more;

D. M.
AMELIANVS
ANNORVM
X.

and,

D.
IVLIONA
NI FILIA VIXIT
ANN. S. XVI. M. XI.
DI . . XIIII.

"The chiefeſt paroch church in Rideſdal is El-"leſdane[s]."

Elſdon. Pl. XXI. fig. 6, 7.

At *Elſdon* at a place called *the Mote*, were found the inſcriptions Horſley's XCVIII. and XCIX. which ſome critics were for connecting together[t]. That before given from Mr. Dutens found at Riechester, is preſerved in this church[u]. Near the village is a place called *Berren Knowl*, where Mr. Wallis[x] ſays is a Britiſh temple, the ſtones numerous of various ſizes in circular order, which could not be found for Mr. Hutchinſon[y]. On the *Todd Law* a mount on the adjoining moor Mr. Wallis[z] alſo mentions three ſtone columns placed in triangular order 12 feet diſtant, and each near 12 feet diameter. At two places hard by the cauſeway Mr. Patten obſerved two tumuli; one of them with two cireles of ſtones, the other on a raiſed ſquare piece of ground. Several here he believed to be Daniſh, and near his houſe was a large one called *Harnſley hill*, but in the writings of the eſtate *Harold's* hill[a].

Chipchaſe. "*Chipchace*, a praty town and caſtle hard on the "eaſt part of the arm of North Tyne which divided "Tyndale from Northumberland[b]." The caſtle was the ſeat of Peter de Inſula t. Edward II. afterwards of the Herons, a branch of the noble family of Ford caſtle, of whom William was ſheriff of this county t. Henry II. eleven years ſucceſſively, as was ſir George 13 Elizabeth, ſlain in a fray with the Scots 1575. His couſin Cuthbert was created a baronet 12 Charles II. and built on the ſite a handſome houſe 1621. It belongs now by purchaſe to the Reeds[c], by purchaſe from Mr. Allgood to whom Sir Charles Heron ſold it.

Simonburn. *Simonburn* adjoining is the largeſt pariſh in the diocefe[d] being 23 miles by 32, with only two chapels of eaſe[e], and the rectory one of the moſt valuable in the north. In the church are monuments of the Allgoods. In taking down the rectory kitchen 1735, was found a ſtone nine or ten inches ſquare inſcribed in letters three inches long,

VLPI
SABI.

Ulpius and Sabinus were lieutenants in Britain, but Mr. Horſley knew of no inſcription to them. The caſtle has been demoliſhed in digging for fancied treaſure[f]. "In N. Tyndale is but one paroch "church called Simons burne. In it is *aliquot ſa-"cella*. Sens I heard that Simons burne is in S. Tyn-"dale; and that in N. Tyndale only *Belingeham* "chapel longing to Simons burne[g]."

Swinburn. *Swinborn* caſtle belongs to the Ridells, and the preſent owner deſigned and built a handſome houſe on its ſite[h], and is improving the country round[i]. Haughton. *Haughton* caſtle adjoining belonged to the Swinburns and Woodringtons, how to Mr. Smith[k].

Walwick Cheſters. Cilvrnvm. At *Walwick Cheſters*, or as it is uſually called *Eaſt Cheſters*, CILURNUM, Severus's wall falls upon the middle of the fort, Hadrian's vallum as uſual on the ſouth ſide. The ramparts and ditch are viſible: the ruins of the outbuildings between the fort and river; over which, juſt at the fort, has been a conſiderable bridge, whoſe foundations are yet to be ſeen. Horſley could not learn that either the fort or any place near it went by the name of Silcheſter, but was told that Riecheſter was ſometimes called ſo, and a place near that ſtation is called the *Sills* and the rivulet *Sillburn*. From Walwick Cheſters a military way has gone to Carrvorran viſible moſt part of the way[l]. Four of the five inſcriptions found here have been removed to Walwick grange[m]. XXXII. which Gibſon gives as found at this place was really found at Carrawburgh and is there deſcribed[n].

Nunwick. Near *Nunwick* were five ſingle ſtones near eight feet high and 20 feet in girt, placed in circular order in an area nine feet in circumference[o].

Hexham. *Hexham*, "a market town[p]," has a fine appearance every way on a hill in a pleaſantly wooded vale[q]. It was firſt erected into a biſhopric about A. D. 675, the firſt biſhop after the founder being Eata. He was ſucceeded by Tumbert, and he being diſplaced Cuthbert was ſubſtituted to him, but preferring Lindisfarn Eata was reſtored, and ſucceeded about 689 by St. John of Beverley. His ſucceſſors were Wilfrid the elder archbiſhop of York to 709. Acca, Bede's friend and patron, and a munificent benefactor to this church, driven out 732, died 740; Frithbert 766, Alhmund 767, Tilbert 781, Ethelbert 789, Eanred 800, Eanbert 806, Tidferth, who died about 821. The ſee was united to that of Lindisfarn at Cheſter le ſtreet 854, and continued annexed to Durham till the reign of Henry I. who united it to York. Thomas archbiſhop of York placed here Auſtin Canons, and the houſe was valued at £.122. *per annum*[r]. The church is a venerable, ſubſtantial Saxon building, the choir handſome with a good eaſt window, the floor covered with antient graveſtones and braſſes; the tower in the centre had ſix

[q] P. 240. [r] Ib. 240. [s] Lel. VII. 74. [t] P. 244, 245.
[u] Hutch. 195. [x] P. 61. [y] P. 195. [z] Ib. [a] Letter to R. Gale.
[b] Lel. VII. 75. [c] Wallis, 47. [d] Hutch. 179.
[e] Wallis, 50. [f] Hutch. 212, 213. 215. [g] Lel. VII. 74.
[h] Wallis, 66. [i] Hutch. 178. [k] Wallis, 67. Hutch. 177. [l] Horſl. 143.
[m] xxii. xxiii. xxiv. xxv. xxvi. p. 215—217. Pl. XIX. 5, 6, 7, 8. [n] Horſl. 218. Wallis, 67. See before, p. 246.
[o] Hutch. 211. [p] Lel. VII. 75. [q] Stuk. II. 62.
[r] Wallis, 72, &c. Godwin ed. Rich. 719. Tan. 389.

now eight bells; the largeſt or St. Mary's was called the Fraybell, being rung alone only on alarms. Here is a monument aſcribed to Alfwold, king of Northumberland 788, another to prior Richard and other priors, others for the Umfranvilles and Veſcies[z]. In the vault under the church Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Gale, 1726, found ſeveral Roman inſcriptions, viz. Pl. XXI. f. 8. An altar Horſl. CVIII. with a new troop of horſe called *equites Cæſarienſes Corionototæ*. Theſe people Horſley ſuppoſes meant by *Coriotiotar* of Ravennas, or perhaps to be Crotoniates from Greece, which accounts for the Greek inſcriptions hereabouts. Calpurnius received his commiſſion immediately from the emperor Commodus or Caracalla, whom he flatters with the title Pl. fig. 9. of *præſentiſſimum numen dei*[a]. N° cix. partly hid in the wall, is in honor of Caracalla and Geta, whoſe name ſeems ſtudiouſly eraſed[b]. CX is over the door fig. 10, 11. head imperfect. N° CVII. is built up in one of the outhouſes of the Hermitage near Hexham. Mr. Horſley refers all the inſcriptions at Hexham to Corbridge, which is but three ſhort miles diſtant.

He takes the antient name of Hexham to have been EPIACUM in Ptolemy[c], and places AXELODUNUM at *Burgh on ſands*[d]. The church of Hexham poſſeſſed the privilege of ſanctuary, and a *fridſtol* is ſtill preſerved. The privilege extended a mile four ways, the limits marked by croſſes as at Beverley[e]. Here is a lecture-ſhip founded by the Mercers company, 1623, under the will of Richard Fiſhborne, eſq.[f] The inhabitants are not above 2000; the ſtreets narrow and ill built; the market-place ſquare in the centre part of the town well ſupplied with water. On the eaſt ſide of the market place is an old ſtone building, the court houſe of the biſhops and priors, and now the ſeſſions houſe, and another near it, the gaol. The firſt was ſuppoſed a palace of the biſhops, and both may be what Mr. Camden ſays belonged to the archbiſhops of York. The other tower, which is not mentioned by Mr. Camden, is ſquare with ſmall loop holes and corbel battlements, and two dungeons, ſo that it was probably the chief fortreſs of the place, and uſed as a priſon when the biſhops of Hexham poſſeſſed palatine juriſdiction. On the oak mantle-piece of one of the dark chambers, now the gaoler's hayloft, is an inſcription which ſeems to conſiſt of moral ſentences.

Here is a grammar ſchool founded by queen Elizabeth 1598[g]. The town is not incorporated, but being a manor of the late ſir W. C. Blacket, is governed by a bailiff and jury[h]. Hexham gave birth to John and Richard de Hexham both priors and hiſtorians. The former continued the Hiſtory of Durham from 1130 to 1154, publiſhed by Twiſden among the Decem Scriptores, p. 258, from a ſingle MS. in Benet college library, Cambridge[i]. The latter wrote a Hiſtory of Hexham church and biſhops, publiſhed in the ſame collection, p. 285, from the ſame library, the reign of Stephen and the war of the ſtandard, and was dead before 1190[k].

An old oak bedſtead, elegantly carved, and the hind poſts wrought with oak leaves, preſerved at Hexham, and ſaid to have belonged to the laſt biſhop, or rather abbot, has on the fringe of the teſter this inſcription, rendered imperfect by the ignorance of a workman employed by ſir Walter Blacket to put it together:

---omini Pilleſtmo Quingent Eboracenſis Diocaeris fecit hoc opus a----

At the weſt end of the church are the remains of the priory whoſe cloiſters and chapel were to be ſeen a few years ago. The gate remains. The refectory ſtill entire uſed for public dinners. It was fitted up for a dwelling houſe by the Carnabys and Blackets, to the laſt of whom it now belongs[l]. Here were two other churches built at the ſame time with the cathedral, but long ſince deſtroyed[m]. Here was alſo an hoſpital for lepers[n]. In the fatal battle fought here 1463 on the plains called *the Levels* was taken the cap of ſtate called *Abacot*, adorned with two rich crowns. Henry VIth's queen and ſon fled into France with the duke of Exeter, who ended his life in poverty and exile. Several knights were beheaded with the duke of Somerſet[o]. Oppoſite to the town, on the north ſide of the Tine, is *Hermitage*, formerly belonging to the priory, but now the ſeat of the Jurins[p], where, over the door of a houſe, is fixed up the inſcription Horſl. CVII. Pl. XXI. fig. 11.

Matthew of Weſtminſter ſays the battle was between Oſwald and Penda king of Mercia, who was general of Cadwallin's army, and Chriſtianity was then firſt planted in Bernicia, not in Northumberland at large, where Paulinus had before converted and baptized numbers. Nor was *Heffenfeld* the field of battle or victory, but another in the neighbourhood called by Bede[q] *Deniſeſburna* or *Devilſburne*, ſuppoſed *Dilſton*, though the ſtandard of the croſs was erected, and a church afterwards built at the former[r]. Tradition places it at *Cockley*, near St. Oſwald's and Eningburn by the wall[s]. "There "is a fame that Oſwald wan the battle at *Halydene*, "two miles eaſt from *St. Oſwald's aſhe*, and that "Haliden is it that Bede calleth *Havenfeld*, and "men thereabout yet find ſmall wood croſſes in "the ground[t]." The church erected on the ſpot is ſtill ſtanding, and in a late repair was found a ſilver coin of Oſwald with his buſt and a croſs on the reverſe[u]. Near it at *Halyton* is a hill called the *Mote law*, with a ſquare entrenchment, and in the middle a fireſtone for giving alarms by fire[x].

Dilſton. *Dilſton* came to the Ratcliffes 10 Elizabeth. Sir Francis married a natural daughter of Charles II. and James II. 1687, created him baron Dilſton, viſcount Langley. and earl of Derwentwater. His ſon James forfeited his life and eſtates 1715, and it was given to Greenwich hoſpital[y], but ſince reſtored to the family.

CURIA OTTADENORUM. CORSTOPHITUM. Corbridge. Mr. Horſley[z] places Ptolomy's CURIA, or CORIA OTADENORUM at *Jedburgh*, in Scotland, and Antoninus' CORSTOPHITUM at *Corbridge*. The ſtation here, about half a mile weſt from the town, is now almoſt entirely levelled; but abundance of medals, inſcriptions, and other Roman antiquities, have been found at it[a]. Pl. XXI. fig. 12, 13, 14. N° c. is in the front of a houſe at entering the village inſcribed to Commodus or Caracalla, CI in the church wall[b], CII. CIII. CIV. in houſe walls, CV. an altar, with a figure of Apollo, on which

[a] Wallis, 95 97. Hutchinſon, 310 Compare Pennant's Tour, P. ii. 1772, p. 291. Stuk. II. 62.
[b] Horſl. 248. [b] Ib. 249. [c] Ib. 369. [d] Ib. 109.
[e] Richard Haguſtald. in Staveley's Hiſt. of churches. Hutch. 93. [f] Wallis, 99. [g] Ib. 106.
[h] Ib. 107. [i] Selden, præf. ad X Script. p. 26. Wharton Angl. Sac. I. præf. 48. [k] Tan. Bib. Brit. p. 626.
[l] Wallis, 104—106. [m] Ib. 76. [n] Tan. 394.
[o] Wallis, 107—109. [p] Ib. 109. [q] Ib. c. 1. Alfred, Deniſſeſ, Deniſcen, and Deniſeſ burna.
[r] G. Smith, App. ad Bed. XIII. [s] [t] Lel. VII. 73.
[u] Wallis, 113. [x] Ib. 114. [y] Ib. 131. [z] P. 367.
[a] P. 397. [b] Of theſe two ſee Hunter and Todd in Phil. Tranſ. 278. 230. Horſl. 245.

Pl. XXII. fig. 2. the market croſs ſtands, cvi. the firſt Greek inſcription found among us on an altar, now by the gift of the late duke of Northumberland in the Britiſh Muſeum. The words make an hexameter:

Ηρακλει Τυριω Διοδωρος αρχιερευς [c].

Pl. XXII. fig. 1. Another with a Greek inſcription has been ſince found here, and is now at Mr. Graham's at Netherby; and when one reads the obvious interpetation given to it, by the late Mr. Tyrwhitt [d], one cannot help wondering how it tortured Drs. Stukeley, Pettingal, and Adee [e]:

Αξαρτης βωμον μ' εσωρας Πουλχερ μ'ανεθηκεν.

which has been read,

Αξαρ]η βωμον Μαρκος Εσορας υιος Αχερμ ανεθηκεν
Αξης [f] βωμον μεσοραιον Αξου χαριν ανεθηκεν
Αξαρ]η βωμον μεσοραιον Τ. Ιουλ· Γερμανικος ανεθηκεν.

In a bog, by the ſide of the Tyne, was found 1735, a moſt curious ſilver plate, weight 148 oz. now in the poſſeſſion of the duke of Northumberland. It is 20 inches by 15, about an inch deep, with a flat rim an inch and a quarter deep charged with vine branches. The middle is adorned with figures of Apollo, Veſta, Juno, Minerva, and Diana, each with their proper ſymbols, &c.

Mr. (afterwards ſir Charles) Frederick ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1736, two drawings of a ſilver cup or baſon, then in the hands of ſir Edward Blackett, bart. in Hexham, for the duke of Somerſet, found that ſummer on the weſt ſide of the river below the bridge at Corbridge, almoſt oppoſite the place where the ſilver diſh was found. It was near four inches high and 8¼ to 5¾ diameter, two inches and an half deep, weighed 20 oz. the bottom flat for four inches diameter. The veſſel was round with a rim one inch and three-quarters broad, the outer edge knurled or turned down for a quarter of an inch; within the knurl and a circle of 57 knobs a quarter of an inch high and hollow on the inner part (ſuch an ornament as the woman called a nail), are ſix compartments equidiſtant, each containing the Chriſtian monogram, the intervals filled with light flouriſhes of vine branches of indifferent workmanſhip. The cup reſts on a ſmall foot of half an inch and three inches in diameter, and has a roſe in the centre of a circle 1⅛ inches diameter. The metal was in many parts corroded by the earth in which it lay [g]. This from the monogram was probably a chalice, and the diſh, though of Pagan workmanſhip, may have ſerved as a patten.

Mr. Routh ſaw in a wall of ſtones looſely piled up near St. Oſwald's chapel about two miles north of Hexham a centurial ſtone thus inſcribed,

COH III
⊳ VOLVSIA

Over the door of a houſe is a rude carving of a Northumbrian king [h]. Corbridge is an antient large populous and well built borough and market town, both diſuſed. In the church this inſcription on a grave-ſtone:

ÞIC IACϴT IN ϹϴRRIS ASLINI FILIUS ÞUGO.

By the church is an old tower which was the town gaol, and near it the market-croſs [i]. Here is a fine bridge [k], and veſtiges of a Roman one may be ſeen juſt at the ſtation. The ſite of the ſtation is called *Corbow* and *Coleceſter*; the former ſeems to be included in the latter, which contains ſeveral acres [l]. Mr. Walton, vicar of Corbridge, was indefatigable in collecting and preſerving its antiquities [m]. His collection was purchaſed by Mr. Graham of Netherby [n]. At Colceſter was found in the laſt century a number of large teeth, and bones either of oxen or other animals [o]. More of theſe were found 1765 on South Tyne near Aldſtone [p].

Bywell. *Bywell*, with its barony, came t. Richard II. to the Nevills, afterwards earls of Weſtmoreland, who built a fair tower or gatehouſe of ſtone on the north ſide of the Tyne. The town conſiſted of one ſtreet, and two pariſhes, with two churches ſerved by one miniſter. After its forfeiture to the crown by the attainder of Charles earl of Weſtmoreland, it was purchaſed by the Fenwicks, of whom William the preſent owner built a handſome houſe here. The ruins of the old baronial caſtle and its chapel remain. In 1760 a maſon angling in the Tyne here after a fall of rain, took up a ſmall ſalver of Roman fabric, inſcribed round the brim DESIDERI VIVAS [q], which may be either ſynonymous to *Volanti vivas*, on the altar before-mentioned, p. 171. 184. as a health, or *Deſideri bibas* as an invitation to jollity. The ſalmon fiſhery extended three miles, and had a ſtrong dam or weare acroſs the river for its preſervation [r]. Here are two piers of an antient bridge over Tine [s].

Prudhow. *Prudhow upon Tine* is miſplaced by Leland [t], in *Dirhamſhire*, on which it borders. Odonel de Humframville defended it 29 Henry III. againſt the Scots, having plundered his neighbours to repair its roof. Another Gilbert Umframville died 1245, and is ſtyled by M. Paris [u] a famous baron, the guardian as well as ornament of the northern parts of England. Sir Robert was ſheriff of this county 46 and 51 Edward III. and 2 and 6 Henry IV. his younger ſon or nephew ſir Robert was vice admiral of England 1410, and brought in ſuch plenty of prizes in cloth, corn, and other valuable commodities from Scotland, that he got the rich name of *Robin Mend market* [x]. He was ſlain at Baugie in Anjou 1419 [y]. From this family Prudhow came to the Tailboys, who forfeited it at the battle of Hexham, and it now belongs to the duke of Northumberland [z]. The altar of Fortune before-mentioned [a] at Carrawburgh confirms that place to be PROCOLITA, where the cohors 1 Batavorum was ſtationed [b].

Ovingham. *Ovingham* was a cell of black canons belonging to Hexham founded by one of the Umfravilles, valued at £. 11. *per annum*. [c]

Ryton. In *Ryton* church is a figure on a tomb holding a book with an eagle on it, a lion at his feet. By the church is a green mount or tumulus [d].

Caſtle ſteeds is the common name given to the Caſtella on the Wall. The ſquare tower at *Portgate* is

[c] Phil. Tranſ. 278. 230. Horſl. 246. Wallis, 127. Barrington in Archæol. III. 324.
[d] Archæol. III. 324. [e] Carauſius, II. 161. Archæol. II. 92. 98.
[f] One of the Ala *Aſtorum* at Cilurnum. [g] Ant. Soc. min. [h] Stuk. II. 64.
[i] Wallis, 119. &c. [k] Stuk. II. 64. [l] Horſl. 397. Wallis, 116.
[m] Stuk. Car. I. 128. Wallis, 118. [n] Wallis. Pennant. [o] Todd in Phil. Tranſ. 370.
[p] Gent. Mag. 1765. 450.
[q] Wallis, 151. [r] Ib. 149. 50. [s] Hutchinſon's Hiſt. of Northumb. I. 133. [t] VII. 64.
[u] P. 657. [x] Holinſhed, II. 536, 537. G. [y] Ib. 578. [z] Wallis, 163—166. Hutchinſon, I. 121. 127.
[a] Horſl. North. xxxii. [b] Hutch. 218. [c] Tan. 394. Lel. V. 106. Hutch. I. 127. [d] Stuk. II. 64.

Fig.1.

p.250.

Fig.2.

Fig.3.p.251.

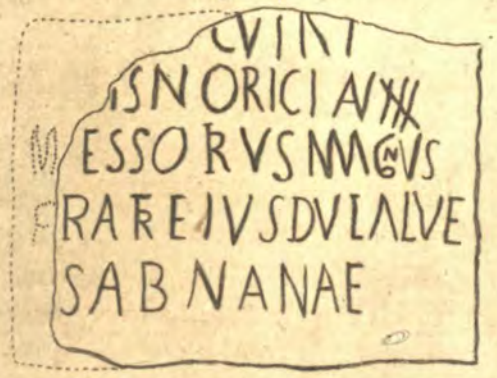


Fig.11.p.251.

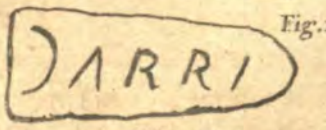


Fig.6.p.251.

Fig.5.p.251.

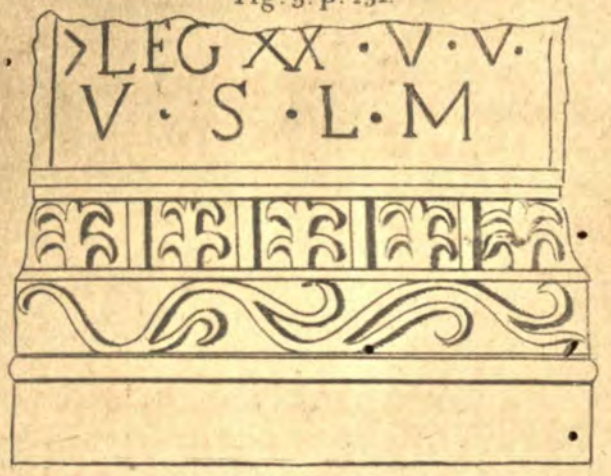


Fig.4.p.251.

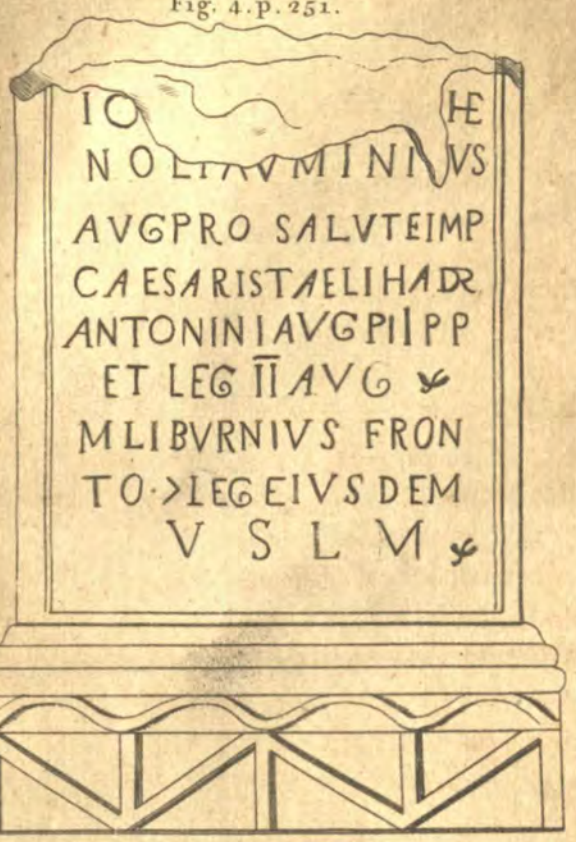


Fig.9.p.251.

Fig.8.p.251.

Fig.13.p.251.

Fig.7.p.251.

Fig.15.p.254.

Fig.10.p.251.

Fig.12.p.251.

Fig.14.p.254.

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of modern date, and the ruins ſaid to be near it are really at Halton.

Halton Chefters.

At *Halton Cheſters*, ſo called from its nearneſs to Halton, are very diſtinct remains of a ſtation. The broader part, called the *Cheſters*, or *Silver hill*, within the wall, the narrower or *Cheſter cloſe* without it. There ſeem remains of an aquæduct to convey the water to it from a ſpring on the higher ground near Watling ſtreet gate, and a countryman told Mr. Horſley it was to contain the ſpeaking trumpet already mentioned. A furlong to the eaſt of Watling ſtreet gate is a viſible caſtellum, and at the gate a ſquare one, half within and half without the wall [e].

Hvnnvm.

Here Horſley places Hvnnvm on the authority of the inſcription Pl. XXII. fig. 3. [f] now here, together with a plain altar in the church-yard. The other inſcription and the relief are loſt. Horſley ſaw N. xix here and xx, xxi. near Portgate and at Beaufront, the ſeat of the Erringtons [g]. Here have been ſince found a centurial ſtone with LEG II AVG. in a civic crown, with eagles' heads at each end, and another 13 inches by 8, with this inſcription in a border,

LEG. XX VV
⊱ HORTENS
PROCVL.

a 3d 11 inches by 6,

LE. VI. V
P. F. FEC.

alſo part of a milliary two feet four inches long including the baſe. Theſe three laſt were at ſir Edward Blackett's at Matſen 1768. Alſo a wooden ſtylus, or ſome ſuch inſtrument, plenty of ſtags horns lying by heaps of muſcle ſhells, &c. [h]

Halton tower.

Halton tower, the ſeat of the Carnabies, of Carnaby near Bridlington, Yorkſhire, ſince of the Douglaſes, now by marriage of ſir Walter Blacket [i]. To the ſame belongs alſo Aydon, a large ſtrong ruinous caſtle, formerly of conſiderable extent and ſtrength, the inheritance of a family of its name, whoſe heireſs Edward I. gave it in marriage to Peter de Wallis. It afterwards came to the Raymes of Bolham who held it from Edward III. to Charles I. Part of the eſtate was in the Carnabys [k].

Above a mile ſouth-eaſt of Halton ſheels, is *Shilden* hill, with a large oval camp [l].

Mr. Horſley [m] places Pons Aelii at *Newcaſtle*.

W. Matſen.

W. Matſen is the ſeat of ſir Edward Blacket, bart. and in an adjoining field is a circular mount with a cavity at top, and by it a ſtone nine feet high, three feet by one and a half thick, called the *Stob* ſtone. In opening of other tumuli of ſtones have been found two kiſtvaens, or coffins of four ſtones ſet on edge with a bottom and cover, containing the aſhes of the dead appearing in a white duſt [n]. It has ſince been all removed [o].

Hutton.

"*Hutton*, a fair caſtle in the midſte of Northumberland as in the bredthe of it. It is three or four miles north from *Fenwike* pile, and this is the oldeſt houſe of the Swynburnes [p]."

Wallington.

"*Wallington* caſtle two miles eaſt from Hutten. It is the chefeſt houſe of the Fenwiks. Sir John Fenwike is now lord of it [q]."

Fenwick tower, now in ruins, was the ſeat of the Fenwicks, from Henry III. to the Revolution, when ſir John Fenwick, who was attainted and executed for treaſon 1696, ſold it to the Blackets [r]. In pulling it down 1775 the workmen found ſeveral hundred fair gold nobles of Edward III. depoſited in an open ſtone cheſt covered with ſand 12 inches deep, and placed over the arch of a cellar door which ſtood immediately under the flags of the threſhold of the caſtle gate. They were probably concealed on an inroad of David king of Scotland, 1360, as far as Hexam, whence he carried off the two ſons of ſir John Fenwick, then owner of this caſtle, who did not long ſurvive this loſs, and probably then concealed this new ſpecies of coinage [s].

Stamfordham.

Stamfordham is a well-built market town, with a freeſchool and fair, and a croſs legged figure of one of the Fenwicks in the church [t].

Of Borcovicus ſee before at *Houſeſteeds*, of Vindolana at *Little Cheſters*, and of Rouchester before.

Heddon on the Wall.

Heddon on the Wall is only a village [u]. The barony of *Bolebec*, or *Kirkland*, belongs now to the Bakers, of which family was the learned antiquary Mr. Thomas Baker, of St. John's college, Cambridge, whoſe collections for a hiſtory of that Univerſity are divided between that Univerſity and the Britiſh Muſeum [x]. Of the Bolebecs ſee Dugdale Bar. I. 452.

Blanckland.

Blanckland, on the edge of Durham, was a Premonſtratenſian abbey, founded by Walter de Bolebec, 1165, valued at £. 40. [y] It belonged ſince to the Forſters, till forfeited by the attainder of Thomas Forſter, 1715, and purchaſed by his uncle biſhop Crew, who left it to charitable uſes [z].

Newburn.

Newburn, an antient borough on the banks of the Tyne, a ſmall village, chiefly inhabited by colliers. In the church are monuments of the Delavals. Here lord Conway, with 2000 foot and 1200 horſe, oppoſed Leſley's paſſage over the Tyne, 1640, for ſome time, but was at laſt forced to give way [a].

Benwell. Condercum.

At *Benwell* Horſley places Condercum, where the *ala* Ia *Aſtorum* was quartered [b]. N. vii. Gord. p. 49. Horſley, p. 210, found here is an altar to Jupiter Dolichenus; viii. a broken altar; ix. in his poſſeſſion; Pl. XXII. fig. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. IXα. in that of Dr. Woodward, ſince of Mr. Weſt, mentions the company ſtationed here. IXβγδ are in houſes at Benwell [c]. No coins have been found here, but the fine urn in the library at Durham came from hence [d]. Mr. Shaftoe, whoſe ſeat is built on to the old tower, diſcovered a ſudatory and moſaic pavement here [e].

New Castle.

Though *New Caſtle* has few or no Roman remains to ſhew, the wall certainly paſſed through it, and two of its towers are to be ſeen at Pandon gate, and the Wallknowl. It is now ſurrounded by a ſtrong ſtone wall, ditch, and rampart, having 7 gates and many towers [f]. "The waulles of Newcaſtelle were "began, as I have harde, in kinge Edwarde the "firſte day, by this occaſion. A great riche man of "Newcaſtle was taken priſoner by the Scottes owt "of the town itſelf as it is reported. Uppon "he was ranſomed for a great ſum, and returning "home he began to make a waulle on the ripe of

[e] Horſley, 142. [f] Northumb. xviii.
[g] Wallis, 131. Mr. Brereton in Ant. Soc. min.
[h] Horſley, 142. [i] Wallis, 133. [k] Ib. 136. Hutch. 143.
[l] Hutch. 136. [m] P. 104. [n] Wallis, 141.
[o] Mr. Brereton in Archæol. V. 166. [p] Lel. VII. 78. [q] Ib.
[r] Ib. 159. [s] Wallis, 157.
[t] Wallis, 168.
[u] Wallis, 154. See before in Durham, p. 123. [x] Wallis, 112.
[y] Lel. VII. 78. Tan. 395. [z] Wallis, 155.
[a] Wallis, 171. [b] P. 105. [c] Horſley, 208. 213. and pref. p. xiii.
[d] Ib. 213. [e] Wallis, 172, 174. [f] Ib. 177-9. Lel. V. 103.

"Tyne

" Tyne round from Sande hille to Pandon gate and " beyound into the town again the Auguſtine frers. " The reſidew of the marchauntes of the towne ſey- " ing this towardnes of one man, ſette to their help- " ing hands, and continued on till the hole town " was ſtrongely about waullid, and this work was " finiſhed in Edward the Third's dayes as I have " harde. The ſtrength and magnificens of the " waulling of this town far paſſeth all the waulles " of the cities of England and of moſte of the townes " of Europe." Henry III. firſt incorporated it 1251, and Edward I. 1282 made it a borough [g]. Edward VI. intended to ſettle a biſhopric here [h]. The remains of the caſtle are ſquare, ſtrong, and plain, ſerving as a gaol and ſeſſions houſe [i]. Near the town was at the Conqueſt a Benedictine nunnery, valued at £.36. [k] a priory or hoſpital, founded by Henry I. refounded by James I. and now has a maſter, and three poor men, who have each £.3. 6s. 8d. *per annum* [l]. Another hoſpital of the ſame reign, refounded by the ſame, ſtill ſubſiſts, valued at £.26. [m] A fourth founded t. Henry IV. valued at £.8. *per annum* [n]. A houſe of black friars, founded by Peter Scot the firſt mayor [o]. The chapel, now the hall of the ſmiths' company, as that of the cordwainers is made out of the ſouth front, and other companies occupy different parts of it, the area being 87 feet ſquare [p]. A houſe of Grey friars [q], Auſtin, White [r], Trinity, and another of friars of the Sac [s]. Here are now, beſides St. Nicholas church (whoſe ſteeple is built like an imperial crown [t], as at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and elſewhere in Scotland), ſix other churches or chapels, whereof one was rebuilt by the corporation 1682, and endowed with £.60. *per annum*, half for a lecturer, 20 to a ſchoolmaſter, and 10 to an uſher. The town pays £.580. *per annum* to the then vicar and his lecturers and curates [u]. The corporation have an annual revenue of above £.8000. [v] Here is a freeſchool, founded 1525, and 4 parochial ſchools [x]. The town court, rebuilt 1658, had before it an equeſtrian ſtatue of James II. taken down at the Revolution [y], as was that of Charles II. ſince removed from the Magazine gate to the Exchange. The Trinity houſe is a handſome ſquare building, with a chapel, and fourteen chambers. The ſtate houſe of the corporation is another fair ſtructure. Here was an hoſpital founded by Henry I. dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and valued at £.9. 11s. 4d. *per annum* [z]; another of the ſame age, and a third t. Henry III. both dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and united in one 9 James I. for a maſter and ſeveral poor perſons, nominated by the corporation [a]. Robert Thornton, merchant, who died 1229, founded a fourth in honour of St. Catherine, for a warden, nine poor men, and four poor women, valued at £.8. *per annum* [b]. " Roger Thorton the greate riche marchaunte of " Newcaſtelle in Edward IV's dayes, by whom the " Lomeleys landes were greatly augmentid, as by " mariage of his daughter and heyre buildid St. " Katerine's chapelle, the towne halle, and a place " for pore almoſe men by Sandhille gate a litle lower " than Newcaſtle bridge, on the very ripe of Tyne " within the town of Newcaſtle. This Roger Thor- " ton was the richeſt marchant that ever was dwel- " ling in Newcaſtle. One John Warde, a riche " marchant of Newcaſtle, made a Maiſun dieu for " xii poore men and xii poore women by the Au- " guſtine freres in Newcaſtle. One Chriſtopher Brig- " ham, a marchant of Newcaſtle, made of late a litle " hoſpital by the Gray freres in Newcaſtle [c]." Add to theſe the freemen's hoſpital founded 1681, that for clergymen's widows 1725, that for poor maidens and ſix poor men 1753, the keelmens hoſpital 1701, the infirmary, and two almſhouſes [d]. Panden hall was the palace of the kings of Northumberland, Lumley hall of the kings of England, the Scotch inn the reſidence of the kings and nobles of Scotland. The earls of Northumberland and Weſtmoreland had each houſes here. The pilgrims inn accommodated the devout viſitors of the ſhrine of the Virgin Mary in Jeſmont (or Jeſus' mount) village [e], where was a holywell, now a bath. Newcaſtle was beſieged twice by the Scots in the civil wars, and ſtormed 1644. The king lodged here with general Leven, and was inſulted in the ſervice by the archbiſhop of St. Andrew, who had preached before him [f]. The town has two excellent markets, and two noted fairs [g]. The coal trade is ſo conſiderable that the 1s. *per* chaldron granted by the corporation to queen Elizabeth in lieu of an arrear of 2d. *per* chaldron, and ſince granted to the duke of Richmond, amounts to £. 14,000. *per annum*. The coal fleets ſometimes amount to 500 ſail. Their ſtation is at Shields, and at the keys of Jarrow and Willington [h]. The key on the north ſide of the river is remarkably long. The town contains 40,000 inhabitants. There are about twenty-four conſiderable collieries, at different diſtances of eighteen and twenty-four miles from the river [i].

The bridge was of great antiquity, and, from the veſtiges of a military way leading to it from Cheſter le ſtreet, is ſuppoſed to have been originally Roman, and Roman coins were found in its piers on the late rebuilding. A ſudden flood in the Tyne, occaſioned by the melting of the ſnow on the hills in the winter of 1771, having carried away ſo much of the bridge with the houſes and families on it, as to make it neceſſary to take it down 1774, there were found in the old foundation of the firſt pier coins of Antoninus Pius, ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. Rev. ..... GVST S. C. ſeemed a woman holding in her left hand a trident, and of Verus, DIVVS VERVS. Rev. A rogus. CONSECRATIO. S. C. DIVA FAVSTINA. Rev. CERES AVGVSTA. S. C. alſo a vaſe of green glaſs, 14 inches one-eighth high by three quarters diameter. The firſt ſtone of the pier was laid 1775. It had 12 bold arches, ſince reduced to nine. It was lined with ſhops on each ſide. About the middle was a tower uſed as a gaol, and another at the end as a draw-bridge [k].

The channel is good and ſecure almoſt to Tinmouth bar, a ſand lying acroſs the river's mouth, not above ſeven feet deep at low water; but there you meet with a number of very dangerous rocks called the *Black Middins*. Two light houſes are maintained here by the Trinity houſe of this town, and near them was built 1672 Clifford's fort, which effectually commands all veſſels that enter the river [l].

Newcaſtle gave title of earl to Lodowic Stuart, duke of Lenox and Richmond 1604. In 1627 the title was conferred on William Cavendiſh, viſcount Mansfield, baron Ogle, created 1643, marquis and next year duke

[g] Wallis, 187. [h] Ib. 191. [i] Ib. 237. [k] Tan. 391. Wallis, 306. [l] Wallis, 392.
[m] Ib. 395. [n] Ib. 212. 218. 398. [o] Ib. 208. Tan. 396. [p] Groſe.
[q] Wallis, 207. Tan. 396. [r] Wallis, 210. Tan. 396. [s] Wallis, 210. Tan. 396.
[t] Ib. 209. 234. [u] G. [u] Wallis, 203. [x] Ib. 234. [y] Ib. 239.
[z] Tan. 392. [a] Ib. 395. [b] Ib. 398. [c] Lel. V. 103.
[d] Wallis, 218. 240---242. [e] Ib. 243. [f] Ib. 247, 248. [g] Ib. 205.
[h] Ib. 203. [i] Pennant's Tour, 1772 p. 309. [k] Wallis, 237. [l] G. Wallis, 255.

of

of Newcaſtle. He was ſucceeded 1676 by his ſon Henry Cavendiſh, who died 1691. This title was revived 1694 in the perſon of John Holles, earl of Clare, who married his 3d daughter Margaret [m]. He died without iſſue 1711, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. His only daughter Henrietta married Edward ſecond earl of Oxford 1713, and their daughter married William duke of Portland. The title was again revived 1715 in Thomas ſon of Thomas lord Pelham by his youngeſt ſiſter Grace. He died 1768, and with him this title became extinct.

Fenham.

At *Fenham* in Newcaſtle pariſh are ſome coalpits which have been burning ſeveral years, the flame viſible by night, and the track of it might be eaſily followed by the brimſtone that lay on the ſurface of the earth [o]. The manor belonged to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, now to William Ord, eſq; who has here a handſome modern houſe [n].

N. Gesforth.

North Gesforth was held of the crown by the Surtees [o] and Brandlings, to which laſt it now belongs. The houſe has been rebuilt [p].

VINDOBALA. Rutcheſter.

At *Rutcheſter* Mr. Horſley places VINDOBALA, and gives the inſcriptions Pl. XIX. fig. 13, 14. with three others. The *firſt cohort* of the *Frixagi* was ſtationed here, not as Mr. Camden the ſecond cohort of the *Thracians*, who were at *Gabroſentum* [q]. A carving of Hercules in rag ſtone was dug up (the head and feet broken off) and removed to London 1761 by the late Mr. Duane [r]. Two ſilver fibulæ were found here, and in 1761 Mr. Wallis had from hence two coins of the lower empire, and a brick inſcribed LEG VI. V. Two labourers, 1766, found an urn full of gold and ſilver coins almoſt a complete ſeries of the higher empire, and ſeveral others, moſt of them in fine preſervation, alſo a ſtone coffin, 12 feet long, four broad, and two deep, full of bones [s]. Rouchеſter tower is the ſeat and manor of William Archdeacon, eſq.

SEGEDVNVM Couſin's houſe.

The wall at the eaſt end manifeſtly terminates in a ſtation near *Couſin's houſe*, the ruins of which ſtation are yet very viſible. This no doubt is the *Wall's end*, though the village which at preſent bears that name is half a mile or more off. Mr. Camden takes it for granted that this is the *Vindobala* of the Notitia, and *Vindomora* of the Itinerary, ſuppoſing theſe two to be one and the ſame place, though they are certainly different [t]. But the antient name of this ſtation was *Segedunum*, the firſt of the ſtations *per lineam valli*, where the fourth cohort of the Largi was quartered [u]. The ramparts and ditch may be diſtinctly traced. There are evident remains of two turrets at the weſt and eaſt entrance, and a third at the ſouth-weſt corner. The weſt entrance has been cloſe to the wall, and the eaſt oppoſite to it. The fort has been 140 yards or ſix chains ſquare, and contained about three half acres. The ſite of the ſtation of the town is called *Well lawes*, quaſi *Wall lawes*, and two diſtinct tumuli remain near the *Beebouſes*, and in the ſouth-weſt corner of the Wall cloſe is a heap of ruins, as of a building or temple [x]. In a wall at Coulins' houſe are ſix inſcriptions, Horſley, i.—vi.

I.

COH
⊳ FIARI

2.

COH II
⊳ VARI
CELERI

3.

COH X
⊳ IVSTINI ⊳
SECVNDI

4.

COH X
⊳ SINSI
PRISCI.

5. Illegible.

6. An altar I. O. M.

with part of an altar and a pedeſtal [y]. Between the ſtation at the end of the wall of St. Nicholas church Newcaſtle are three caſtella viſible; the next is loſt in the town [z]. *Walls end* is a well-built village, with a ſchool and two gentlemen's ſeats [a]. Mr. Pennant [b] mentions a broken inſcription lately found here:

HADR . . . . .
MVR. COND . . .
HOC. MARM . . .
POS. COS. D . . .

TUNNOCELLUM.

Mr. Horſley [c] carries TUNNOCELLUM, or *Unocellum*, the *Juliocenon* of Ravennas, quite to the oppoſite end of the wall, *Boulneſs* in Weſtmoreland. I muſt beg leave with Mr. Horſley [d] to give Bede's derivation of Tinmouth the preference. He muſt have known this better than Mr. Camden. *Tina* or *Tyna* does not ſeem to have been the antient name of the Tyne. The only river Ptolemy mentions hereabouts is *Vedra* which we ſhould rather take for the *Tyne* than the *Were* as being more conſiderable. As for his *Itunæ æſtuarium* it is *Solway frith* [e].

Tinmouth.

"*Tynmouth* abbey, ſometime uſed for a caſtel [f]," was founded by king Oſwald or Egfrid in the 8th century, and thrice plundered by the Danes. Edwin king of Deira built here a chapel of wood 627 [g]. Toſti, earl of Northumberland, repaired and endowed it before the Conqueſt, and Robert de Mowbray, earl of this county, to whom the Conqueror gave it, placed in it black monks from St. Alban's, to which he made it ſubordinate, as it had before been to Jarrow in Durham, but at the diſſolution it had a ſeparate annual revenue of £. 997. [h] Toſti, in conjunction with Harold Harfagar, king of Norway, who had landed here, ravaged the country, till Harold, king of England, gave them a compleat overthrow, in which they fell at Stanford bridge. Mowbray, earl of Northumberland, and his two predeceſſors, built the caſtle within the abbey precincts. The church was a magnificent building. At the eaſt end remains a chapel intire, the roof arched with ſtone, adorned with the figure of Chriſt and 12 Apoſtles in rondeaux with inſcriptions perfectly fair. The gateway with its tower is alſo remaining. Here was buried Malcolm, king of Scotland, and his ſon, ſlain 1094 at Alnwic caſtle. The old church ſerved the pariſh till the civil war, when another was built 1659. Much of the priory was

[m] Collins's account of the noble family of Hollis, &c. p. 178.
[n] Wallis, 175. [o] Of whom ſee before in Durham, p. 104. [p] Wallis, 268. Hutch. II. 323.
[q] Horſl. 105. [r] Stuk. Carauſ. I. 187. [s] G.
[t] Gale, p. 10. places the laſt at *Doland* near Corbridge. [u] Wallis, 167, 168.
[x] Horſley, 104. [x] Ib. 136.
[y] Ib. 207. 208. [z] Ib. 137. [a] Ib. 254. [b] Tour, 1772, p. 289.
[c] Horſl. 157. 499. 102, 3. 4. [d] Ib. 104. [e] Ib. 103. [f] Lel. VII. 75.
[g] Lel. Coll. III. 24. Groſe. [h] Tan. 390.

pulled down by Col. Villars, governor here, who built with the materials his own houſe, and a light-houſe, for which he received contribution from all ſhips anchoring at Shields. The manor belongs to the duke of Northumberland. John of Whethamſted, abbot of St. Alban's, was prior here; and John of Tynemouth, an eminent writer of lives of Saints in the 14th century, was born here, and vicar of the church. The caſtle was beſieged and taken by the Scots 1644, and garriſoned for the Parliament, but the governor declared for the king. It was retaken, and the governor ſlain [i]. About two miles north-weſt from Tynmouth is the *monks ſtone*, a rude croſs, broken in half, the baſe or pedeſtal charged with an idle modern inſcription about a pig's head. It was probably a boundary of the abbey liberties [k].

Ogle. All that remains of *Ogle* caſtle is one round tower and the double moat.

Delaval. "*Dalawale* caſtle, four miles from Tinmouth, and "within a mile of the ſhore [l]." This caſtle and barony, called alſo *Seaton*, has been in the Delavals ever ſince the time of Henry I. The houſe was rebuilt on a deſign of Vanbrugh's on the ſite of the caſtle. In the chapel are ſome old monuments [m]. *Hartley* is the port whence the coals on this eſtate are ſhipped. William, ſon of ſir Charles Cavendiſh, was created baron Ogle 18 James I. earl of Ogle, and duke of Newcaſtle, 16 Charles II. 1664, and died 1676. His ſon Henry ſucceeded him in all his titles, and died 1691, his only ſon Henry earl of Ogle dying before him 1680. His only daughter married John Holles duke of Newcaſtle, and their only daughter married Edward ſecond earl of Oxford 1713, and their only daughter married William duke of Portland 1734, by which the barony of Bothall is in the preſent duke of Portland their ſon [n].

In digging up the foundations of Tynemouth caſtle near the ruins of the monaſtery, and north of the old caſtle wall 1783, was found an altar with the following inſcription engraved Pl. XXII. fig. 14.

I. O. M.
AIIRVIVS
PRAII · COH
IIII ˬ KINCO
N V M.

Jovi optimo maximo
Aelius Rufus
præfectus cohortis
IIII. Lingo
num.

Pl. XXII. fig. 15. On one ſide are the prefericulum, ſecuris, ſeceſpita and ox-head, on the other a patera with feſtoons. Here was dug up alſo a ſtone about one foot nine inches by one foot 10, with the following inſcription, the firſt line perfectly indiſtinct, and the ſecond very obſcure:

ΓYPVM CVMBA
ARII. MPLVM
FECIT CIV
MAXIMINVS
LCG VI. V·
EX VOTO.

which has been thus differently read,

Gyrum, Cumbas
et Templum
fecit Caius Julius
Maximinus
Legionis ſextæ victricis
Ex voto

or *Cippum cum baſi*
or *Publicum civium baſilicam.*

The word *Gyrum* on the authority of a paſſage in Du Cange in voc. *Gyrus* is explained a *circular harbour*, ſuch as that called *Priors haven* adjoining on the ſouth to Timmouth caſtle. The paſſage in queſtion runs thus, "Ad hæc antea ſtabilivimus ſi "habuerint navigia ſive comertia eant & redeant "piſcatores *gyrum*, ſibi galetum præbeant unam. "Alii autem piſcatores ſingulos cum habuerunt de-"ferant piſces, &c." from a grant or charter recited in Jo. Lucius de regno Dalmat. ann. 1668, fol. lib. ii. p. 101, which ſeems to mean only a right of fiſhery in particular limits, ſome particular iſland off Spalatro, to whoſe abbey this is a grant, or of the *Ghirizi* or white fiſh mentioned by abbè Fortis II. c. 4. Norman Scheffer de milit. navali vet. p. 212. refer *gyrum* to a *harbour* on the authority of Columella, who [o] is only ſpeaking of a wear for ſea fiſh, which he ſays is to be formed of ſtakes thick ſet along the edge and then a bank before them thrown up in a circular manner, ſo as to form a baſon within the extent of the pool.

The inſcription has been referred to Maximinus, afterwards emperor from A. D. 235 to A. D. 238. His full name was Caius Julius *Verus* Maximinus on all the inſcriptions that mention him [p], though Aurelius Victor calls him only C. J. Maximinus without the addition of Verus. His rank is alſo omitted in this inſcription. Julius Capitolinus, who wrote his life, does not indeed mention his being advanced to the command of a legion. He was a particular favourite with the emperor Severus, who, on account of his great bodily ſtrength and activity when a common ſoldier, placed him about his perſon as one of his guards, and intruſted to him the charge of ſeveral military poſts: for ſo Caſaubon underſtands "*locis* "etiam militiæ *a Severo adjutus*," which may only mean that he promoted him in different departments. Under his ſon and ſucceſſor Caracalla he was a centurion and commander of ſmall detachments, and held other ranks in the army frequently [q]. Under Heliogabalus he was only promoted to the rank of tribune, and Alexander Severus made him tribune of the new-raiſed 4th legion, and at laſt fatally for himſelf appointed him a commander in chief. We may therefore fairly conclude, that the rank he bore in Britain may have been centurion or tribune of the 6th legion; the firſt under Severus or Caracalla, who ſpent much time on this iſland; the latter under Alexander Severus, who, according to his biographer Lampridius [r], not only was in it, but loſt his life in it [s]. Thus the inſcription is to be ſupplied with a centurial mark or the letters TR or TRIB; and the interval in Mr. Horſley [t] between the reigns of Alexander Severus and the Gordians may be filled up with more certainty than he has done by an inſcription in Cumb. ix. barely from the letters PE-

[i] Wallis, 255, 266. Groſe.
[k] Groſe. Hutch. II. 340.
[l] Lel. VII. 75.
[m] Wallis, 271—277. Hutch. II. 330—333.
[n] Wallis, 330—334. Hutch. II. 320.
[o] VIII. c. ult.
[p] See Gruter, CLI. 5. CLV. III. 6.
[q] ordines duxit centuriatas, & cæteras militares dignitates ſæpe tractavit.
[r] c. 60.
[s] Horſley, 67.
[t] P. 67.

TVO,

TVO, making the name of *Perpetuus* who was conſul A. D. 237, and thus without confining the date of this inſcription to ſome little time before A. D. 245, we have 30 years to range it in. If Mr. Horſley is right in his conjecture on two inſcriptions in Scotland (III. and IV.) parts of the wall were built *ex voto*. We cannot therefore be ſurpriſed at ſeeing this phraſe applied to other buildings beſides a temple.

Whatever conſtruction this inſcription may be thought capable of in its imperfect ſtate, it certainly aſcribes to the place where it was diſcovered, or to which it belonged, a degree of conſequence which had not hitherto been acknowledged. Mr. Camden inclined to place TUNNOCELLUM at *Tinemouth*, explaining it *Tunnæ* vel *Tinæ promontorium*. Whereever *Tunnocellum* was it was the ſtation of a marine corps, *cohors Aelia claſſica*[u]. Mr. Horſley[x] contends that the Roman name of Tine was not *Tunna* but *Vedra*, and that *Tunnocelum*, or as ſome copies of the Notitia read *Unocelum*, and Ravennas *Juliocenum*[y], ſhould be rather *Itunæ* than *Tunnocelum*. This, ſays he, leads us directly to *Boulneſs*, which Dr. Gale[z] truly deſcribes to be *promontorium impendens æſtuario* ſc. *Itunæ*. Having thus transferred *Tunocellum* to the very end of the wall[a], Mr. Horſley ſuppoſes the wall to have terminated eaſtward at a ſtation near *Couſins' houſe*; the ruins of which ſtation were in his time very viſible within half a mile of the preſent village of Wall's End at leaſt five miles from Tinmouth. To this ſtation he appropriates the name of *Segedunum*, which had before been aſſigned to *Sig hill*, from which indeed it is not far diſtant in his map. Without entering into a diſcuſſion of this great antiquary's opinion, which from the opportunity he had of inveſtigating the ſpot itſelf we will for once ſuppoſe right, we need only look into his general map of the whole courſe of the wall to learn that he was ſenſible of the expediency of placing a fort or ſtation at the mouth of the Tine on its ſouth ſhore. This ſtation he there calls *Oſtia Vedræ*, ſtill denying Tinmouth any other name than that of Tunnaceaſtep, which Bede ſays it had from its abbot *Tunna*, and indeed depriving it of the poſſibility of ſerving as a fort being on the oppoſite ſide of the river. This new ſtation then, call it by what name we will (for here moſt unfortunately our inſcription will not help us), is to be ſought for at *South Shields*. Hither Dr. Hunter was conducted 50 years ago by a road which led to it from Bincheſter, and another from it to the weſt called *Wreken dyke*. Mr. Horſley pointed out its direction over Gateſide Fell, where it paſſed the public road a little to the weſt, the Roman way going to the ſouth from Newcaſtle to Cheſter le ſtreet, and afterwards running through Lameſley and Kibblewoth fields, advancing to the ſouth-weſt over Blackburn river and through the townſhip of Hedley: it comes next to *Cauſey*, a village, which gives its name to it, and thence aſcends a high hill, and terminates at a ſquare fortification on the top thereof at *Stanley* the ſeat of ſir Nicholas Tempeſt, bart. who had ſeveral Roman coins found thereon[b]. He ſays the ſtation cannot but have flouriſhed till the Daniſh invaſion. Leland has it in his Collectanea, IV. 43. "*E regione Tinmuthæ fuit urbs vaſtata a Danis* "Urfa *nomine, ubi natus erat Oſwius rex.*" Higden tells us the *Wreken* or *Reken dyke* paſſed from the weſt of England, and ended at Tinmouth. I dare not, adds the Doctor, fix a Roman name to this ſtation without the authority of inſcriptions. Two elevated pavements in the river Tyne are at the weſt end of S. Shields; the other on the north ſide of the river near the end of the Roman wall, proper for their ſafe landing at different times of the flowing and ebbing of the tide, fully ſhews the neceſſary communication of this word with *Segedunum* the firſt ſtation on the wall. Whether then we adopt the name of *Tunnocelum*, *Urfa*, or any other for this hitherto ſo little noticed ſtation, the diſcovery of theſe two inſcriptions, which were probably conveyed over the river with the reſt of its materials to build the firſt Chriſtian church at Tinmouth, proclaim it a place of no little conſequence, and to have been decorated with a temple and other public buildings, and thoſe erected by the liberality and devotion of Maximinus. Theſe two inſcriptions are now in the poſſeſſion of the Society of Antiquaries of London, with the baſe and top of a very antient croſs, the rays incloſed within a circle, like thoſe in Cornwall and the North.

The *Lingones* mentioned in the Tinmouth altar are well known to have been among the Roman auxiliary troops of infantry: but this is the firſt notice where the *fourth* cohort of them was ſtationed in Britain. The 2d occurs on the inſcription at Moreby in Cumberland[c], and the 1ſt or 2d on one at Lancheſter[d]. On the inſcription at Rome given from Smetius by Gruter CCCCXCIII. 1. Priſcus Licinius occurs *præfect* of the 4th cohors Lingonum, and he had been proprætor in Britain. It is remarkable that this inſcription is given by Mr. Camden[e] and by Mr. Speed[f], but in a later edition of the latter's hiſtory ſaid to have been found *in the Picts wall*. How it got afterwards to *Rome*, or whether Smetius forgot himſelf when he ſaid it was there, admitting the inſcription to be genuine, we have the ſame proprætor with his names tranſpoſed on an inſcrip-

[u] Horſl. p. 90, 91. 103.

"Gabroſentum [*Gateſhead*] garriſoned by the 2d cohort of the Thracians; Tunnocelum [Tinmouth] garriſoned by the 1ſt cohort called Ælia Claſſica. How the Notitia Imperii if it was compoſed late in the time of Theodoſius the younger (vid. Pancirolli Præf. p. 2.) places theſe troops here, and ſo many in other places *per lineam valli* as well as in ſeveral ſtations throughout the whole iſland, cannot be accounted for, the Romans having withdrawn all their forces from hence under Honorius, unleſs that book tells us where thoſe had formerly been quartered before the iſland was abandoned by them, which was upon *Alaric* the Goth's invaſion of Italy about the yeat 404, though it is probable a great part of them had been carried off before by Maximus in his rebellion againſt the emperor Gratian; Claudian only mentioning one legion coming from Britain to the aſſiſtance of Stilicho againſt thoſe barbarians:

Venit extremis legio prætenta Britannis,
Quæ Scoto dat frena truci, ferroque notatas
Perlegit exſangues Picto moriente figuras.

De bello Getico, ver. 418.

As for thoſe forces that went over into Gaul with Conſtantine afterwards, they ſeem rather to be Britans raiſed here by him than old Roman troops, whoſe abſence had given him an opportunity of raiſing a new rebellion." Eſſay concerning the four great Roman ways in Leland's Itin. vol. VI. p. 132.

[x] P. 103. [y] Horſl. p. 493. 499. [z] Ant. p. 34.
[a] Horſl. 157.
[b] Hunter's letter to R. Gale, Durham 17 May, 1735. See before, p. 124.
[c] See before, p. 169. Horſl. 286. [d] Horſley, Durh. XV. 291. See Pl. VII. 9.
[e] Introd. Rom. in Brit. 46. ed. 1607. See vol. I. xlviii. [f] Hiſt. 1611. p. 219.

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tion Cumb. XLVI. Horſl. p. 270. Perhaps allowance muſt be made for the conjectures of Horſley and Ward, who could find theſe names on ſo very imperfect an inſcription, but the former has juſtified the tranſpoſal of names on the authority of Livy himſelf. In the Tinmouth inſcription we have further a new *prefect* of this 4th cohors Lingonum, who we may obſerve were uniformly employed in the northern parts of Britain. Mr. Horſley ſuppoſes them, on what authority does not appear, to have been mentioned on the firſt as well as on the ſecond inſcription at Ilkeley. They certainly are not in his copies of theſe altars. The firſt is entirely worn out[g], and the like fate has probably attended the other, though removed to Stubham lodge by Mr. Midleton a century and an half ago, and the copy of it which he cauſed to be left in the town inſtead of it has PLINGON inſtead of COH. IILINGON[h]. Theſe *Lingones* inhabited an inland part of Gaul between Gallia Celtica and Gallia Belgica, where now the dioceſe of *Langres* retains their name and its city that of their antient capital. In Cæſar's time they made part of Celtic Gaul. Auguſtus annexed them to Belgic Gaul, and Diocleſian reſtored them to their original arrangement[i]. Otho gave them the privileges of Roman citizens[k], and Pliny[l] calls them *fœderati*.

Mitford *c*.

"There be ruins of a caſtel longing to the lord "Borowe at *Mydforde*, on the ſouth ſide of Wanſ-"beke four miles above Morpeth. It was beten "down by the king; for one ſir Gilbert Midleton, "robbed a cardinal coming out of Scotland, and "fled to his caſtle of Midford[m]."

Middleton was afterwards ſeized here for treaſon t. Edward II. by Ralph lord Greyſtock, whom his accomplices poiſoned for it[n].

The barony of Mitford was created by Henry I. and forfeited by Roger Bertram t. Henry III. It was afterwards given by Edward I. to Audomar de Valence, earl of Pembroke; t. Edward III. it belonged to the earl of Atholl, and t. Henry VIII. to lord Brough. Queen Mary and afterwards Charles II. gave it to the Mitfords, who ſtill enjoy it. Here is a modern houſe and the ruins of the caſtle which was burnt by the Scots t. Edward II. and near the village was an hoſpital founded by ſir William Bertram t. Henry I.[o] In the church is a monument for one of the Bertrams 1622. The *Rutarii* are mentioned by our hiſtorians in the reigns of Henry II. John, and Henry III. They ſeem to have been mercenary German troops. Neubrigienſis, a contemporary writer[p], ſays the king ſent for *ſtipendiarias* Brabantionum *copias quas* Rutas *vocant*. Watts in his gloſſary derives the name from the German *Reuter* a trooper or horſeman. *Rott* in German, whence our word *rout*, is a company of ſoldiers; *Rottenor*, *Rottiren* to muſter and *Rottineiſter* a corporal. *Brabantiones* and *Ruptarii* or *Rutarii* were almoſt ſynonymous[q]. The French call them *Routiers*, and they were probably made up of peaſants, whom they call *Roturiers*[r].

Morpeth.

"*Morpet*, a market town, is 12 long miles from "Newcaſtle. Wanſbeke, a pretty river, runneth "through the ſide of the town. On the hethar ſide "of the river is the principal church of the town. "On the ſame ſide is the fair caſtel ſtanding upon a "hill longing with the town to the lord Dacres of "Gilleſland. The town is long and metely well "buylded with low houſes, the ſtreets pavid. It "is a far fairer town than Alenwike[s]. Morpeth "caſtle ſtandeth by Morpeth town. It is ſet on a "high hill, and about the hill is moche wood. The "town and caſtle belongeth to the lord Dacors. It "is well maintained[t]." It is a neat well-built borough town among pleaſant woody hills. After the Conqueſt it was a barony called Morpith or Merlay, divided afterwards between Roger de Merlay's two daughters, who married William lord Greiſtock and Robert de Somerville. The heireſs of the former brought her part to the Dacres of Gilleſland, and their heireſs to William Howard of Naworth, 3d ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk, whoſe grandſon Charles was created earl of Morpeth; which title and eſtate is ſtill held by his deſcendants earls of Carliſle. This town firſt ſent members to parliament 1553. Here are a town-houſe, built by the earl of Carliſle 1714, a market-houſe by the hon. P. Howard and ſir Henry Bellaſis 1699, a county gaol, and a freeſchool founded by Edward VI. The church being diſtant from the town, a tower containing a good ring of bells is built near the market-place[u]. Here was an antient hoſpital for ſick[x]. Of the caſtle only the gateway remains[y]. At Morpeth was born Dr. William Turner, our firſt botaniſt and ornithologiſt.

New Minſter.

"A quarter of a mile out of the town, on the "hither ſide of Wantſpeke, was *New Minſter* ab-"bay of white monkes, pleaſant with water and "very fair wood about it[z]," founded by Ranulph de Merlay 1139, for Ciſtertians from Fountains, valued at £.100. *per ann.*[a] Only a fragment of the gateway remains[b].

Glannoventa.

Some place GLANNOVENTA or *Glannibanta* at *Caervorran*[c], Stukeley at *Caſtle ſteeds* by *Cambeck*. Horſley at *South Shields*, afterwards at *Lanchester* in Durham[d].

Bothall.

Bothall was the barony of a younger branch of the Bertrams of Mitford: the caſtle delightfully ſituate on a hill above the river by ſir Robert t. Edward III. whoſe heireſs married ſir Robert Ogle of Ogle, from whoſe deſcendants it paſſed to the duke of Newcaſtle and duke of Portland. Only the gateway remains ſided by the two towers, the outer wall and the ſhell of the hall. A tower called *Ogle's* was taken down within memory. In the centre of the gate are the arms of England and France quarterly, England in the firſt quarter, between two other ſhields, three lions paſſant guardant and Barry of 6 A and Az. on a chief 3 torteaux *Gray*. Below in the centre the arms of *Bertram*, O an orle Az. and on each ſide ſix coats of alliances with that family, *Percy*, *Dacre*, *Veſey*, *Darcy*, *Haſtings*, and two lions paſſant guardant in a treſſure. On the right hand tower are four ſhields, one of them *Ogle*[e].

[g] See before, p. 49.
[h] See before, p. 50.
[i] Cellar. I. 233. Martin, Hiſt. des Gaules II. 287. Horſley, 277.
[k] Tacit. Hiſt. I. 78.
[l] IV. 77.
[m] Lel. VII. 76.
[n] Wallis, 295.
[o] Wallis, 312—326. Groſe. Hutch. II. 285—289.
[p] II. 27.
[q] Jac. de Vitriaco in hiſt. Occid. c. 7. Juvit. I. 72. 1173. M. Paris, 128.
[r] G. Du Cange v. *rumpere*.
[s] Lel. VII. 75.
[t] Ib. 76.
[u] Hutch. II. 295.
[x] Tan. 393.
[y] Wallis, 285—304. Groſe.
[z] Lel. VII. 75.
[a] Tan. 392.
[b] Wallis, 304—312. Hutch. I. 289.
[c] Gibſon, 1069.
[d] III. 449.
[e] Hutch. 505—313.

In the church is a tomb with the figure of one of the Ogles lords of this place and his lady, and a general table of the Ogles from the Conqueſt to queen Elizabeth [f]. About three quarters of a mile weſt from hence on the river ſide is a chapel of our lady, built by one of the Ogles, whoſe ſhield reverſed is fixed againſt it [g]. The rectory lies two miles lower on the right of *Shipwaſh*, ſaid to have been the mother church [h].

Camboc. *Camboc*, at the mouth of the Wanſbeck, is a haven with two quays for ſmall coaſting veſſels. In the river is a ſalmon fiſhery, and at the fiſhing town of *Newbiggin* a fine bay [i].

Creſwell *houſe* *Creſwell* houſe here has remains of an old tower [k]. In the Spital quarry was found three feet from the ſurface an urn between four ſtones ſet edgewiſe covered with a fifth.

Cockle park tower. Four miles north from Morpeth is *Cockle park tower* another ſeat of the Bertrams, as a ſecurity againſt the moſs troopers, now a farm-houſe belonging to the duke of Portland [l].

Witherington *c.* "*Witherington* caſtle longing to Witheringtons "ſtandeth within half a mile of the ſhore ſomewhat as "touching againſt Coket iſland. By it runnith a "litle broke on the north ſide, and there is a little "village of the ſame name. The brook runnith into "the ſe by itſelf [m]." This caſtle belonged from the reign of Edward I. to the Widdringtons, of whom ſir William was created baron Widdrington of Blankney 1643, and ſlain ſoon after at Wigan. His grandſon forfeited his eſtate 1715, and the caſtle now belongs to ſir George Warner [n].

Billeſdon. *Billeſdon* or *Bittleſdon* is ſtill the ſeat of the Selbies [o].

Herbottle *c.* "Coquet cometh by *Herbotel*, a goodly caſtel, "and thens to Linne brigges, ſometime of ſtone, "now fallen [p]." Harbottle belonged to the Umfravilles and Tailbois, till Edward IV. now to Mr. Clenell. It held out againſt the Scots 1246, and was the retirement of queen Margaret of Scotland on her ſecond marriage to the earl of Angus, and here was born 1518 her daughter Margaret, afterwards married to the earl of Lenox [q].

Halyſtone. "Some hold opinion that at *Haliſtene* or in the "river of Coquet thereabout were 3000 chriſtenyd "in one day *in primitiva eccleſia Sax.*" [r]

At Halyſtone was a Benedictine nunnery, founded by one of the Humframvilles of Harbotle, valued at £.11. *per ann.* [s]

Old Rothbury. On the hill between Thropton and Rothbury is *Old Rothbury*, a circular entrenchment, double trenched, on a hill. Rothbury is a market town belonging to the duke of Northumberland [t].

Warkworth *c.* "*Werkworth* caſtle ſtandith on the ſouth ſide of "Coquet water. It is well maintained, and is large. "It longed to the earl of Northumberland. It "ſtandeth on a high hill, the which for the more "part is included with the river, and is about a mile "from the ſea. There is a pretty town, and at the "towne end is a ſtone bridge with a tower on it [u]." The caſtle ſtands high at the ſouth end of the town, the keep and gate pretty entire. In the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. it was taken from the Percies and given to Roger Umframville, whoſe conſtable here was John Harding the chronicler. It was reſtored to the Percies by Henry V. and ſeveral times after ſeized and reſtored. It was the favourite reſidence of the earls of Northumberland, and demoliſhed by one of their agents, to whom the materials were given 1672 [x]. The church at the other end of the village has a tall ſpire and a croſs-legged monument of ſir Hugh de Morwic. On the middle of the ſtone bridge of three arches is a pillar with the Percy arms, and at the ſouth end a ſquare tower. The town has a market and three fairs [y]. Warkworth gave title of baron to the Percy family 1660.

The hermitage, celebrated by the pen of Dr. Percy 1771, was a cell of two Benedictine monks from Durham, founded by biſhop Fernham about 1256 [z]. The outer room 18 feet by ſeven is built up of maſonry againſt the rock, in which are cut the chapel and two other rooms or cells, cut out of the rock, in the Saxon ſtyle, with ornaments; perhaps an antechapel and ſacriſty, or appropriated to ſome other uſes; for the former, which runs parallel both with the chapel and ſmaller room, is thought to have an altar as well as the chapel. Behind that in the chapel is a little niche, and on the north ſide of it a beautiful Gothic window, which let the light from the chapel into the ante-chapel, and alſo a grated aperture near the door of communication between both, over which within the chapel is a ſhield with inſtruments of the paſſion. In a window ſill a recumbent figure of a lady or prieſt with an animal at the feet, and a figure in a kneeling or ſtanding poſture in a niche [a]. This is probably the monument of the founder or firſt hermit as at St. Robert's cell at Knareſborough. Over the porch-door is a ſhield defaced. From the north ſide of the chapel a door led from a kind of cloſet to an open gallery, remembered to have been roofed like a cloiſter. Winding ſtairs led up the rock to the garden. Nearer the river are ruins of a room with a fire place and a room over it.

Brinkburn. "*Brinkborne* priory on Coquet, black canons by "moſt likelihood of the Liſles foundation or the "Feltons before the Liſles [b]."

Brinkburn priory, founded t. Henry I. for black canons, valued at £.68. [c] ſtands in a romantic ſpot between Rothbury and Warkworth on the Alne, the ſhell of the church ſo entire in form of a croſs that it was not long ago propoſed to fit it up for divine ſervice, and a brief was obtained. The north and ſouth doors are charged with rich Saxon ornaments; the upper windows have round arches; the reſt with the arches of the nave and tower are pointed. The dormitory is fitted up as a cellar [d].

Alne *r.* Mr. Horſley [e] makes Ptolemy's *Alaunus* the *Tweed*. In the ſynod at Twiford as Bede calls it *juxta fluvium* Alne *in loco qui dicitur* Ad tui fyrdi [Aettui fyrdi], *quod ſignificat* ad duplex vadum, Cuthbert was elected biſhop of Lindisfarn [f].

Alnwick. "*Alnewic* a market town and caſtle [g]." The barony was given with the heireſs of Tyſon by William the Conqueror to John de Veſcy and their heireſs by Henry I. to Euſtace Fitz John [h]. Biſhop

[f] Wallis, 329—336. Groſe.
[g] Wallis, 336. Groſe. Hutch. 314.
[h] Wallis, 337. Hutch. 314.
[i] Wallis, 339. Hutch. 315.
[k] Hutch. 316.
[l] Groſe. Hutch. 319.
[m] Lel. VII. 76.
[n] Wallis, 342. Hutch. 317.
[o] Wallis, 519.
[p] Lel. VII. 74.
[q] Wallis, 511, 512. Holinſhed, II. 838. 963.
[r] Lel. VII. 74.
[s] Tan. 394. Wallis, 512.
[t] Wallis, 514, 515.
[u] Lel. VII. 76.
[x] Wallis, 351. Hutch. II. 252—261. Groſe.
[y] Wallis, 355.
[z] Tan. 396.
[a] See the contradictory deſcriptions in Wallis, 355. Hutch. II. 265. and Groſe.
[b] Lel. VII. 77.
[c] Tan. 391.
[d] Groſe. Wallis. Hutch. II. 280. 282.
[e] P. 103. 364.
[f] Bede, IV. 28. and Smith.
[g] Lel. VII. 75, 76.
[h] Wallis, 359. ex Mon. Aug. II. 592.

Bec, by a deed dated 1309, ſigned by ſome of the principal perſons of the time and confirmed by the king next year, ſold the eſtate to William lord Percy. The two great towers of the inner gate were built by the ſecond lord Percy about 1350, as appears by the many ſhields about it. The caſtle includes about five acres within its outer walls, which are flanked by 16 towers, moſt of them fitted up by the late duke of Northumberland in a ſuperb and coſtly Gothic ſtyle, approaching as nearly to its antient diſpoſition as modern manners admit[i]. The ſpot where Malcolm was ſlain is diſtinguiſhed by a croſs by the firſt mile-ſtone north[k]. The account of his death is differently related[l]. William after his defeat here was brought to Northampton with his legs tied under the horſe's belly, and firſt did homage for his crown to England[m].

Alnwick is a ſmall diſuſed borough with a market and four fairs. It is pleaſantly ſituated on irregular ſlopes within four miles of the ſea, has been walled, and has three towers, and ſome good ſtreets and houſes. The church is long and ſpacious. The public buildings and market-place were erected by the late duke of Northumberland. The abbey was founded for Premonſtratenſes by Euſtace Fitz John 1147, valued at £.139. *per ann.*[n] and belongs now to Mr. Doubleday, whoſe houſe was built out of the ruins. On the gate are the arms of the Percies who probably built it[o]. Here was an hoſpital which had the ſame founders[p].

The freemen of Alnwic on their admiſſion paſs in a white dreſs made on purpoſe through a bourn or ſtream about 20 feet over, which runs croſs a road on the town moor, formerly called the foreſt of *Aidon*; but on ſuch occaſions the ſtream is dammed up and the bottom made full of holes and ſtones by a man who lives near it and has 5*s.* from each freeman that day; ſo that in ſome places it comes up to the talleſt perſon's chin, and they are a long while getting through it, being allowed no ſtick or other help: after ſhifting their cloaths, they ride the bounds of the moor, attended by the two oldeſt inhabitants as guides: this road, which is about 12 miles, is the furtheſt about and over precipices, which make it very uneven and dangerous[q].

A man employed to cut ſtone at Alnwic caſtle 1726, found about 20 ſwords, 16 ſpearheads, and 40 celts, and on the face of the rock over them was rudely cut a date 1155[r]. Several celts were found in ſmall joints and crevices of the ſtone in a quarry near Biſhop's Weremouth[s].

Huln. Three miles from Alnwic in *Huln* park is *Huln* abbey, founded for Carmelites by Ralph Freſburn a Northumberland gentleman 1240, by grant from William Veſci lord of Alnwic. Henry Percy, 4th earl of Northumberland, built here 1428, a fine tower for the ſecurity of the religious, which has been repaired and fitted up in the Gothic ſtyle by the preſent duke[t].

Almouth. *Almouth*, at the mouth of the river Alne, is a ſmall well-built ſea-port, whence corn is exported from large granaries. A ſhip of 300 tons was built and launched here 1765[u].

Coquet r. "*Coket* riſith in Rideſdale in a ground bering ling "and ſomewhat fenny, and for a certain ſpace of "miles divideth Cuquet dale from Rideſdale[x]."

Coquet *iſland.* *Coquet* iſland is ſaid by Bede to have been much reſorted to by monks in St. Cuthbert's time, and here were Benedictines a cell to Tinmouth[y]. There are ſome religious ruins on it[z]. It is about a mile from the main land and a mile in circumference. It is a more comfortable retreat than St. Cuthbert's on Farn iſland. Rabbits abound here, and coal was wrought before Leland's time. It was taken by the Scots in the reign of Charles I. when garriſoned by 200 men with ſeven pieces of ordnance[a].

Howick "*Howwike*, a little pile belonging to the [Greys] "a mile from the ſhore[b]," now the ſeat of ſir Henry Grey. Sir Harry, who died 1759, rebuilt the church and ſchool-houſe[c].

Dunſtanburgh. "*Dunſtaneborowgh*, two miles beyond Howwik, hard "on the ſea ſhore, ſtands on a high ſtone rock. The "caſtle is more than half a mile in compaſs, and there "hath been great building in it[d]." It was built by Thomas earl of Lancaſter 9 Edward II. who was retreating to it when he was taken at Boroughbridge the next year. It was reſtored to his ſucceſſor; but being taken by the Yorkiſts t. Edward IV. was diſmantled, and belongs now to the earl of Tankerville. It covers an eminence of four or five acres ſloping to the ſea, and within its area is ſaid to have produced 240 Wincheſter buſhels of corn, beſides ſeveral loads of hay. A kind of ſpar is found here called Dunſtanburgh diamonds, ſaid to rival that of St. Vincent's rock near Briſtol[e].

Bamborough "*Bamborow*, ſometyme a huge and great caſtle, "one of the ſtrongeſt in theſe parts[f]," ſtands on an almoſt perpendicular rock cloſe to the ſea, acceſſible only on the ſouth-eaſt. It was the reſidence of the Northumberland kings and diſtinguiſhed in their hiſtory. Its keep ſeems to have been built about the reign of Henry II. Brithric defended himſelf here againſt the uſurper Edulph 705. Here Oſwald's reliques were kept, and wrought miracles[g]. It was deſtroyed A. D. 993[h]. When Rufus beſieged it 1095, he cauſed Robert earl of Northumberland to be brought before it, and threatned to put out his eyes if his governor Moral did not ſurrender, who accordingly gave it up[i]. Edward I. ſummoned Baliol to meet him here 1296, and on his refuſal invaded Scotland, and took him priſoner. Edward II. ſheltered Gaveſton here 1310. It was taken by the Yorkiſts after the battle of Hexam. In the reign of Elizabeth ſir John Forſter, warden of the Marches, was governor of it, and made a knight banneret after the battle of Muſſelborough; and his grandfather John obtained a grant of both caſtle and manor from James I. His deſcendant Thomas forfeited it in 1715, but his maternal uncle Nathaniel Crew, biſhop of Durham, purchaſed and bequeathed them to charitable uſes[k]. The keep, whoſe walls are from nine to 12 feet thick, has been fitted up under the direction of archdeacon Sharpe, one of the biſhop's truſtees, for the relief of diſtreſſed objects by ſea or land. The upper rooms are granaries, whence corn is ſold at 4*s.* per buſhel in times of ſcarcity. Signals from the top point out

i Groſe. Pennant, 1769, 32. Wallis, 359. 381. Hutch. II. 193, 194.
k Ant. Repert. III. 275. l See Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland, I. p. 24. m Wallis, 379, 380. Dalrymple's Annals, p. 115—119.
n Tan. 393. o Groſe. Wallis, 386—389. Hutch. II. 255. p Tan. 398.
q Something like this cuſtom remains at Aſhton c. Lancaſter.
r Archæol. V. 113. Mr. Gale's letter to ſir John Clerk and anſwer. Reliq. Gale. 246—250.
s Lawrence on Gardening. t Wallis, 389. 391. Hutch. 247. 252. Groſe, and Survey of it 1567.
u Wallis, 358. Hutch. 257. x Lel. VII. 74 79. y Lel. VII. 78. Tan. 390.
z Groſe. a Hutch. II. 278. b Lel. VII. 76. c Wallis, 391, 392. Hutch. II. 102.
d Lel. VII. 76. e G. Groſe. Wallis, 393. Hutch. 187—192. f Lel. VII. 77.
g Sax. Chron. 31. h Ib. 127. i Ib. 202, 203. k See a Survey of it 1574. Hutch. II. 168. Groſe.

the preciſe ſpot where a diſtreſſed veſſel lies to the mariners of Holy iſland, who can put off their boats, when none from the main land can get over the breakers. In every great ſtorm two men on horſeback patrole the coaſt from ſun-ſet to ſun-riſe, and give immediate notice of ſhipwrecks, and premiums are alſo paid for the earlieſt information. The ſhip-wrecked are lodged here a week or more as circumſtances may require, and their goods depoſited in ſafe ſtorehouſes. Engines are kept for weighing up goods or veſſels, and the dead are decently buried. The hall and other apartments are frequented by the Doctor, who reſides here many months in the year to ſee that his noble plan is properly executed. The chapel was cleared of the ſand 1773, and the chancel found to be circular, the altar not cloſe to the eaſt end, the font alſo, richly carved, was found. Three Roman denarii (one of Veſpaſian) and ſome later coins, with a bundle of 50 arrow heads ſeven inches and an half long, ruſted into one maſs, were found in the ruins[l]. The town, now without a market[m], gives name to a large tract of country, and t. Edward I. ſent members to parliament. Here was a cell to Noſtel abbey c. York, valued at £. 116. *per ann.* granted at the diſſolution to John Forſter[n], a houſe of friars preachers, founded by Henry III. "a fayre college a little without the town, now clean down[o]," and an hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen[p]. In the church are monuments of the Forſters[q]. To the three ſons of my friend EDWARD FORSTER, eſq. merchant of London, and governor of the Ruſſia company, a branch of this family, I am indebted for the botanical improvements of this edition.

The diſtrict round this place had the name of *Bamboroughſhire.*

On *Spinelſton* hill near *Budle* is a Daniſh entrenchment nearly round, with three deep ditches and ramparts to the north and ſouth, two at the weſt, and a ſlope to the eaſt, the entrance very wide, two exploratory mounts to the ſouth, and one to the north. A little weſt of this is another in form of a creſcent, triple trenched to the weſt and ſouth-weſt, the inner ramparts compoſed of uncemented ſtones. Oppoſite to the laſt is a ſquare lamp called *Ulcheſter*[r].

Etherſtone. *Etherſtone*, a ſeat of the Foſters, who intermarried with thoſe of Bamborough, and became extinct 1763[s].

Belford. *Belford* is a neat town with a very good inn. The bells here hang, as frequently in Scotland, in a frame on the outſide of the gabel. A mile to the ſouth-weſt is a camp nearly ſquare, double trenched, with a wide ditch, the entrance from the north-eaſt[t].

John Duns. John Duns was born at Emildune, or, as Gaſcoigne in his Dictionary, at *Dun*, eight miles out of England. He quitted Oxford, and was choſen regent of the ſchools at Paris, and died ſuddenly at Cologne 1308. His works are publiſhed by Wadding in 12 vols. fol. with various notes. Lugd. 1639, beſides ſeparate pieces, and his life by Wadding. Mons, 1644. 8vo.[u]

Twede *r.* "Twede riſeth in Twydedale in Scotland, at a "town (as I hear ſay) called Pybbell, and ſo cometh "through the foreſt of Eterik in Scotland, and goeth "through Tynedale in Scotland, the people whereof "robb ſore and continually in Glyndale and Bamborowſhire, and at a litle broke called *Ryden Burne*, "the which partith England and Scotland by eaſt and "weſt, and cometh into Twede. The great ſtreame of "Twede toucheth on Engliſh ground, as a limes between Scotland and it. So to *Carham*, a good mile Carham. "of, a litle village, where is a cell of two canons of "Kirkham in Yorkſhire[x]. At this Carham[y] is a litle "tower of defenee againſt the Scots. So to Werke "a mile of and more, a meatly ſtrong fortreſs to "Cornchil a litle pile two miles of, againſt the "which on the farther ripe in Scotland is Cauld "Streme, a place of nunes. So to Norham caſtle, "which is alſo a meatly good towne about a three "mile of. So to Berwike a ſix miles ſtanding on "the north ſide of the Twede a little. Theſe by "at the bridge on the ſouth ſyde of the water is "*Twemowthe* as a ſuburb to the town[z]."

At *Carham* was fought a bloody battle between Egbert and the Danes[a]; and another between the Scots and Engliſh 1018, in which the Scots were victorious, and almoſt all the fighting men between Tees and Tweed were cut off[b]. The abbey was burnt by the Scots under Wallace 24 Edward I. Sir John Lilburn was defeated and taken by the Scots 1370[c].

At *Cornbill*, "a litle pile[d]," is the ſeat of the Col- Cornhill. lingwoods. The new bridge of ſix arches over the Tweed here was built 1703. A quarter of a mile weſt from hence is an encampment, the moſt remarkable of any north of the wall for variety and extent of works[e].

Cornhill is noted for ſome valuable ſpas near it. The caſtle of Cornhill was probably the moted tower near the bridge oppoſite *Linnel houſe* called the *Caſtle-ſtone-niche*. It was taken by the Scots 1549. In pulling down Cornhill chapel 1751, they found about three feet below the old foundation a ſtone coffin, about eight feet long, containing two urns of coarſe pottery, and a large ſcull and ſhank-bone[f].

South-eaſt of Cornhill is a large camp, fortified in ſo irregular a manner that the outworks have been miſtaken for tumuli[g]. Many remains of bodies have been dug up on *Blackridge* oppoſite the medicinal ſpring.

"*Werke* caſtle, on the ſouth ſide of Twede, a Wark *e.* "pretty town there, with a meatly ſtrong fortreſs[h]." The caſtle ſtands on a round hill at the weſt end of the village, only a few foundations and a fragment remaining. *Maiden walk* below is a fine terrace overhanging the Tweed. The *kemb* or outworks is an entrenchment half a mile long, with a rampart and deep ditch, and two ſmall mounts at the middle and extremity, with a trench through their tops, and a third mount nearer the river. Near the firſt are foundations of a chapel and grave-ſtones. On the ſouth ſide of the caſtle is *Battle place*, and oppoſite to it *Gallows hill.* The Scots beſieged it 1137 and 1138, before the battle of the Standard, after which they took it. Henry II. ſtrengthened the fortifications. John burnt it 1215. Edward I. ſpent Eaſter here

[l] Groſe. Wallis, 398—404. Hutch. 174—179. Pennant.
[m] Lel. VII. 75.
[n] Ib. 78. Tan. 392. Wallis, 405.
[o] Lel. VIII. 113. Tan. 396. Wallis, II. 405.
[p] Tan. 397. Wallis.
[q] Ib.
[r] Wallis, 412. Hutch. 153.
[s] Wallis, 414.
[t] Ib. 415, 416.
[u] Tan. Bibl. Brit. 238. Gale MS. n.
[x] Tan. 396. Wallis, 468.
[y] This, or Cornhill adjoining, may be Ptolomy's Καρια or Κουρια.
[z] Lel. VII. 80.
[a] Lel. Coll. I. 520.
[b] Ib. 330.
[c] Wallis, 468. Hutch. II. 10, 11.
[d] Lel. VII. 80.
[e] Wallis, 459. 461.
[f] Lel. VII. 77. 80.
[g] Hutch. 11.
[h] Ib. 11, 12. Wallis, 461.

1296. The Scots took it 1318, and burnt it 1383: the Engliſh recovered it: the Scots retook it 1419; the Engliſh ſoon after. The Scots demoliſhed it 1460, and were repulſed before it 1523 [i]. It gave title of baron 21 James I. to ſir William Grey, who died 1674, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Ford, who was created viſcount Glendale, and earl of Tankerville 1695, which titles expired with him 1701, and the barony with his brother Ralph 1706, but the earldom was revived in his neice's huſband Charles earl of Oſſuſſton 1714, who died 1722, and his ſon Charles 1753. His grandſon Charles died 1767, and his great grandſon Charles is preſent owner [k].

Brigham. At *Brigham* near Wark was held the great convention for ſettlement of the tenths for the Holy war demanded by Henry II. 1188, by Hugh, biſhop of Durham, when William II. of Scotland with his biſhops and barons met him, and rejected the demand with the utmoſt contempt [l].

Brankſton. *Brankſton* has a large pillar, ſix feet and a half high, and 13 feet diameter below in memory of the battle of Floddon, fought in its pariſh 1513. King James fell near Brankſton, and was found there next day [m].

Etall c. "*Etel* caſtle ſtanding on plain ground hard on the "eaſt ſide of Tylle longing to the earl of Rut-"land [n]." It was built 1 Edward I. by ſir Robert Manners, lord Ros of Etal, whoſe arms are upon one of the two towers that now remain. James IV. before the battle of Floddon, took and ruined it. The ſeat of the late ſir William Carr, bart. is a modern elegant ſtructure [o]. Four miles eaſt from hence is *Watchlaw*, an exploratory hill of extenſive proſpect [p]. Near a ſquare entrenchment called the *Holy Cheſters* is a ſtone croſs, but what event it commemorates is unknown [q].

Ayton c. "*Eyton* caſtle longing to ſir Edward Grey, two miles "lower on Tyle than Etel, ſtands on the weſt ſide "of Tylle. The Scots at Flodden field bet it "ſore [r]." It now belongs to lord Tankerville [s].

Ford c. "*Foord* caſtle in Glyndale, on the eaſt ſide of "Tille: meatly ſtrong, but in decay [t]." It was built by ſir William Heron 1237, rebuilt by ſir John Delaval, and now belongs to the Delavals [u]. It was demoliſhed by the Scots 1155, taken by James IV. before the battle of Floddon, which he is ſuppoſed to have loſt by his delay here. It was burnt by the Scots 1549 [x].

Palinſburn. At *Palinſburn*, the eſtate of Mr. Aſkew, elder brother of the learned Dr. Aſkew, were found ſeveral ſmall veſſels or urns of a triangular ſhape [y].

Brampton. At *Brampton* Dr. Gale fixed BREMENIUM, of which ſee before at Rocheſter. Four miles weſt from it on little Cheviot is a large cairn [z].

Copeland c. *Copeland* caſtle was the ſeat of the Wallaces, now of the Ogles [a].

Rodham. *Rodham* has been the ſeat of a family of its name from Henry III. to the preſent time [b].

Percy croſs. On *Hedgeley* moor hereabouts is *Percy croſs*, a ſtone pillar erected to the memory of ſir Ralph Percy, ſlain in an engagement with lord Montacute 1463 before the battle of Hexham. The Percy and Lucy arms are cut on it [c].

Edlingham c. *Edlingham* caſtle was the ſeat of ſir Roger Haſtings, t. Henry VIII. now of the Swinburns [d].

Eſlington. *Eſlington* belonged to the Collingwoods, ſince to the late lord Ravenſworth, to whom it gave title of baron, and who had a handſome modern houſe here [e].

Eglingham. Of a mineral water at *Eglingham* ſee Mr. Cay in Phil. Tranſ. N° 245. p. 363.

Callaley. *Callaley*, the ſeat of the Claverings, built [illegible] to an old tower to the ſouth-eaſt on Caſtle hill, is a circular entrenchment, with veſtiges of buildings [f].

Glanton. At *Glanton* have been found ſtone cheſts, with urns, human bones, and a celt [g].

On *Roſedon edge*, near *Ilderton*, is a large ſquare camp. Another in ſight on *Bewick* hill, ſemicircular, double trenched. By *Harupburn*, half a mile to eaſt, a ſmaller ſemicircular [h].

A little to the north of Hedgethorpe, near the three mile burn, is a druidical monument, now conſiſting of ten large ſtones, three larger than the reſt, in a circle 38 yards diameter [i]. On a hill a mile weſt of Alnham a ſemicircular camp, double trenched, with a deep ditch and inner circle of uncemented ſtones about 100 yards diameter, ſhewing many remains of buildings [k].

Lilburn. *Lilburn*, the ſeat of the Lilburns, now of Mr Collingwood [l]. By the ſide of the high road in this pariſh was a heap of ſtones commonly called the *Apron full of ſtones*, and aſcribed to the Devil. On removing them to mend the road they were found to cover the baſe and fragments of a croſs.

Chillingham c. "*Chillingham* caſtle, longing to ſir Edward Grey, "whoſe wife was married to ſir Robert Heldercar [m]." It ſtands ſix miles from the Cheviot hills, and now belongs to the earl of Tankerville. In one of the ground rooms is a marble chimney piece, in ſawing which was found a live toad, the nidus in which he lay has been ſince plaſtered over. The other part, with the ſame mark, makes a chimney-piece at Horton. In the church is a monument of one of the Greys [n]. In the park are ſtill preſerved a breed of wild cattle.

Roſcaſtle. *Roſcaſtle*, at the head of the park, is a circular double entrenchment: another at *Hebburn wood*, a mile ſouth. At *Newtown*, a mile weſt, a ſtone croſs, 12 feet high, called the *Hurle ſtone* [o].

Horton c. *Horton* caſtle, the eſtate of the Greys of Howick, formerly of a younger branch of the Greys of Heton [p].

Glyner. "*Glyne* riſeth in Chiviet hilles and ſo into Glyn-"dale, on to *Newton* village, where is a tower [q]."

Wooller. *Wooller* is a ſmall market town, of ſeveral ſtreets, with an excellent inn. On a round hill are ruins of a tower, and here was an hoſpital [r]. In its neighbourhood are ſeveral entrenchments and cairns, one at a place called *Cattlewell* has the name of *Maiden caſtle*; another very conſiderable at *Trodden Gares* [s].

By *Humbledown burn* is *Green caſtle* camp, and on *Humbledown Hugh* a mile north-weſt of Wooller, a circular entrenchment with a large cairn on the ſide of the hill, cut in terraces. In the plain below called *Redrigs* is a ſtone pillar pointing out the ſpot where 10,000 Scots under earl Douglas were defeated

[i] Wallis, 466. Hutch. II. 3.
[k] Wallis, 463.
[l] Bened. Ab. 514. Dalrymple's An. I. 131.
[m] Wallis, 470, 471. Hutch. 12.
[n] Lel. VII. 77.
[o] Wallis, 473. Hutch. 21.
[p] Wallis, 475. Hutch. 22.
[q] Hutch. ib.
[r] Lel. VII. 77.
[s] Hutch. 22. Wallis.
[t] Lel. VII. 77.
[u] Wallis, 477. Hutch. 333.
[x] Hutch. 19, 20.
[y] Ib. 21.
[z] Wallis, 492.
[a] Ib. 480. Hutch. I. 200.
[b] Wallis, 491.
[c] Ib. 492. Hutch. I. 235. Antiq. Repert. III. p. 130.
[d] Wallis, 498. Hutch. I. 232.
[e] Wallis, 499. Hutch. ib.
[f] Wallis, 501—510. Hutch. I. 231.
[g] Wallis, 494.
[h] Wallis, 490-1. Hutch. 235.
[i] Hutch. I. 236.
[k] Ib. 237.
[l] Wallis, 489. Hutch. 237.
[m] Lel. VII. 77.
[n] G. Wallis, 487. Hutch. I. 238.
[o] Wallis, 48. 89. Hutch. ib.
[p] Hutch. I. 240.
[q] Lel. VII. 79.
[r] Wallis, 485. Tan. 398. Hutch. 242.
[s] Hutch. I. 242.

feated 1402 by Henry lord Percy and George earl of March.

Broomridge. At *Broomridge*, a mile ſouth from Ford, is the camp of king Athelſtan, who defeated Conſtantine king of Scotland, and Anlaf the Dane A. D. 928[t].

At *Haltwel ſweire*, near Fenton, ſir Henry Percy, half brother to Thomas, 6th earl of Northumberland, was defeated by the Scots 1558[u].

Milfield. *Milfield*, a ſmall village, the Saxon kings of Bernicia after Edwin reſided, and here ſir William Bulmer defeated a large party of Scots by the Durham forces before the battle of Floddon[x]. A ſecond defeat of the Scots here 1415 by ſir Robert Umfranvill, governor of Roxburgh caſtle, and earl of Weſtmorland, lord warden of the Marches, is commemorated by a ſtone pillar 14 feet high[y].

Yevering. *Yevering* is ſuppoſed by Dr. Gale GLANOVENTA[z].

Yevering bell is a lofty mountain, one of the north-weſt Cheviots, of a conic oblong form, upwards of 2000 perpendicular feet above the plain. Its top is level, ſurrounded with a wall of large flat looſe ſtones, incloſing an area of 1000 paces or 16 acres and an half in circumference, entered on the ſouth ſide. Proceeding by this wall almoſt due eaſt appears a ſtrait broad way three paces wide as if paved, aſcending about 30 yards to the ſummit of the hill, which is ſurrounded by a ſlighter wall, circular 1000 paces in circumference; the ditch within. Near the centre of this is a cairn of ſtones, about 10 paces high, the centre hollow ſix paces from brim to brim; the ſtones under it calcined by fire. On many parts of the ſides of the hill are ſcattered the remains of circular buildings totally ruined. Mr. Hutchinſon conceives this a place of religious worſhip, and has given a good plan of it[a]. At a little diſtance from the Bell ſouth is a large cairn of ſtones called Tom Tallon's grave[b]; and three more are near[c].

Battle of Floddon. The Scots were encamped on Floddon hill, and drawn out of their entrenchments to fight by the earl of Surrey cutting off their retreat. Among the ſlain was the archbiſhop of St. Andrew's and two biſhops, four abbots, twelve earls, ſeventeen lords, innumerable knights and gentlemen, and 8 or 12000 common men. King James fell near Brankſton, and was found next day by lord Dacre. On the higheſt part of the hill is a natural rock called *the King's Chair*, whence he had a good view of the two armies and the country. The ſtandards and ordnance were carried next day to Etal[d]. Lord Howard and his ſon lodged at Bannore wood next night[e]. James's corpſe was embalmed at Berwick, and brought into England, and buried at Sheene, where at the diſſolution it was tumbled into a lumber-room. His ſword and dagger were given to the Herald's college, where they now are[f].

Norham. "*Norham* on the ſouth ſide of Twede[g]." The church was built by Egfrid biſhop of Lindisfarn, and dedicated to St. Peter, St. Cuthbert, and St. Ceolwulph, who was the firſt of our princes that retired to a monaſtery, and after his death wrought miracles here[h]. Only the middle aile is now ſtanding. The caſtle was erected by Ranulph Flambard biſhop of Durham 22 Henry I. 1121. David king of Scotland took and deſtroyed it 1138[i]. Biſhop Pudſey of Durham rebuilt it 1174, particularly the great tower ſtill ſtanding. John and William had a conference here about a caſtle, which the former wanted to build at Tweedmouth, which the latter repeatedly demoliſhed. The diſpute was adjuſted here 1209. Alexander II. was repulſed before it 1216. Edward I. reſided in it, and met the nobility and clergy of Scotland here, and afterwards called a parliament 1291 on a green at *Upſitlington* before it on the oppoſite ſide of the Tweed, to conſider of his claim to Scotland, and here John Baliol ſwore fealty to Edward. The Scots beſieged it twice in the following reign 1318, 1322[i], and at laſt took it; but it was retaken 1322, and again aſſumed 1326, and ſtormed 1327. James IV. was forced to raiſe the ſiege 1497. They damaged it juſt before the battle of Floddon. It was taken in the reign of Henry VIII. and recovered by Franklin archdeacon of Durham. Biſhop Tunſtal repaired it; but it is now in ruins, and belongs with the manor to ſir Thomas Haggerſton, bart. Biſhop Barnes ſeparated it from his ſee by grant to Elizabeth, who gave it the earl of Monmouth, who ſold it[k]. On the road from hence to Tillmouth are two croſſes, one on a ſtep on a barrow[l].

Mr. Camden's friend Dr. Carleton was educated by Bernard Gilpin, whoſe life he wrote, admitted of St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, 1576, made biſhop of Landaff 1618, and Chicheſter 1619, where he was buried 1628[m]. A letter of his to Mr. Camden about the Cimmerians is publiſhed by Dr. Smith among Camden's Epiſtles, N° 80.

Twizell. *Twizell* caſtle repaired and augmented is the ſeat of Mr. Blake[n].

Tyle. "*Tyle* riſith in the hills of Chivet, and ſo cometh "into Glindale unto a caſtle called *Chillingham* "caſtle, ſix miles from Chyvet hilles, ſo to *Forde* "caſtle, eight miles of to *Ethell* caſtle on the bridge "of ſtone down on the eſt ſide a mile an half of, ſo "to *Twiſlebridge* of ſtone, one bow, but great and "ſtrong, where is a townlet and a towre two miles "of, ſo to *Horneclene*, a little village on the eſt ſide, "not half a mile of, and there into Twede. Horne-"clene is half a mile above Norham[o]."

Hornclene. Twiſſel bridge is nearly ſemicircular, 90 feet and an half in ſpan and 46 high from the battlement, and was built by a lady of the Selby family, lords here in the 16th century[p].

Grindon. At *Grindon* the Percies defeated the Scots 1558, and four upright ſtones remain in memory of the chieftains then ſlain[q].

St. Cuthbert's *ſtone boat*. On the weſt ſide of Tilmouth ruined chapel, on the banks of the Tweed, is a ſtone boat, of as fine a ſhape as a boat of wood, in which St. Cuthbert is reported to have ſailed down the Tweed from Melros chapel hither. It is 10 feet long within, three feet and an half diameter, 18 inches deep, and four inches and an half thick[r]. Mr. Hutchinſon[s] deſcribes it as a ſtone coffin, but broken. Tradition ſays it conveyed St. Cuthbert's body down the Tweed from Mailroſs to Tilmouth.

[t] Wallis, 279. [u] Ib. 479. [x] Ib. Holinſh. II. 84. [y] Hutch. I. 244.
[z] P. 116. [a] I. 246---256. Mr. Wallis, p. 482, is very ſhort in his account.
[b] Hutch. 257. Wallis. [c] Wallis. [d] Ib 470, 471.
[e] Ib. 476. Hutch. II. 12—19. [f] Lambe's Battle of Floddon, p. 101. [g] Lel. VII. 77.
[h] G. [i] J. Haguſtald. 326 [i] Lel. Coll. I. 788, 789.
[k] Holinſh. I. 222. II. 332. Wallis, 446—450. Hutch. II. 28---39. Groſe. [l] Wallis, 450.
[m] Ath. Ox. I. 517. [n] Wallis, 452. Hutch. I. 23. [o] Lel. VII. 79, 80.
[p] Groſe. [q] Wallis, 453. Hutch. II. 24. [r] Wallis, 459. [s] II. 23.

Kiley.

"At Kiley *primis annis Henrici VIII.* not far from "Norham in the lordſhip of the biſhop of Durham, "was found betwixt two ſtones, bokels of an arming "girdle, ſtyppe and barres of the ſame of pure gold, "a pornel and a croſſe for a ſword of gold, bokels "and rypps of gold for ſpurs. D. Ruthall had ſome "of them[t]." Mr. Wallis[u] places this diſcovery at Kyloe on the oppoſite coaſt near Belford.

Berwick.

"*Berwike*, a market town on the north ſide "Twede[x]." Matthew Paris[y] ſays, William king of Scotland gave up Rokeſburg and Berwick caſtles to Henry *in perpetuum poſſidenda*. Richard I. reſtored them both. Edward I. having reduced it and Scotland 1296, received the homage and fealty of its nobility here 1297. The Engliſh held it for twenty years after till Spalding was bribed to ſurrender it 1318. Edward III. won it after the battle of Halidon hill 1333. The Scots regained the town 1355, but the king recovered it next year. The caſtle was ſurpriſed by the Scots 1377, 1 Richard II; but recovered by the earl of Northumberland. They took it again 1378, and the earl again retook it. Henry VI. gave it up after the battle of Towton 1461. Edward IV. recovered it 1482, and it has continued in the hands of the Engliſh ever ſince[a]. 22 Edward IV. a ſtatute was enacted for enlarging its privileges in point of trade[b]. The lord warden of the Eaſt Marches was governor of the town for the time being. It firſt ſent members to parliament t. Henry VIII. when it was incorporated, and it is governed by a mayor[a]. Here was an houſe of Carmelites, founded by ſir John Grey 1270[b], one of Trinitarians, removed to Newcaſtle[c], and one of Grey friars and two hoſpitals[d]. Queen Elizabeth founded a freeſchool. In the church (ſince rebuilt), Joan, ſiſter of Edward III. was married to David, ſon of king Robert Bruce 1328. The town was well fortified by the parliament againſt Charles I.[e] James II. conferred the title of duke of Berwick 1686, on his natural ſon James Fitz James.

The ſtone bridge of ſixteen arches was built in the reign of Elizabeth; a wooden one was carried away by floods in that of John, and reſtored by William king of Scotland[f]. The caſtle at the north-weſt of the town is a heap of ruins. The fortifications were begun 1560, and the old lines greatly reduced. Here are now excellent barracks. The church was rebuilt by Cromwell, and has no ſteeple. The mercers company of London founded a lecture-ſhip here as at Hexham. The towns ſtands on a point of land expoſed to the ſea on the eaſt and north-eaſt, and a ſtrong current of air from the weſt following the courſe of the river, ſo that the ſituation is very cold. It is a very antient burgh being one of the four original Scotch burghs[g]. The ſalmon fiſhery here is very conſiderable[h].

The Fif burgings mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle A. D. 942, 1013 and 1015, appear to be the inhabitants of the five towns of Leiceſter, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stamford, and Derby, whom king Edmund A. D. 942 reſcued from the Danes[i]. To theſe were afterwards added York and Cheſter, which made the Seovenburgs[k].

Earls of Northumberland.

Northumberland while a kingdom was divided into two parts, *Deira* between the Humber and Tees, and *Bernicia* between the Tees and Tweed, but when governed by earls the juriſdiction was reſtrained chiefly to the preſent boundary of the county[l]. Dugdale's ſucceſſion of earls is as follows:

Oſulf	Morkar
Oſlac	Copſi
Waltheof ſen.	Robert Corwyn
Uchtred	Goſpatric
Eadulf Cudel	Waltheof
Aldred	Walcher, bp of Durham.
Eadulf	Alberic
Siward	Geoffrey, bp of Conſtance
Toſti	Robert Mowbray.

Percy *family*.

The Percy family derive their deſcent from Manfred Percy, who came out of Denmark into Normandy before Rollo: and William and Serlo, 5th in deſcent from him, came into England with the Conqueror. The male line failed t. Henry II. but Agnes marrying Joſceline de Lovain, Henry, the 5th of their deſcendants (who had aſſumed the name of Percy)[o] was created earl of Northumberland 51 Edward III.

Henry Percy, 9th earl, was not reſtored to his honours till 4 Charles I. having been impriſoned in the Tower moſt of the reign of James I. for miſpriſion of treaſon concerning the powder plot. He died and was buried at Petworth 1632. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Algernon, buried at the ſame place 1668. His ſucceſſor was his ſon Joſceline, buried there 1670[m]. Dying without iſſue male the barony devolved on his only daughter Elizabeth, married to Henry Cavendiſh earl of Ogle (only ſon and heir of Henry duke of Newcaſtle), who took the name and arms of Percy, and died and was buried at Petworth 1680. Algernon her ſon by her ſecond huſband Charles Seymour duke of Somerſet, was the 12th earl of Northumberland by creation 1749 23 George II. being at the ſame time duke of Somerſet. He died $17\frac{4}{5}\frac{9}{0}$, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. His only ſon George dying before him 1744, the title devolved to his only ſiſter Elizabeth, married 1740 to ſir Hugh Smithſon, bart. who ſucceeded in the title of earl 1750 on the death of the duke of Somerſet, and 1766 was created duke of Northumberland. He died June 4, 1786, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, and ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon and nameſake Hugh, 14th duke of Northumberland. His brother Algernon, in conſequence of his father having been created lord Lovaine, baron of Alnwick, is now a peer of Great Britain by theſe titles. The titles of earl and duke of Northumberland had before been conferred by Charles II. 1683, on his natural ſon George Fitzroy, with whom they both expired[n].

[t] Lel. VII. 71.
[x] Lel. VII. 75. 77.
[a] Wallis, 438. 440.
[c] Tan. 398. Wallis, 443.
[g] Hutch. II. 41--98.
[k] Ib. 146
[u] P. 416.
[y] P. 131.
[b] Tan. 396. Wallis, 442.
[d] Tan. 397. Wallis, Ib.
[h] Pennant, Brit. Zool. III. 98.
[l] Dugd. Bar. I. 4.
[o] Dugd. II. 487. and Le Neve MS. note.
[z] Wallis, 431—437.
[c] Wallis, 444-5.
[m] Ib. 284.
[4] G.
[f] Lel. Col. I. 539.
[i] Sax. Chron. 114.

Rare

Rare Plants found in Northumberland.

Adoxa *moſchatellina.* Tuberous Moſchatel or Muſk-wood Crowfoot; on a bank near *St. Mungo's* well at *Hall Barns*, near *Simonburn* church, and by the road from *Simonburn* to *Tecket.*

Anagallis *arvenſis* δ. Female Pimpernel; in corn fields about *Alnwick.*

Apium *graveolens.* Smallage; in ſhady places near waters.

Aquilegia *vulgaris.* Common Columbines; in *Willington den*, and in *Dilſton* park near *Hexham.*

Arbutus *Uva urſi.* Trailing Arbutus, or Bear-berry; in woods near *Hexham*, and at *Little Waney-houſe crag.*

Artemiſia *maritima.* Engliſh Sea Wormwood; on *Rumble-Churn*, a rock near *Howick*, and in *Holy Iſland.*

Aſperula *odorata.* Woodroof; in woods and under damp hedges frequent.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum.* Black Maidenhair; at the roots of trees, in mountainous woods, and on moiſt rocks frequent.

——— *Ruta muraria.* White Maidenhair, Wall Rue, or Tentwort; on the bridge over the *Tyne* at *Corbridge*, and on *St. Peter's* in *Bywell* and *Simonburn* churches.

——— *Trichomanes.* Engliſh black Maidenhair; on mountainous rocks frequent.

Aſter *Tripolium.* Sea Starwort; on the ſtrand at the mouth of *Warn-rivulet* near *Budle*, and on the banks of *Willington-burn*, near *Tynemouth road.*

Aſtragalus *Glyciphyllos.* Liquorice Vetch, or Wild Liquorice; on *Cockle* hill at *Learmouth* near *Cornhill*, and elſewhere.

Athamanta *Meum.* Common Spignel, Meu, or Bald-Money; on a hill near *Throckington*, where it is called *Hook-á* and the hill *Hook-á-hill*, from the frequent hooking or digging up of it.

Blaſia *puſilla.* Dwarf Blaſia; on a rock near *Tecket.*

Campanula *glomerata.* Leſſer Throatwort or Canterbury bells; in meadows about *Bywell*, and elſewhere.

——— *Trachelium.* Great Throatwort, or Canterbury bells; in hedges, and on the borders of woods frequent.

Cardamine *bellidifolia.* Daiſie leaved Ladies-ſmock; in *Crag cloſe* near *Barwesford.*

Carduus *acaulis.* Dwarf Carline Thiſtle; in mountainous paſtures, and on dry banks.

——— *eriophorus.* Woolly headed Thiſtle; in hedges under the hill by the Church at *Wall's End* near *Newcaſtle.*

——— *helenoides.* Melancholy Thiſtle; in moiſt mountainous woods and meadows.

——— *marianus.* Milk Thiſtle; in a lane leading to *Tynemouth* church plentifully, and under a hedge on the banks of the *Tyne* near *Howden Pans.*

Carduus *nutans.* Muſk Thiſtle; in paſtures, the ſoil being limeſtone: about *Newcaſtle* between the Glaſs-houſes and *Dent's hole.*

Caucalis *nodoſa.* Knotted Parſley; on the Ropery between *Sandgate*, and the Glaſs-houſes near *Newcaſtle.*

Centaurea *Calcitrapa.* Star Thiſtle; in barren meadows, and by wayſides: about *Newcaſtle* between the Glaſs-houſes and *Dent's-hole.*

Ceraſtium *arvenſe.* Corn Mouſe-ear Chickweed; in ſandy corn fields, meadows, and ſandy places: between the Glaſs-houſes and *Dent's-hole*, near *Newcaſtle.*

Chelidonium *Glaucium.* Yellow horned Poppy; at the weſt end of *Willington quay* near *Howden Pans* plentifully.

Chlora *perfoliata.* Yellow Centaury; in dry hilly paſtures near *Honeyclugh crag* near *Cheſterwood* and *Whinetly* on *South Tyne.*

Crithmum *maritimum.* Sampire; on ſea rocks near *Alnmouth*, plentifully.

Chryſoſplenium *alternifolium.* Alternate leaved Golden Saxifrage; under trees by *St. Mungo's well* at *Hall barns* near *Simonburn.*

——— *oppoſitifolium.* Oppoſite leaved Golden Saxifrage; near ſhady ſprings and water-courſes very frequent.

Cicuta *viroſa.* Long-leaved Water Hemlock; on the banks of *North Tyne*, at *Low Park End* near *Nunwick.*

Circæa *lutetiana.* Enchanter's Nightſhade; in *Simonburn* rectory-den, and by *Goſtonburn* near *Wark* in *Tynedale.*

Clavaria *coralloides.* Yellow Clavaria; in *Simonburn* rectory wood.

Clinopodium *vulgare.* Great Wild Baſil; among buſhes in the *Roman* foſs near *Shilden-wall-houſes* by the military road plentifully.

Cochlearia *Armoracia.* Horſe Radiſh; in ditches and by waterſides about *Alnwick*, and elſewhere, plentifully.

——— *officinalis.* Common Scurvy-graſs; on *Dunſton-brough*-caſtle-wall, and among the ſea-rocks plentifully, and on a bank near *Howick.*

Comarum *paluſtre.* Purple Marſh Cinquefoil; in ditches and bogs on the waſtes.

Convallaria *majalis.* Lily Convally, or May Lily; among buſhes above the *Scar* by the mill at *Nether-warden* near *Hexham.*

Cornus *herbacea.* Dwarf Honeyſuckle; on the *Cheviot hills.*

Dianthus *deltoides.* Maiden Pink; on a furze bank in *Embleton* rectory-glebe, in a dry paſture at *Wooler-haugh-head* near *Cheviot*, on *Chapel hill* at *Belford*, and on a dry bank at *Swinburn caſtle.*

Droſera *longifolia*. Long-leaved Sundew or Roſa-ſolis; in marſhy places in woods and bogs, frequent.

——— *rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Sundew, or Roſa-ſolis; in a wood near *Hexham*.

Empetrum *nigrum*. Black-berried Heath, Crow or Crake-berries; on *Callely-hill*, plentifully.

Epilobium *angustifolium*. Roſebay Willowherb; among rocks and buſhes under the *Roman* wall near *Shewing-ſheels*, and by *Crag lake*, and on the banks of *South Tyne* by *Staggiford* in *Knareſdale*, plentifully.

——— *alpinum*. Mountain Willow-herb; near ſprings and rivulets on *Cheviot hills*.

Equiſetum *hyemale*. Naked Horſetail, or Shave-graſs; on the banks of *North Tyne*, near *Nunwick* and *Chipchace*, plentifully, and elſewhere.

Eryngium *campeſtre*. Common Eryngo; on *Friar Gooſe* ſhore, near *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*.

Euonymus *Europæus*. Spindle-tree; in *Simonburn* rectory wood, at *Capons-clugh*, and in the *Buſh-wood*, near *Allerwaſh*.

Fucus *ceranoides*. Buck's-horn Fucus; — *plicatus*. Matted Fucus; } on the ſhore near *Dunſtanbrough* caſtle.

—— *eſculentus*. Eſculent Fucus, called here *Dulſe*; on the ſhores of *Creſſwell*, *Dunſtanbrough*, and *Berwick*.

—— *muſcoides*. Thorny Fucus; on ſubmarine rocks.

—— *natans*. Flote Fucus, or Gulfweed; on ſea ſhores.

Fumaria *claviculata*. Climbing Fumitory; about a rock near *Tecket waterfall*, and at *Little Waney-houſe-crag*.

Galeopſis *Tetrahit δ*. Fair flowered Nettlehemp; in the corn fields between *Halyſtone* and *Harebottle* caſtle, and on the banks of *North Tyne*, near *Smale's mouth*.

Gentiana *Amarella*. Autumnal Gentian, or Fellwort; in *Crag-cloſe* near *Burwesford*, plentifully.

——— *campeſtris*. Vernal dwarf Gentian; in an opening of the wood in *Simonburn* rectory-den.

Geranium *Cicutarium β*. A variety of Hemlock leaved Cranes bill; between the Glaſs-houſes and *Dents-hole*, *Newcaſtle*.

——— *lucidum*. Shining Dovesfoot Crane's-bill; on walls and houſes and in ſhady ſandy places; near *Walwick*.

——— *ſanguineum*. Bloody Crane's-bill; under the ſhady rocks at *Low Park End* near *Nunwick*, and in a hilly paſture near *Walwick*.

Geum *rivale*. Water Avens; on the banks and ſtrands of alpine brooks, and on the borders of woods, plentifully.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed, or Cat's-foot; at *Temple green* near *Wark*, in *Tynedale*, and on a dry bank near *Throckrington*, by the road to *Watlingſtreet*, and on *Etall moor*.

Helvella *mitra*. Curled Helvella; under beach trees at *Nunwick*.

Hydnum *imbricatum*, Common Hydnum; ——— *repandum*. Smooth Hydnum; } on a bank oppoſite *Simonburn* rectory-den.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan; under trees in damp woods, plentifully.

Hypnum *undulatum*. Waved Hypnum; among the rocks under the *Roman* wall by *Crag-lake*, and *Little-Waney-houſe-crag*.

Juniperus *communis*. Common Juniper; on the banks of the *Tyne* near *Ryding*, below *Hexham*.

Lathræa *ſquamaria*. Great Toothwort; in the wood bottom, the weſt end of *Simonburn* rectory den.

Lathyrus *Niſſolia*. Crimſon Graſs Vetch; between the *Glaſs houſes* and *Dents-hole* near *Newcaſtle*.

Lichen *aphtoſus*. Thruſh Lichen; on rocks under the *Roman* wall near *Crag-lake*.

——— *ericetorum*. Heath Liverwort; on mountainous moſſes, and on rocks in a moiſt turf ſoil.

——— *fragilis*. Brittle Liverwort; in the *Bier*, a remarkable fiſſure on the top of *Waney-houſe-crag*, and on a rock near *Tecket* waterfall.

——— *fragilis β* globoſus. Round-headed Liverwort; on rocks at *Long Crag*, by *Watling-ſtreet*, and on rocks near *Tecket* waterfall, plentifully.

——— *geographicus*. Map Lichen; on the Whinſtone rocks by *Crag lake*, plentifully.

——— *jubatus*. Fennel Liverwort or Tree Moſs; on *Great Waney-houſe crag*, and on *Raven's hugh crag* near *Simonburn*, and near *Crag lake*.

——— *jubatus fibhalybeiformis*. Wing Liverwort; on a rock near *Tecket* waterfall, plentifully.

——— *lanatus*. Woolly Liverwort; on a rock near *Tecket* waterfall, and at *Long Crag* by *Watling-ſtreet* near *Sewingshiels* caſtle.

——— *omphalodes*. Purple Liverwort; on rocks under the *Roman* wall near *Crag* lake, and at *Raven's hugh Crag*.

——— *paſchalis*. Woody Liverwort; on rocks near *Shewing-ſheels* and *Crag lake*, plentifully.

——— *plicatus*. Common Hairy Liverwort, or Tree Moſs; on ſteep precipices at *Great Waneyhouſe crag*, plentifully.

——— *pulmonarius*. Tree Lungwort, or Oak Lungs; on trees in thick woods.

——— *uncialis α & β*. Short Liverwort, and a variety; on moiſt heaths.

Littorella *lacuſtris*. Graſs leaved Plaintain; about *Hoſeley Lough*.

Lycoperdon *fornicatum*. Turret Puff-ball; on a ditch bank by the military road near the *Peel*, a remarkable precipice in the *Roman* wall.

——— *ſtellatum*. Star Puff-ball; on *Chapel hill* at *Belford*, and on *Broad pool* common between *Con-ſheels* and *Blakelaw* near *Simonburn*.

Lycopodium *alpinum*. Mountain Club-moſs, Creeping Cyperus-moſs, or Heath-moſs; on *Cheviot*, frequent.

——— *clavatum*. Common Club-moſs; on mountainous heaths and ſhady rocks.

——— *Selago*. Firr Club-moſs; among the moiſt rocks under the *Roman* wall near *Shewing-ſheels*, and near *Crag lake*.

Lyſimachia *nemorum*. Yellow Pimpernel of the woods; in *Chipchaſe*, plentifully.

—— *tenella*. Purple Moneywort; in marſhy places, and about bogs.

Marchantia *heniſpherica*. Marſh Marchantia; on *Tecket rocks*.

Marrubium *album*. White Horehound; on the ſea banks by the road near *Bamborough caſtle*.

Mercurialis *annua*. French Mercury; on rubbiſh and cultivated places: at *Newcaſtle*.

Monotropa *Hypopithys*. Bird's Neſt ſmelling like Primroſe roots; in woods near *Wark* in *Tynedale*, and in *Ramſhow* wood near the mill, and under buſhes near the mouth of *Wark's burn*.

Myrica *Gale*. Gale Goule, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle; on the heath between *Halyſtone* and *Harebottle*

Harebottle caſtle, plentifully, and on the banks of *Kimmer lake* near *Eglingham*.

Narthecium *Oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel; in a marſhy paſture under the rocks by the *Roman* wall near *Shewing ſheels*, and in the bogs at *Hord lee* near *Bellingham*, plentifully.

Nymphæa *alba*. Great white Water Lily or Water Roſe; in the lakes under the *Roman* wall near *Shewing ſheels*, plentifully, and in *Grinden lake*.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Dropwort; in a marſhy place by a ſpring in *St. John lee* bank near *Hexham*.

Ophioglosſum *vulgatum*. Adder's Tongue; on the borders of a wood below *Honeyclugh-crag* near *Cheſter* wood, plentifully.

Ophrys *cordata*. Leaſt Tway-blade; on alpine bogs not uncommon.

——— *Monorchis*. Yellow or Muſk Orchis; in *Cray-cloſe* near *Barwesford*.

——— *Nidus Avis*. Bird's-neſt; in woods and in banks under hedges, frequent.

——— *ovata*. Common Tway-blade; under buſhes in moiſt woods, frequent.

Orchis *biſolia*. Butterfly Orchis; in mountainous meadows, frequent.

——— *pyramidalis*. Purple late flowering Orchis; in a meadow near *Crag lake* under the *Roman* wall.

——— *uſtulata*. Little purple flowered Orchis; in *Crag-cloſe* near *Barwesford*.

Ornithogalum *luteum*. Yellow Star of Bethlehem; in the wood bottom at the weſt end of the rectory den at *Simonburn*, plentifully.

Oſmunda *criſpa*. Flowering Stone-Fern; among the rocks under the Roman wall near *Shewing-ſheels*, and by *Crag lake*, pletifully.

——— *Lunaria*. Moonwort; on both ſides of the *Roman* wall at *Tower-tay* near *Walwick*, and in a paſture near the high *Wood-houſe* or *Weſtwood* near *Hexham*.

——— *Spicant*. Rough Spleenwort; about *Tecket* rocks, plentifully.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb-paris, True-love, or One-berry; in *Cottingwood* near *Morpeth*, and in the rectory wood at *Simonburn*.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus; on the ſea banks called the *Links* between *Druridge* and *Creſſwell*, and on the ſtrand at the eaſt end of *Bromley* lake, plentifully.

Peziza *cornucopoides*. Cornucopia Peziza; in a wood oppoſite *Simonburn* rectory-den.

Phallus *eſculentus*. Eſculent Morel; under trees in a flood ſoil, near waters.

——— *impudicus*. Stinking Morel or Stinkhorns; in a plantation near the road from *Simonburn* to *Hall barns*.

Pimpinella *major*. Great Burnet Saxifrage; under hedges at *Fair ſhow* and *Long Rigge* near *Nunwick* and on a bank near *Barwesford* bridge.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butterwort or Yorkſhire Sanicle; on the dripping banks of brooks on the mountains, and about bogs, plentifully.

Plantago *maritima*. Sea Plantain; on the ſea ſhores between *Newcaſtle* and *Morpeth*.

Polygonum *aviculare* ε maritimum. Sea Knot-graſs: on ſea ſhores, by *Cullercoats* near *Tinmouth*.

——— *Biſtorta*. Greater Biſtort or Snakeweed; in the *King's* meadow an iſland in the *Tyne* near *Newburn*, and in a meadow near *Alnwick* caſtle.

Polypodium *criſtatum*. Creſted Polypody; on damp rocks near *Tecket*, and under trees on the banks of *North Tyne* near *Warkſburn*.

——— *Dryopteris*. Branched Polypody; in woods.

——— *Filix fœmina*. Female Polypody; on large rocks by the brook below *Tecket* and near the cataracts at *Honey-Clugh* near *Cheſterwood*.

——— *fontanum*. Rock Polypody; on a large rock in the brook oppoſite *Tecket*.

——— *fragile*. Brittle Polypody; on rocks at *Tecket* and at *Little Waney-houſe-crag* near *Swethope* lake.

——— *Lonchitis*. Great Polypody or Spleenwort; on ſhady banks of *North Tyne* near *Warkſburn*.

——— *rhæticum*. Stone Polypody; in the cliſts of alpine rocks, frequent.

——— *Thelypteris*. Oak Fern; in the fiſſures of moiſt rocks, frequent.

Polytrichum *alpinum*. Alpine Polytrichum; on *Broad-pool* common, by *Ravens-hugh-crag*, frequent.

Poterium *Sanguiſorba*. Burnet; in a paſture by the road ſide at *Long Rigge* near *Nunwick*.

Primula *vulgaris* β. Oxlip; in woods and under buſhes near water, frequent.

Prunus *Padus*. Bird Cherry or wild Cluſter Cherry; in woods near waters, plentifully.

Pulmonaria *maritima*. Sea Bugloſs; on the ſea beach at *Scammerſton* mill between the ſalt pans and *Berwick*.

Pyrola *minor*. Leſſer Winter-green; in *Tecket* wood near *Simonburn*.

——— *rotundifolia*. Round leaved Winter-green; on the moor by *Dilligate* hall near *Hexham*, and elſewhere.

Ranunculus *Lingua*. Great Spearwort; in a pond at the end of *Wide-haugh* near *Hexham*, plentifully.

Roſa *Eglanteria*. Sweet Briar or Eglantine; on the edge of the military road near the twelve mile-ſtone, and on a bank on the north ſide of the *Coquet* at *Warkworth*.

Rubus *cæſius* (flore pleno). Dewberry-buſh (with a double flower); in a ſtoney place in *Tecket* wood by the path leading from *Simonburn* rectory-den to the brook, plentifully.

——— *Chamæmorus*. Cloudberry, Knotberry, or Knoutberry; on *Cheviot*, plentifully.

——— *idæus*. Raſpberry, Framboiſe, or Hindberry; in hedges and woods in ſtoney places, plentifully.

——— *ſaxatilis*. Herbaceous Stone Bramble; amongſt gravel below the remains of *Whinetly* mill at *Weſt Dibden* in *Hexhamſhire*.

Salix *pentandria*. Sweet Willow; in the *Roman* foſs betweeu *Shewing-ſheels* and at *Carrow*, and elſewhere near the *Roman* wall, plentifully.

Salvia *verbenacea*. Common Engliſh wild Clary; on the ropery between *Sandgate* and the glaſs-houſes near *Newcaſtle*.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder, Wallwort or Danewort; near *Chatton* church-yard by the river *Till*, and at *Purloy-green* near *Shillington-hall* in *Tynedale*, and in a farm-yard at *Tecket*.

Sanguiſorba *officinalis*. Great Burnet; about hedges, on the borders of woods and near waters, frequent.

Satyrium *albidum*. White Satyrion; } in *Crag cloſe*
——— *viride*. Frog Satyrion or Orchis; } near *Barwesford*.

Scutellaria

Scutellaria *galericulata.* Hooded Willow-herb; on ditch banks and moiſt ſhady places about *Hexham.*

Sedum *acre* β. Inſipid Stonecrop; among rocks on the brink of *Crag lake.*

——— *reflexum* β. A variety of yellow Stonecrop; on an old wall at *Lipwood* near *Hayden-bridge,* and on the rocks by *Tecket* water-fall.

——— *rupeſtre.* St. Vincent's Rock Stone-crop; on precipices by *Irthing* rivulet near *Wardrew Spa.*

——— *Telephium.* Orpine or Livelong; in a field between *Simonburn* and *Nunwick* plentifully and in hedges at *Rodham.*

Serapias *latifolia.* Broad leaved Mountain Hellebore; in the plantation at *Nunwick* by the road to *Park-End.*

——— *latifolia* γ paluſtris. Long leaved Marſh Hellebore; in a bog by the brook at *Slaterfield* near the path to *Simonburn.*

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum.* Alexanders; on a gravelly bank by *Willington burn* near *Howden pans,* and on ſea rocks at *Tynemouth* caſtle.

Sonchus *alpinus.* Alpine Sow-thiſtle; on the borders of cornfields about *Willington* and *Howden pans.*

Sorbus *aucuparia.* Mountain Aſh or Quicken-tree; in woods and about rocks by waters.

Spergula *nodoſa.* Knotted Spurrey or Engliſh Marſh Saxifrage; on the ſtrand the eaſt end of *Bromley lake,* plentifully.

Spiræa *Filipendula.* Dropwort; in *Crag-cloſe* near *Barwesford.*

Statice *Armeria.* Thrift or Sea Gilly-flower; on the ſea banks at *Dunſtonbrough* caſtle.

Tanacetum *vulgare.* Tanſy; on the banks of the *Till* and the *Tweed.*

Trientalis *Europæa.* Globe Flower or Locker-Gowlons; in moiſt mountainous meadows and woods, plentifully.

Turritis *hirſuta.* Hairy Tower Muſtard; on an old wall near *Colwell* by the *Chollerton* road to *Wallington.*

Vaccinium *Myrtillus.* Black Whorts, Whortle-berries or Bilberries; in moiſt woods and about ſhady rocks, plentifully.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus.* Cranberries, Moſs-berries, or Moor-berries; in mountainous moſſes.

——— *Vitis Idæa.* Red Whorts or Whortle-berries; on rocks at *Long Crag* near *Watling-ſtreet,* and on the moor by *Dilligate-hall* near *Hexham,* plentifully.

——— *uliginoſum.* Great Bilbery-buſh; in *Eaſt common* wood near *Hexham.*

Verbena *officinalis.* Vervain: on way ſides and about houſes; at *Bywell,* plentifully.

Viburnum *Opulus.* Water or Marſh Elder; in moiſt woods, plentifully.

Vicia *lathyroides.* Strangle-Tare or wild Vetch; on *Blunt's-quay* near *Newcaſtle.*

—— *ſylvatica.* Tufted Wood Vetch; in woods in *Simonburn.*

THE

THE

UNION

OF

ENGLAND

AND

SCOTLAND.

THE UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Miſeries of England and Scotland in a diſunited ſtate.

WHOEVER hath peruſed the hiſtories of England and Scotland, under two independent monarchs, and beheld there the terrible deſtructions and devaſtations of fire, ſword, and rapine; the vaſt conſumption of blood and treaſure in maintaining the borders on both ſides; and the frequent advantages accruing to foreign enemies from thoſe terrible hoſtilities between the inhabitants of the ſame iſland; muſt readily acknowledge, that an entire and perpetual union of the eſtates of thoſe two kingdoms under the ſame monarch, and with the ſame legiſlature, was one of the greateſt bleſſings to both that Heaven could ſend; eſpecially, at a time when there was ſo much cauſe to dread a return to that antient ſtate of entire ſeparation and independence.

An union attempted by king Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

It was in a ſenſe of theſe dreadful calamities, that king Henry the Eighth (to go back no farther) did ſo earneſtly labour a match between the daughter of James the Fifth of Scotland and his own ſon Edward; which proceeded ſo far as to be ratified in the parliament of Scotland, and to have hoſtages ſent from thence to the Engliſh court for performance of articles. But theſe proceedings were zealouſly and openly oppoſed by the French; whoſe influence in the Scotch counſels was at that time ſo powerful and prevailing, that the projected match was broken off; and king Henry (diſappointed of the hopes which he had conceived of laying the foundation of a laſting union, and growing infirm, and dying not long after) could only leave it in charge with his council to proſecute that point by force of arms to the laſt, if the Scots would not be induced by fair means to conſent to the match, according to the national engagement which they had paſſed. Purſuant to this charge, the duke of Somerſet, protector of the kingdom under Edward the Sixth, marched into Scotland at the head of an army; and, having firſt by meſſage propoſed a treaty about the match, but in vain, he afterwards defeated them in the memorable battle of Muſſelburgh; whereupon the Scots caſt themſelves upon the protection of France, whither the young queen was conveyed, and many years after married the dauphin.

Union of England and Scotland under one head in king James I.

But what neither the counſels nor arms of England could effect was brought about by Divine Providence, without the intervention of either, in half a century after; in which time Edward the Sixth and his two ſiſters dying without iſſue, and a ſon being born to the queen of Scots, and ſucceeding to that kingdom by the name of James the Sixth; he, upon the death of Elizabeth, queen of England, (the laſt of king Henry's iſſue that wore the crown) ſucceeded alſo to the kingdom of England, by the name of James the Firſt, "as lineally, rightfully, and lawfully deſcended of the body of the moſt excellent lady Margaret, eldeſt daughter of the moſt renowned king Henry the Seventh and the high and noble princeſs queen Elizabeth, his wife, eldeſt daughter of king Edward the Fourth; the ſaid lady Margaret being eldeſt ſiſter of king Henry the Eighth, father of the high and mighty princeſs of famous memory, Elizabeth, late queen of England;" according to the language of an act of parliament in England, ſolemnly recogniſing his right and title to the crown.

A farther union attempted in vain by king James I.

The king, having thanked the parliament for this ſo ready and chearful recognition of his right, did immediately move for an union between the two kingdoms, "that, as they were made one in the head, ſo among themſelves they might be inſeparably conjoined, and all memory of by-paſt diviſions extinguiſhed;" whereupon an act of parliament was paſſed, in England, preſently; and alſo a like act, in the parliament of Scotland, ſome months after; by which acts commiſſioners of the two kingdoms, reſpectively, were impowered to meet and treat concerning articles of union to be laid before the parliaments of both nations. In virtue of thoſe powers, they accordingly met at Weſtminſter, October 20, 1604, and agreed upon the following articles:

"It

Articles of union in the time of James I. Hoſtile laws extinguiſhed.

"It is agreed by the commiſſioners of England and Scotland to be mutually propoſed to the parliament of both realms at the next ſeſſions, that all hoſtile laws made and conceived expreſsly, either by England againſt Scotland, or Scotland againſt England, ſhall in the next ſeſſions be abrogated and utterly extinguiſhed.

The name of borders aboliſhed.

"It is alſo agreed, that all laws, cuſtoms, and treaties of the borders betwixt England and Scotland ſhall be declared by a general act to be abrogated and aboliſhed, and that the ſubjects on either part ſhall be governed by the laws and ſtatutes of the kingdoms where they dwell, and the name of the borders extinguiſhed.

Order for ſentences not ſatisfied.

"And becauſe by aboliſhing the border-laws and cuſtoms it may be doubted, that the executions ſhall ceaſe upon thoſe ſentences that have heretofore been given by the oppoſite officers of thoſe borders, upon wrongs committed before the death of the late queen of happy memory; it is thought fit that, in caſe the commiſſioners or officers to be appointed by his majeſty before the time of the next ſeſſions of parliament, ſhall not procure ſufficient redreſs of ſuch filed bills and ſentences, that then the ſaid parliaments may be moved to make ſuch order as to their wiſdoms ſhall ſeem convenient, for ſatisfaction of that which hath been diſcerned by ſome officers; as alſo how diſorders and inſolencies may be hereafter repreſſed, and the country which was lately of the borders kept in peace and quietneſs in time to come; as likewiſe to preſcribe ſome order, how the purſuits of former wrongs, preceding the death of the late queen, and ſince the laſt treaties of the borders in the years 1596 and 1597, which have never yet been moved, may be continued and proſecuted to a definitive ſentence.

Participation of commodities to be mutual.

"And, foraſmuch as the next degree to the abolition of all memory of hoſtility is the participation of mutual commodities and commerce, it is agreed, firſt, concerning importation of merchandize into either realm from foreign parts, that, whereas certain commodities are wholly prohibited by the ſeveral laws of both realms to be brought into either of them by the natives themſelves or by any other, the ſaid prohibitions ſhall now be made mutual to both, and neither an Engliſhman bring into Scotland, nor a Scotchman into England, any of theſe prohibited ware and commodities; nevertheleſs, if the ſaid commodities be made in Scotland, it ſhall be lawful to bring them out of Scotland to England; and ſo reciprocally of the commodities made in England, and carried to Scotland.

Inequality of privileges to be tried.

"Whereas a doubt hath been conceived againſt the equal communication of trade betwixt Engliſh and Scottiſh ſubjects in matter of importation, grounded upon ſome inequality of privileges which the Scots are reported to have in foreign parts, and, namely, in France, above the Engliſh, whereby the Engliſh might be prejudged; and that, after a very deliberate conſideration had of the ſaid ſuppoſed inequalities, both private and public examination of divers merchants of either ſide touching all liberties, immunities, privileges, impoſts, and payments on the part of the Engliſh, and on the part of the Scottiſh, either at Bourdeaux for their trade of wines, or in Normandy or any other part of France, for other commodities, it appeared, that in the trade of Bourdeaux there was and is ſo little difference, in any advantage of privileges or immunities, or in the impoſts and payments, all being reckoned and well weighed on either ſide, as it could not juſtly hinder the communication of trade; in the trade of Normandy likewiſe, or any other parts of France, the advantage that the Scottiſh ſubjects by their privilege are acknowledged to have is ſuch as, without much difficulty, may be reconciled and reduced to an equality with the Engliſh by ſuch means as is hereafter declared; it is agreed, that the Scottiſhmen ſhall be free for the tranſporting of wine from Bourdeaux into England, paying the ſame cuſtoms and duties that the Engliſhmen do pay; and the Engliſhmen ſhall be likewiſe free for tranſporting of wine or other commodities from Bourdeaux into Scotland, paying the ſame cuſtoms and duties that the Scottiſhmen do pay there.

Importation to be free to both people.

"And likewiſe for clearing and reſolving the doubts touching the advantage that the Scots are ſuppoſed to have above the Engliſh in buying and tranſporting the commodities of Normandy, and of other parts of the kingdom of France (excepting the buying of wine in Bourdeaux which is already determined); it is agreed, that there ſhall be ſent ſome meet and diſcreet perſons into France, two for either ſide, to take perfect notice of any ſuch advantage as either the Engliſh have above the Scots, or the Scots above the Engliſh, in the buying or tranſporting of any commodities of Normandy or any parts of France (excepting the wine of Bourdeaux); and, as the ſaid perſons ſhall find the advantage to be, ſo, for making the trade equal, the cuſtom ſhall be advanced to the king in England and Scotland. And, for the part of thoſe that have the advantage, and according to the proportion of the ſaid advantage, the advancement of the cuſtom to continue no no longer than the privilege of having ſuch advantage ſhall continue; and that, generally for all other trade from any parts, the Engliſh and Scottiſh ſubjects, each, in the other's country, ſhall have liberty of importation as freely as any of the native ſubjects themſelves having ſpecial privilege.

Exportation of goods prohibited made unlawful to both.

"Next, concerning exportation, it is agreed, that all ſuch goods as are prohibited and forbidden to Engliſhmen themſelves to be tranſported forth of England to any foreign part, the ſame ſhall be unlawful for any Scottiſhmen or any other to tranſport to any foreign nation beyond ſea, under the ſame penalties and forfeitures that the Engliſh are ſubject unto; and reciprocally that, forth of Scotland, no Engliſhmen ſhall tranſport to any foreign part the goods or commodities that are prohibited in Scotland to Scottiſhmen themſelves; nevertheleſs ſuch goods, and commodities, and merchandizes as are licenſed to Engliſhmen to tranſport out of England to any foreign part, the ſame may be likewiſe tranſported by Scottiſhmen thither, they certifying their going into foreign parts, and taking a cocquet accordingly, and paying the ordinary cuſtom that Engliſhmen do pay themſelves at the exporting of ſuch wares; the like liberty to be for Engliſhmen in Scotland.

Order for native commodities.

"*As for the native commodities which either of the countries do yield, and may ſerve for the uſe and benefit of the other*, it is agreed, that mutually there may be tranſported forth of England to Scotland, and forth of Scotland to England, all ſuch wares as are neither of the growth or handy-work of either of the ſaid realms, without payment of any

any impoſt, cuſtom, or exaction, and as freely in all reſpects as any wares may be tranſported either in England from part to part, or in Scotland from part to part; excepting ſuch particular ſorts of goods and merchandizes as are hereafter mentioned, being reſtrained for the proper and inward uſe of each country. And for that purpoſe it is declared, that, both in this communication of benefit and participation of the native commodities of the one country with the other, there ſhall be ſpecially reſerved and excepted the ſorts hereafter ſpecified: that is to ſay, wool, ſheep, ſheep-fell, cattle, leather, hides, and linen-yarn, which are ſpecially reſtrained within each country, not to be tranſported from the one to the other; excepting alſo and reſerving to the Scottiſhmen their trade of fiſhing within their lochs, forths, and bays, within land, and in the ſeas within fourteen miles of the coaſts of the realm of Scotland, where neither Engliſhmen nor any ſtrangers have uſed to fiſh; and ſo reciprocally in the point of fiſhing on the behalf of England; all which exceptions and reſtrictions are not to be mentioned in any ſort for a mark or note of ſeparation or diſunion, but only as matters of policy and conveniency for the ſeveral eſtates of each country.

Order for cuſtom.

"Furthermore it is agreed, that all foreign wares to be tranſported forth of Scotland to England, or out of England to Scotland, by any of the king's ſubjects of either kingdoms, having at their firſt entry once paid cuſtom in either of the kingdoms, ſhall not pay outward cuſtom therein afterwards, ſave only inward cuſtom at that port whereunto they ſhall be tranſported; but the owner of the goods, or the factor or maſter of the ſhip, ſhall give bond not to tranſport the ſame into any foreign part.

Scots may be aſſociated in Engliſh companies.

"It is alſo agreed, that Scottiſhmen ſhall not be debarred from being aſſociates unto any Engliſh company of merchants, as merchant-venturers or others, upon ſuch conditions as any Engliſhman may be admitted; and ſo reciprocally for Engliſhmen in Scotland.

Order for tranſportation.

"It is, nevertheleſs, agreed by mutual conſent, and ſo to be underſtood, that the mutual liberty aforeſaid of exportation and trade in each part from the one to the other ſhall ſerve for the inward uſe only of either realm; and order taken for reſtraining and prohibiting the tranſportation of the ſaid commodities into foreign parts, and for due puniſhment of thoſe that ſhall tranſgreſs in that behalf.

Puniſhment of ſuch as ſhall tranſgreſs.

"And, for the better aſſurance and caution herein, it is agreed, that every merchant ſo offending ſhall forfeit his goods; the ſhips, wherein the ſaid goods ſhall be tranſported, confiſcated; the cuſtomers, ſearchers, and other officers of the cuſtom whatſoever, in caſe of conſent or knowledge on their part, to loſe their offices and goods, and their bodies to be impriſoned at his majeſty's pleaſure; of which eſcheats and forfeitures two parts ſhall appertain to his majeſty, if the cuſtoms be unfarmed, and the third to the informer; and, if the cuſtoms be farmed, one third of the forfeiture ſhall belong to his majeſty, a third to the farmers of the cuſtoms, and the other third to the informer. The trial of the offence to be ſummary in either country in the Exchequer-chamber by writ, ſufficient witneſſes, or oath of the party, or before the juſtice by jury or aſſize; and his majeſty's officers in either country to convene with the complainers that intereſt in the purſuit.

Caution to be given by the owners and maſters of ſhips.

"As alſo, for the more ſurety that there ſhall be no tranſportation of ſuch goods, it is agreed, that, at the ſhipping of all ſuch native commodities, there be taken, by the cuſtomer of the port where the goods or wares are embarked, a bond or obligation ſubſcribed by the owner of the ſaid goods, and maſter of the ſhip; by the owner, if he be preſent, and, in caſe of his abſence, by the maſter of the ſhip, and factor or party that ladeth the ſame; which bond ſhall contain a ſum of money anſwerable to the value of the goods, with condition of relieving the party obliged, and diſcharging him of the ſaid bond, in caſe return be made of a due certificate to the cuſtom where the goods were laden, from any part within England or Scotland: the certificate to be ſubſcribed and ſealed by the officers of the cuſtoms of the port where the ſaid goods ſhall arrive, and be unladen; or, if there be no ſuch officers there, by the chief magiſtrate and town-clerk of that harbour or town, under their hand and ſeal.

Indifferency of freighting.

"It is farther agreed, touching the indifferent freighting of commodities either Engliſh or Scottiſh bottoms, that Engliſhmen and Scottiſhmen freight and lade their goods each in other's ſhips and bottoms indifferently, paying only Engliſh and Scottiſh cuſtom, notwithſtanding any contrary laws or prohibitions; and that a propoſition be made to the parliament of England for eſtabliſhing ſome good orders for upholding and maintaining the great fiſhing of England; as likewiſe that a propoſition be made to the parliament of Scotland for the making of their ſhipping more proportionable in burthen to the ſhipping of England, the better to ſerve for equality of trade, and a common defence for the whole iſle.

Poſtnati declared free.

"And, becauſe it is requiſite that the mutual communication aforeſaid be not only extended to matter of commerce, but to all other benefits and privileges of natural-born ſubjects, it is agreed, that an act be propoſed to be paſſed in manner following: That all the ſubjects of both realms, born ſince the deceaſe of the late queen, and that ſhall be born hereafter under the obedience of his majeſty and of his royal progeny, are by the common laws of both realms, and ſhall be for ever enabled to obtain, ſucceed, inherit, and poſſeſs all goods, lands, and chattels, honours, dignities, offices, liberties, privileges and benefices eccleſiaſtical or civil, in parliament and all other places of the kingdoms, and every one of the ſame, in all reſpects and without any exception whatſoever, as fully and amply as the ſubjects of either realm reſpectively might have done, or may do in any ſort, within the kingdom where they are born.

Exception for offices of the crown.

"Farther, whereas his majeſty, out of his great judgement and providence, hath not only profeſſed in public and private ſpeech to the nobility and council of both, but hath alſo vouchſafed to be contented, that, for a more full ſatisfaction and comfort of all his loving ſubjects, it may be compriſed in the ſaid act, that his majeſty meaneth not to confer any office of the crown, any office of judicature, place, voice, or office in parliament of either kingdom upon the ſubjects of the other, born before the deceaſe of the late queen, until time and converſation have increaſed and accompliſhed an union of the ſaid kingdoms, as well in the hearts of all the people, and in the conformity of laws and policies in theſe kingdoms, as in the knowledge and ſufficiency of particular men, who, being untimely employed in ſuch authorities, could no way be able, much leſs acceptable, to diſcharge ſuch duties belonging to them; it is therefore reſolved by us the commiſſioners aforeſaid, not only in regard of

our deſires and endeavours to farther the ſpeedy concluſion of this happy work intended, but alſo as a teſtimony of our love and thankfulneſs for his gracious promiſe, on whoſe ſincerity and benignity we build our full aſſurance, even according to the inward ſenſe and feeling of our own loyal and hearty affections, to obey and pleaſe him in all things worthy the ſubjects of ſo worthy a ſovereign, that it ſhall be deſired of both the parliaments to be enacted by their authority, that all the ſubjects of both realms, born before the deceaſe of the late queen, may be enabled and capable to acquire, purchaſe, inherit, ſucceed, uſe, and diſpoſe of all lands, goods, inheritances, offices, honours, dignities, liberties, privileges, immunities, benefices, and preferments whatſoever, each ſubject in either kingdom, with the ſame freedom and as lawfully and peaceably as the very natural and born ſubjects of either realm, where the ſaid rights, eſtates, or profits are eſtabliſhed, notwithſtanding whatſoever law, ſtatute, or former conſtitutions heretofore in force to the contrary; other than to acquire, poſſeſs, ſucceed, or inherit any office of the crown, office of judicatory, or any voice, place, or office in parliament; all which ſhall remain free from being claimed, held, or enjoyed by the ſubjects of the one kingdom within the other, born before the deceaſe of the late queen, notwithſtanding any words, ſenſe, or interception of the act, or any circumſtance thereupon depending, until there be ſuch a perfect and full accompliſhment of the union as is deſired mutually by both the realms: in all which points of reſervation, either in recital of the words of his majeſty's ſacred promiſe, or in any clauſe or ſentence before ſpecified from inabling them to any of the aforeſaid places or dignities, it hath been and ever ſhall be ſo far from the thoughts of any of us to preſume to alter or impair his majeſty's prerogative royal, (who contrariwiſe do all with comfort and confidence depend herein upon the gracious aſſurance which his majeſty is pleaſed to give in the declaration of his ſo juſt and princely care and favour to all his people), as, for a farther laying open of our clear and dutiful intentions towards his majeſty in this and in all things elſe which may concern his prerogative, we do alſo herein profeſs and declare, that we think it fit there be inſerted, in the act to be propoſed and paſſed, in expreſs terms, a ſufficient reſervation of his majeſty's prerogative royal to denizate, inable, and prefer to ſuch offices, honours, dignities, and benefices whatſoever in both the ſaid kingdoms, and either of them, as are heretofore excepted in the preceding reſervation of all Engliſh and Scottiſh ſubjects born before the deceaſe of the late queen, as freely, ſovereignly, and abſolutely, as any of his majeſty's moſt noble progenitors or predeceſſors, kings of England or Scotland, might have done at any time heretofore, and to all other intents and purpoſes in as ample manner as if no ſuch act had ever been thought of or mentioned.

Reſervation of his majeſty's prerogative.

Remanding of malefactors.

"And foraſmuch as the ſeveral juriſdictions and adminiſtrations of either realm may be abuſed by malefactors, by their own impunity, if they ſhall commit any offence in the one realm, and afterwards remove their perſons and abode unto the other; it is agreed, that there may be ſome fit courſe adviſed of by the wiſdoms of the parliaments for trial and proceeding againſt the perſons of offenders remaining in the one realm, for and concerning the crimes and faults committed in the other realm; and yet, nevertheleſs, that it may be lawful for the juſtice of the realm, where the fact is committed, to remand the offender remaining in the other realm to be anſwerable unto juſtice in the ſame realm where the fact was committed, and that, upon ſuch remand made, the offender ſhall be accordingly delivered, and all farther proceeding, if any be, in the other realm ſhall ceaſe, ſo as it may be done without prejudice to his majeſty or other lords in their eſcheats and forfeitures; with proviſion, nevertheleſs, that this be not thought neceſſary to be made for all criminal offences, but in ſpecial caſes only; as, namely, in the caſes of wilful murder, falſifying of monies, and forging of deeds, inſtruments, and writings, and ſuch other like caſes as, upon farther advice in the ſaid parliament, may be thought fit to be added."

The conſideration of the articles delayed.

By the tenor of the acts made, in the parliaments of both kingdoms, to impower commiſſioners to meet and agree as aforeſaid, the conſideration of the articles agreed on was expreſsly limited to the next ſeſſion of each parliament; and the next in England (being the parliament which was deſtined to deſtruction by that helliſh contrivance of the Gun-powder Plot, and abundantly employed in detecting and proſecuting the traitors, and making proviſion againſt any future attempts of the Papiſts) did only paſs an act to extend the time for conſidering the ſaid articles to any other ſeſſion of that parliament. Accordingly, in the next ſeſſion, which began the 18th day of November, in the year 1607, the articles were taken into conſideration by the parliament of England, but met with ſo many and great obſtructions, that nothing was brought to effect upon any head, except that one of aboliſhing all memory of hoſtilities between the two nations; and this was done by the repeal of divers hoſtile laws which had been made from time to time, and the eſtabliſhing, as much as might be, the peace and tranquillity of the border, by a certain method of trying ſuch offences as ſhould be committed by the Engliſh in Scotland, and by the Scots in England, in caſe the perſons, after ſuch offences committed, did eſcape into their own kingdom. All this was provided for in a ſeparate act, which was to take place, as ſoon as the like proviſions ſhould be made, on the other part, by the parliament of Scotland.

The articles not confirmed by parliament.

The articles confirmed in the Scotch parliament.

The king was exceedingly grieved to ſee himſelf, in a great meaſure, diſappointed in an affair of ſuch conſequence, and which he had laid ſo much to heart; and to try whether the diſappointment might not be repaired, and his deſign compaſſed by beginning in Scotland, he ſummoned a parliament of that kingdom to meet, the Auguſt following, in the year 1608. In this all the articles which had been agreed upon by the commiſſioners were allowed and ratified, on condition that the parliament of England ſhould do the ſame, and ſhould make ſpecial declaration, that the kingdom of Scotland "ſhould re-" main an abſolute and free monarchy, aud the fun-" damental laws receive no alteration."

—but not in the Engliſh.

But the Engliſh parliament (for what reaſons, and upon what ground, is not certainly known) ſilently dropped the articles, and never took them into conſideration again; by which means, the two kingdoms, though under a ſucceſſion of the ſame monarchs, and (through the intereſt of thoſe monarchs in both) preſerved in a ſtate of peace, friendſhip, and correſpondence, did, notwithſtanding two ſubſequent attempts towards a cloſe union in the reigns of king Charles the Second and queen Anne, ſtill remain

An attempt of an union by king Charles the Second.

remain ſeparate and independent in point of conſtitution and commerce, till, in the year 1706, (the 5th of queen Anne) this mighty work, which had been ſo often attempted in vain, was moſt happily accompliſhed; and it is deſervedly reckoned among the moſt glorious and moſt important ſucceſſes of her majeſty's reign.

The great importance of this work will appear by the unhappy condition which this iſland muſt have been reduced to, had this laſt attempt proved abortive, as ſo many others had done before. It was now about a hundred years, that the two nations had been united under one and the ſame head; and however a nearer union had been always wiſhed, as evidently tending to the ſtrength and intereſt of both kingdoms; yet, as long as that union in one and the ſame prince ſhould continue, they were ſure at leaſt to live in peace; and could be under no apprehenſion of returning to their ancient ſtate of hoſtility. But, William duke of Glouceſter, a youth of incomparable parts, who promiſed whatever a nation could wiſh or deſire, being taken away at twelve years of age, and being alſo the only remaining iſſue of her then royal highneſs, and afterwards our gracious ſovereign queen Anne, there was no apparent hope of an uninterrupted ſucceſſion of Proteſtant princes; and therefore the king and the eſtates of the realm (convinced by the unhappy reign of king James the Second, that this Proteſtant kingdom can have no ſecurity of its laws, liberties, and religion, under the government of a Popiſh prince) paſſed an act for the ſucceſſion of the crown of England in the Proteſtant line: which act, being made only in the parliament of England, and neither that nor any of the like nature received or paſſed in the parliament of Scotland; the Scotch nation did not underſtand themſelves in the leaſt obliged, after the deceaſe of the queen, to acknowledge or regard the Proteſtant ſucceſſor, who was by ſuch act intitled to the Engliſh crown; the conſequence of which was, that nothing but the life of her then majeſty queen Anne, ſtood between us and an entire ſeparation, or, in other words, between us and a return to that rapine, bloodſhed, and miſery, which fill the hiſtories of the two kingdoms for ſo many hundred years, during that former independent ſtate.

—to prevent an entire diſunion of the two nations.

In this view of approaching miſery to both nations, it pleaſed her majeſty, in the firſt year of her reign, to appoint commiſſioners of both (purſuant to the authority veſted in her by two ſtatutes made in the reſpective parliaments) to meet and treat of an union between the two kingdoms: who met accordingly, but, as I intimated before, without effect. From this time, the dangers and calamities of a diſunited ſtate were perpetually hanging over our heads, till her majeſty (impowered by both parliaments as before, and with better proſpect of ſucceſs) did, in the ſixth year of her reign, appoint and nominate new commiſſioners; whoſe great knowledge, wiſdom, and temper, having ſurmounted all difficulties, and, with the addition of parliamentary ſanctions, having eſtabliſhed us in an united ſtate for ever, their names ought to be honoured, to all poſterity, as the chief inſtruments, under our then gracious ſovereign, of laying this laſting foundation of the peace and proſperity of the iſland of GREAT BRITAIN.

Commiſſioners appointed to treat of union, 1 Annæ.

—and again 5 Annæ.

Commiſſioners

Commiſſioners for ENGLAND.

Thomas lord archbiſhop of Canterbury.
William Cowper, lord keeper.
John lord archbiſhop of York.
Sidney lord Godolphin.
Thomas earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.
John duke of Newcaſtle.
William duke of Devonſhire.
Charles duke of Somerſet.
Charles duke of Bolton.
Charles earl of Sunderland.
Evelyn earl of Kingſton.
Charles earl of Carliſle.
Edward earl of Orford.
Charles viſcount Townſhend.
Thomas lord Wharton.
Ralph lord Grey.
John lord Poulet.
John lord Sommers.
Charles lord Halifax.
John Smith, eſq.
William marquis of Hartington.
John marquis of Granby.
Sir Charles Hedges.
Robert Harley, eſq.
Henry Boyle, eſq.
Sir John Holt.
Sir Thomas Trevor.
Sir Edward Northey.
Sir Simon Harcourt.
Sir John Cook.
Stephen Waller.

Commiſſioners for SCOTLAND.

James earl of Seafield, lord chancellor.
James duke of Queenſbury.
John earl of Marr.
Hugh earl of Loudon.
John earl of Sutherland.
James earl of Morton.
David earl of Weims.
David earl of Leven.
John earl of Stair.
Archibald earl of Roſeberry.
David earl of Glaſgow.
Lord Archibald Campbel.
Thomas viſcount Duplin.
William lord Roſs.
Sir Hugh Dalrymple.
Adam Cockburn.
Robert Dundas.
Robert Stuart.
Francis Montgomery.
Sir David Dalrymple.
Sir Alexander Ogilvy.
Sir Patrick Johnſton.
Sir James Smollet.
George Lockhart.
William Moriſon.
Alexander Grant.
William Seton.
John Clerk.
Hugh Montgomery.
Daniel Stuart.
Daniel Campbel.

Commiſſioners meet and finiſh the articles, and lay them before the queen.

The lords commiſſioners of England and Scotland, thus appointed, met at a place called the Cock-pit, near Whitehall, Weſtminſter, on the ſixteenth day of April, in the year 1706; and purſued that great and important work with ſo much zeal and aſſiduity, that the articles of union were ſigned and ſealed by the commiſſioners of both nations on the twenty-ſecond day of July following; and, on the twenty-third of the ſame month, one copy or inſtrument thereof was (according to the tenor of both commiſſions) preſented to her ſacred majeſty; who accepted it, with expreſſions of great thanks for the pains they had taken in the treaty, and with a declaration of her own earneſt deſire to ſee "ſo great a ſecurity and "advantage to both kingdoms accompliſhed in her "reign."

— and before the parliament.

By the tenor of the commiſſions, the articles of union, being ſigned and ſealed by the commiſſioners, were in like manner to be laid before the parliaments of both kingdoms; which was accordingly done the winter following; and (the doctrine, worſhip, diſcipline, and government of both churches, as eſtabliſhed in the reſpective kingdoms, having been firſt unalterably ſecured by acts of parliament in each) the ſaid articles, with ſome additions and alterations, were ratified and approved in both parliaments; the tenor of which is as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The two kingdoms united for ever by the name of Great Britain.

"That the two kingdoms of England and Scotland ſhall, upon the firſt day of May, which ſhall be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeven, and for ever after, be united into one kingdom by the name of Great Britain; and that enſigns armorial of the ſaid united kingdom be ſuch as her majeſty ſhall appoint, and the croſſes of St. George and St. Andrew be conjoined in ſuch manner as her majeſty ſhall think fit, and uſed in all flags, banners, ſtandards and enſigns both at ſea and land."

ARTICLE II.

The Proteſtant ſucceſſion to be according to the act made before in England.

"That the ſucceſſion to the monarchy of the united kingdom of Great Britain, and of the dominions thereunto belonging, after her moſt ſacred majeſty, and in defanlt of iſſue of her majeſty, be, remain, and continue to the moſt excellent princeſs Sophia, electoreſs and dutcheſs dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Proteſtants, upon whom the crown of England is ſettled by an act of parliament made in England in the twelfth year of the reign of his late majeſty king William the Third, intituled, 'An act for the farther limitation of the crown, and better ſecuring the rights and liberties of the ſubject;' and that all Papiſts, and perſons marrying Papiſts, ſhall be excluded from, and for ever incapable to inherit, poſſeſs, or enjoy the imperial crown of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging, or any part thereof; and, in every ſuch caſe, the crown and government ſhall, from time to time, deſcend to, and be enjoyed by, ſuch perſon, being a Proteſtant, as ſhould have inherited and enjoyed the ſame, in caſe ſuch Papiſt, or perſon marrying a Papiſt, was naturally dead, according to the proviſion for the deſcent of the crown of England, made by another act of parliament in England, in the firſt year of the reign of their late majeſties king William and queen Mary, intitled, 'An act declaring the rights and liberties

liberties of the ſubject, and ſettling the ſucceſſion of the crown."

ARTICLE III.

One parliament.

"That the united kingdom of Great Britain be repreſented by one and the ſame parliament, to be ſtyled the Parliament of Great Britain."

ARTICLE IV.

Intercourſe of trade and navigation.

"That all the ſubjects of the united kingdom of Great Britain ſhall, from and after the union, have full freedom and intercourſe of trade and navigation to and from any port or place within the ſaid united kingdom, and the dominions and plantations thereunto belonging; and that there be a communication of all other rights, privileges, and advantages, which do or may belong to the ſubjects of either kingdom, except where it is otherwiſe expreſsly agreed in theſe articles."

ARTICLE V.

Ships of Scotland to be deemed ſhips of Great Britain.

"That all ſhips or veſſels belonging to her majeſty's ſubjects of Scotland, at the time of ratifying the treaty of union of the two kingdoms in the parliament of Scotland, though foreign built, be deemed and paſs as ſhips of the built of Great Britain; the owner, or, where there are more owners, one or more of the owners, within twelve months after the firſt of May next, making oath, that, at the time of ratifying the treaty of union in the parliament of Scotland, the ſame did, in whole or in part, belong to him or them, or to ſome other ſubject or ſubjects of Scotland, to be particularly named, with the place of their reſpective abodes; and that the ſame doth then, at the time of the ſaid depoſition, wholly belong to him or them; and that no foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any ſhare, part, or intereſt therein; which oath ſhall be made before the chief officer, or officers of the cuſtoms, in the port next to the abode of the ſaid owner or owners; and the ſaid officer or officers ſhall be impowered to adminiſter the ſaid oath; and the oath, being ſo adminiſtered, ſhall be atteſted by the officer or officers who adminiſtered the ſame; and, being regiſtered by the ſaid officer or officers, ſhall be delivered to the maſter of the ſhip for ſecurity of her navigation; and a duplicate thereof ſhall be tranſmitted by the ſaid officer or officers to the chief officer or officers of the cuſtoms in the port of Edinburgh, to be there entered in a regiſter, and from thence to be ſent to the port of London, to be there entered in the general regiſter of all trading ſhips belonging to Great Britain."

ARTICLE VI.

Both kingdoms ſhall be under the ſame regulations, as to trade.

"That all parts of the united kingdom, for ever, from and after the union, ſhall have the ſame allowances, encouragements, and draw-backs, and be under the ſame prohibitions, reſtrictions, and regulations of trade, and liable to the ſame cuſtoms and duties on import and export; and that the allowances, encouragements, and draw-backs, prohibitions, reſtrictions, and regulations of trade, and the cuſtoms and duties on import and export ſettled in England, when the union commences, ſhall, from and after the union, take place throughout the whole united kingdom, excepting and reſerving the duties upon export and import of ſuch particular commodities, from which any perſons, the ſubjects of either kingdom, are ſpecially liberated and exempted by their private rights, which, after the union, are to remain ſafe and entire to them in all reſpects as before the ſame. And that, from and after the union, no Scots cattle, carried into England, ſhall be liable to any other duties, either on the public or private accounts, than thoſe duties to which the cattle of England are, or ſhall be, liable within the ſaid kingdom. And ſeeing, by the laws of England, there are rewards granted upon the exportation of certain kinds of grain, wherein oats, grinded or ungrinded, are not expreſſed; that, from and after the union, when oats ſhall be ſold at fifteen ſhillings ſterling per quarter, or under, there ſhall be paid two ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling for every quarter of the oat-meal exported in the terms of the law, whereby and ſo long as rewards are granted for exportation of other grains, and that the bear of Scotland, from any place beyond ſea, would prove a diſcouragement to tillage, therefore that the prohibition, as now in force by the law of Scotland, againſt importation of victuals from Ireland, or any other place beyond ſea into Scotland, do, after the uion, remain in the ſame force as now it is, until more proper and effectual ways be provided by the parliament of Great Britain, for diſcouraging the importation of the ſaid victuals from beyond ſea."

(Some exceptions and explanations.)

ARTICLE VII.

Exciſes of liquors the ſame.

"That all parts of the united kingdom be, for ever, from and after the union, liable to the ſame exciſes upon all exciſeable liquors, excepting only that the thirty-four gallons Engliſh barrel of beer or ale, amounting to twelve gallons Scots preſent meaſure, ſold in Scotland by the brewer at nine ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling, excluding all duties, and retailed, including duties and the retailers profit at two-pence the Scots pint, or eighth part of the Scots gallon, be not, after the union, liable, on account of the preſent exciſe upon exciſeable liquors in England, to any higher impoſition than two ſhillings ſterling upon the foreſaid thirty-four gallons Engliſh barrel, being twelve gallons the preſent Scots meaſure; and that the exciſe ſettled in England on all other liquors, when the union commences, take place throughout the whole united kingdom."

ARTICLE VIII.

Duties upon ſalt.

"That, from and after the union, all foreign ſalt, which ſhall be imported into Scotland, ſhall be charged, at the importation there, with the ſame duties as the like ſalt is now charged with, being imported into England; and to be levied and ſecured in the ſame manner; but, in regard the duties of great quantities of foreign ſalt imported may be very heavy upon the merchants importers, that therefore all foreign ſalt, imported into Scotland, ſhall be cellared and locked up under the cuſtody of the merchants importers, and the officers employed for levying the duties upon ſalt, and that the merchant may have what quantity thereof his occaſion may require, not under a wey or forty buſhels at a time, giving ſecurity for the duty of what quantity he receives, payable in ſix months. But Scotland ſhall, for the ſpace of ſeven years from the ſaid union, be exempted from paying in Scotland, for ſalt made there, the duty or exciſe now payable for ſalt made in England; but, from the expiration of the ſaid ſeven years, ſhall be ſubject and liable to the ſame duties for ſalt made in Scotland, as ſhall be then payable for ſalt made in England, to be levied and

ſecured in the ſame manner, and with proportionable draw-backs and allowances as in England, with this exception, that Scotland ſhall, after the ſaid ſeven years, remain exempted from the duty of two ſhillings and four-pence a buſhel on home-ſalt, impoſed by an act made in England, in the ninth and tenth of king William the Third of England; and, if the parliament of Great Britain ſhall, at or before the expiring of the ſaid ſeven years, ſubſtitute any other fund in place of the ſaid two ſhillings and four-pence of exciſe on the buſhel of home-ſalt, Scotland ſhall, after the ſaid ſeven years, bear a proportion of the ſaid fund, and have an equivalent in the terms of this treaty; and that, during the ſaid ſeven years, there ſhall be paid in England, for all ſalt made in Scotland, and imported thence into England, the ſame duties, upon the importation, as ſhall be payable for ſalt made in England, to be levied and ſecured in the ſame manner as the duties on foreign ſalt are to be levied and ſecured in England; and that, after the ſaid ſeven years, as long as the ſaid duty of two ſhillings and four-pence a buſhel upon ſalt is continued in England, the ſaid two ſhillings and four-pence a buſhel ſhall be payable for all ſalt made in Scotland, and imported into England, to be levied and ſecured in the ſame manner; and that, during the continuance of the duty of two ſhillings and four-pence a buſhel upon ſalt made in England, no ſalt whatſoever be brought from Scotland to England by land in any manner, under the penalty of forfeiting the ſalt, and the cattle and carriages made uſe of in bringing the ſame, and paying twenty ſhillings for every buſhel of ſuch ſalt, and proportionably for a greater or leſſer quantity; for which the carrier as well as the owner ſhall be liable, jointly and ſeverally; and the perſons bringing or carrying the ſame to be impriſoned by any one juſtice of the peace, by the ſpace of ſix months, without bail, and until the penalty be paid. And, for eſtabliſhing an equality in trade, that all fleſh exported from Scotland to England, and put on board in Scotland, to be exported to parts beyond the ſeas; and proviſions for ſhips in Scotland, and for foreign voyages; may be ſalted with Scots ſalt, paying the ſame duty for what ſalt is ſo employed as the like quantity of ſuch ſalt pays in England, and under the ſame penalties, forfeitures, and proviſions for preventing of frauds, as are mentioned in the laws of England; and that, from and after the union, the laws and acts of parliament in Scotland for pining, curing, and packing of herrings, white fiſh, and ſalmon for exportation with foreign ſalt only, without any mixture of Britiſh or Iriſh ſalt, and for preventing of frauds in curing and packing of fiſh, be continued in force in Scotland, ſubject to ſuch alterations as ſhall be made by the parliament of Great Britain; and that all fiſh exported from Scotland to parts beyond the ſeas, which ſhall be cured with foreign ſalt only, and without mixture of Britiſh or Iriſh ſalt, ſhall have the ſame eaſes, premiums, and drawbacks, as are or ſhall be allowed to ſuch perſons as export the like fiſh from England; and that, for encouragement of the herring-fiſhing, there ſhall be allowed and paid to the ſubjects, inhabitants of Great Britain, during the preſent allowances for other fiſh, ten ſhillings and five-pence ſterling for every barrel of white herrings which ſhall be exported from Scotland; and that there ſhall be allowed five ſhillings ſterling for every barrel of beef or pork ſalted with foreign ſalt, without mixture of Britiſh or Iriſh ſalt, and exported for ſale from Scotland to parts beyond ſea, alterable by the parliament of Great Britain; and, if any matters of fraud relating to the ſaid duties on ſalt ſhall hereafter appear, which are not ſufficiently provided againſt by this article, the ſame ſhall be ſubject to ſuch farther proviſions as ſhall be thought fit by the parliament of Great Britain."

ARTICLE IX.

"That whenever the ſum of one million nine hundred ninety-ſeven thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-three pounds, eight ſhillings, and four-pence half-penny, ſhall be enacted by the parliament of Great Britain to be raiſed in that part of the united kingdom now called England, on land and other things uſually charged in acts of parliament there, for granting an aid to the crown by a land-tax; that part of the united kingdom, now called Scotland, ſhall be charged by the ſame act with a farther ſum of forty-eight thouſand pounds, free of all charges, as the quota of Scotland to ſuch tax; and ſo proportionably for any greater or leſſer ſum raiſed in England by any tax on land, and other things uſually charged together with the land; and that ſuch quota for Scotland, in the caſe aforeſaid, be raiſed and collected in the ſame manner as the ceſs now is in Scotland, but ſubject to ſuch regulations, in the manner of collecting, as ſhall be made by the parliament of Great Britain."

ARTICLE X.

Duties upon —ſtamped paper.

"That, during the continuance of the reſpective duties on ſtamped paper, vellum, and parchment, by the ſeveral acts now in force in England, Scotland ſhall not be charged with the ſame reſpective duties."

ARTICLE XI.

—Windows.

"That, during the continuance of the duties payable in England on windows and lights, which determine on the firſt day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ten, Scotland ſhall not be charged with the ſame duties."

ARTICLE XII.

—Coals.

"That, during the continuance of the duties payable in England on coals, culm, and cinders, which determine the thirtieth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ten, Scotland ſhall not be charged therewith for coals, culm, and cinders conſumed there, but ſhall be charged with the ſame duties as in England for coals, culm, and cinders not conſumed in Scotland."

ARTICLE XIII.

—Malt.

"That, during the continuance of the duty payable in England upon malt, which determines the twenty-fourth day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeven, Scotland ſhall not be charged with that duty."

ARTICLE XIV.

Scotland not to be charged with duties already laid by the parliament of England.

"That the kingdom of Scotland be not charged with any other duties laid on by the parliament of England before the union, except theſe conſented to in this treaty; in regard it is agreed, that all neceſſary proviſion ſhall be made by the parliament of Scotland, for the public charge and ſervice of that kingdom, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeven; provided, nevertheleſs, that, if the parliament

liament of England ſhall think fit to lay any farther impoſitions by way of cuſtoms, or ſuch exciſes with which, by virtue of this treaty, Scotland is to be charged equally with England, in ſuch caſe Scotland ſhall be liable to the ſame cuſtoms and exciſes, and have an equivalent to be ſettled by the parliament of Great Britain; with this farther proviſion, that any malt, to be made and conſumed in that part of the united kingdom now called Scotland, ſhall not be charged with any impoſition on malt during this preſent war. And ſeeing it cannot be ſuppoſed that the parliament of Great Britain will ever lay any ſort of burthen upon the united kingdom, but what they ſhall find of neceſſity at that time for the preſervation and good of the whole, and with due regard to the circumſtances and abilities of every part of the united kingdom; therefore it is agreed, that there be no farther exemption inſiſted upon for any part of the united kingdom, but that the conſideration of any exemptions, beyond what are already agreed on in this treaty, ſhall be left to the determination of the parliament of Great Britain."

ARTICLE XV.

Equivalent to Scotland, for contributing to debts contracted by England, before the union.

—before the union.

—after the union.

"That whereas, by the terms of this treaty, the ſubjects of Scotland, for preſerving an equality of trade throughout the united kingdom, will be liable to ſeveral cuſtoms and exciſes now payable in England, which will be applicable towards payment of the debts in England contracted before the union; it is agreed, that Scotland ſhall have an equivalent, for what the ſubjects thereof ſhall be ſo charged towards payment of the ſaid debts of England, in all particulars whatſoever, in manner following; viz. that, before the union of the ſaid kingdoms, the ſum of three hundred ninety-eight thouſand and eighty-five pounds, ten ſhillings, be granted to her majeſty by the parliament of England, for the uſes after-mentioned, being the equivalent to be anſwered to Scotland, for ſuch parts of the ſaid cuſtoms and exciſes upon all exciſeable liquors, with which that kingdom is to be charged upon the union, as will be applicable to the payment of the ſaid debts of England, according to the proportions which the preſent cuſtoms of Scotland, being thirty thouſand pounds per annum, do bear to the cuſtoms in England, computed at one million three hundred forty-one thouſand five hundred and fifty-nine pounds per annum; and which the preſent exciſes on exciſeable liquors in Scotland, being thirty-three thouſand and five hundred pounds per annum, do bear to the exciſes on exciſeable liquors in England, computed at nine hundred forty-ſeven thouſand, ſix hundred, and two pounds per annum; which ſum of three hundred ninety-eight thouſand eighty-five pounds ten ſhillings, ſhall be due and payable, from the time of the union. And in regard that, after the union, Scotland becoming liable to the ſame cuſtoms and duties payable on import and export, and to the ſame exciſes on all exciſeable liquors as in England, as well upon that account, as upon the account of the increaſe of trade and people (which will be the happy conſequence of the union) the ſaid revenues will much improve beyond the before-mentioned annual values thereof, of which no preſent eſtimate can be made; yet, nevertheleſs, for the reaſons aforeſaid, there ought to be a proportionable equivalent anſwered to Scotland; it is agreed, that, after the union, there ſhall be an account kept of the ſaid duties ariſing in Scotland, to the end it may appear what ought to be anſwered to Scotland, as an equivalent for ſuch proportion of the ſaid increaſe as ſhall be applicable to the payment of the debts of England. And, for the farther and more effectual anſwering the ſeveral ends hereafter-mentioned, it is agreed, that, from and after the union, the whole increaſe of the revenues of cuſtoms, and duties on import and export, and exciſes upon exciſeable liquors in Scotland, over and above the annual produce of the ſaid reſpective duties, as above ſtated, ſhall go and be applied, for the term of ſeven years, to the uſes hereafter mentioned; and that, upon the ſaid account, there ſhall be anſwered to Scotland annually, from the end of ſeven years after the union, an equivalent in proportion to ſuch part of the ſaid increaſe as ſhall be applicable to the debts of England; and generally, that an equivalent ſhall be anſwered to Scotland for ſuch parts of the Engliſh debts as Scotland may hereafter become liable to pay by reaſon of the union, other than ſuch for which appropriations have been made by parliament in England, of the cuſtoms, or other duties on export and import, exciſes on all exciſeable liquors, in reſpect of which debts, equivalents are herein before provided. And, as for the uſes to which the ſaid ſum of three hundred ninety-eight thouſand eighty-five pounds, ten ſhillings, to be granted, as aforeſaid, and all other monies which are to be anſwered or allowed to Scotland, as aforeſaid, are to be applied, it is agreed, that, in the firſt place, out of the aforeſaid ſum, what conſideration ſhall be found neceſſary to be had for any loſſes which private perſons may ſuſtain by reducing the coin of Scotland to the ſtandard and value of the coin of England, may be made good; in the next place, that the capital ſtock, or fund of the African and Indian company of Scotland, advanced, together with intereſt for the ſaid capital ſtock after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the reſpective times of the payment thereof, ſhall be paid; upon payment of which capital ſtock and intereſt, it is agreed, the ſaid company be diſſolved and ceaſe, and alſo, that, from the time of paſſing the act of parliament in England for raiſing the ſaid ſum of three hundred ninety-eight thouſand eighty five pounds, ten ſhillings, the ſaid company ſhall neither trade nor grant licenſe to trade; providing, that, if the ſaid ſtock and intereſt ſhall not be paid in twelve months after the commencement of the union, that then the ſaid company may from thenceforward trade, or give licenſe to trade, until the whole capital ſtock and intereſt ſhall be paid. And as to the overplus of the ſaid ſum of three hundred ninety-eight thouſand eighty-five pounds, ten ſhillings, after payment of what conſideration ſhall be had for loſſes in repairing the coin, and paying the ſaid capital ſtock and intereſt, and alſo the whole increaſe of the ſaid revenues of cuſtoms, duties, and exciſes, above the preſent value which ſhall ariſe in Scotland, during the ſaid term of ſeven years, together with the equivalent which ſhall become due upon the improvement thereof in Scotland after the ſaid term; and alſo as to all other ſums which, according to the agreements aforeſaid, may become payable to Scotland, by way of equivalent for what that kingdom ſhall hereafter become liable towards payment of the debts of England, it is agreed, that the ſame be applied in manner following, viz. that all the public debts of the kingdom of Scotland, as ſhall be adjuſted by this preſent parliament,

Application of the equivalent.

liament, ſhall be paid; and that two thouſand pounds per annum, for the ſpace of ſeven years, ſhall be applied towards encouraging and promoting the manufacture of coarſe wool within thoſe ſhires which produce the wool; and that the firſt two thouſand pounds ſterling be paid at Martinmas next, and ſo yearly at Martinmas, during the ſpace aforeſaid; and afterwards the ſame ſhall be wholly applied towards the encouraging and promoting the fiſheries, and ſuch other manufactures and improvements in Scotland, as may moſt conduce to the general good of the united kingdom. And it is agreed, that her majeſty be impowered to appoint commiſſioners, who ſhall be accountable to the parliament of Great Britain, for diſpoſing the ſaid ſum of three hundred ninety-eight thouſand and eighty-five pounds, ten ſhillings, and all other monies which ſhall ariſe to Scotland, upon the agreements aforeſaid, to the purpoſes before-mentioned; which commiſſioners ſhall be empowered to call for, receive, and diſpoſe of the ſaid monies, in manner aforeſaid, and to inſpect the books of the ſeveral collectors of the ſaid revenues, and of all other duties from whence an equivalent may ariſe; and that the collectors and managers of the ſaid revenues and duties be obliged to give to the ſaid commiſſioners ſubſcribed authentic abbreviates of the produce of ſuch revenues and duties ariſing in their reſpective diſtricts; and that the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall have their office within the limits of Scotland, and ſhall in ſuch office keep books containing accounts of the amount of the equivalents, and how the ſame ſhall have been diſpoſed of from time to time, which may be inſpected by any of the ſubjects who ſhall deſire the ſame."

Commiſſioners for diſpoſing of the equivalent.

ARTICLE XVI.

Coin of the ſame value and ſtandard in both kingdoms.

"That, from and after the union, the coin ſhall be of the ſame ſtandard and value, throughout the united kingdom, as now in England; and a mint ſhall be continued in Scotland under the ſame rules as the mint in England, and the preſent officers of the mint continued, ſubject to ſuch regulations and alterations as her majeſty, her heirs, or ſucceſſors, or the parliament of Great Britain, ſhall think fit."

ARTICLE XVII.

Weights and meaſures to be the ſame in both kingdoms.

"That, from and after the union, the ſame weights and meaſures ſhall be uſed throughout the kingdom as are now eſtabliſhed in England, and ſtandards of weights and meaſures ſhall be kept by thoſe boroughs in Scotland, to whom the keeping the ſtandards of weights and meaſures, now in uſe there, does of ſpecial right belong; all which ſtandards ſhall be ſent down to ſuch reſpective boroughs. from the ſtandards kept in the Exchequer at Weſtminſter, ſubject, nevertheleſs to ſuch regulations as the parliament of Great Britain ſhall think fit."

ARTICLE XVIII.

Laws of trade, &c. to be the ſame in Scotland as in England.

"That the laws concerning regulation of trade, cuſtoms, and ſuch exciſes to which Scotland is, by virtue of this treaty to be liable, be the ſame in Scotland, from and after the union, as in England; and that all other laws, in uſe within the kingdom of Scotland, do, after the union, and that, notwithſtanding thereof, remain in the ſame force as before (except ſuch as are contrary to, or inconſiſtent with this treaty) but alterable by the parliament of Great Britain, with this difference betwixt the laws concerning public right, policy, and civil government, and thoſe which concern private right, that the laws which concern public right, policy, and civil government, may be made the ſame throughout the whole united kingdom; but that no alteration be made in laws which concern private right, except for evident utility of the ſubjects within Scotland."

— but all other laws of Scotland to remain as before.

ARTICLE XIX.

Court of ſeſſion to continue.

"That the court of ſeſſion, or college of juſtice, do, after the union, and notwithſtanding thereof, remain in all time coming within Scotland, as it is now conſtituted by the laws of that kingdom, and with the ſame authority and privileges as before the union, ſubject, nevertheleſs, to ſuch regulations for the better adminiſtration of juſtice as ſhall be made by the parliament of Great Britain; and that hereafter none ſhall be named by her majeſty, or her royal ſucceſſors, to be ordinary lords of ſeſſion, but ſuch who have ſerved in the college of juſtice as advocates, or principal clerks of ſeſſion, for the ſpace of five years; or as writers to the ſignet for the ſpace of ten years; with this proviſion, that no writer to the ſignet be capable to be admitted a lord of the ſeſſion, unleſs he undergo a private and public trial on the civil law before the faculty of advocates, and be found by them qualified for the ſaid office, two years before he be named to be a lord of the ſeſſion; yet ſo as the qualifications made, or to be made, for capacitating perſons to be named ordinary lords of ſeſſion, may be altered by the parliament of Great Britain. And that the court of juſticiary do alſo, after the union, and notwithſtanding thereof, remain in all time coming within Scotland, as it is now conſtituted by the laws of that kingdom, and with the ſame authority and privileges as before the union, ſubject, nevertheleſs, to ſuch regulations as ſhall be made by the parliament of Great Britain, and without prejudice of other rights of juſticiary; and that all admiralty-juriſdictions be under the lord high-admiral, or commiſſioners for the admiralty of Great Britain for the time being; and that the court of admiralty now eſtabliſhed in Scotland be continued, and that all reviews, reductions, or ſuſpenſions of the ſentences in maritime caſes, competent to the juriſdiction of that court, remain in the ſame manner after the union, as now in Scotland, until the parliament of Great Britain ſhall make ſuch regulations and alterations as ſhall be judged expedient for the whole united kingdom, ſo as there be always continued in Scotland a court of admiralty, ſuch as in England, for determination of all maritime caſes relating to private rights in Scotland, competent to the juriſdiction of the admiralty-court, ſubject, nevertheleſs, to ſuch regulations and alterations as ſhall be thought proper to be made by the parliament of Great Britain; and that the heretable rights of admiralty and vice-admiralties in Scotland be reſerved to the reſpective proprietors as rights of property, ſubject, nevertheleſs, as to the manner of exerciſing ſuch heretable rights, to ſuch regulations and alterations as ſhall be thought proper to be made by the parliament of Great Britain; and that all other courts now in being within the kingdom of Scotland do remain, but ſubject to alterations by the parliament of Great Britain; and that all inferior courts within the ſaid limits do remain ſubordinate, as they are now, to the ſupreme courts of juſtice within the ſame, in all time coming; and that no cauſes in Scotland be cognoſcible by the courts of Chancery, Queen's-bench, Common-pleas, or any other court in

— and rules concerning it.

Court of juſticiary to continue.

Court of admiralty to continue.

Proviſo for heretable rights of admiralty and vice-admiralty.

All courts in Scotland to remain;

— and no cauſes in Scotland to be cogniſable by the courts of

Weſtminſter-hall in England.

in Weſtminſter-hall; and that the ſaid courts, or any other of the like nature, after the union, ſhall have no power to cognoſce, review, or alter the acts or ſentences of the judicatures within Scotland, or ſtop the execution of the ſame; and that there be a court of Exchequer in Scotland, after the union, for deciding queſtions concerning the revenues of cuſtoms and exciſes there, having the ſame power and authority, in ſuch caſes, as the court of Exchequer has in England; and that the ſaid court of Exchequer in Scotland have power of paſſing ſignatures, gifts, tutories, and in other things, as the court of Exchequer at preſent in Scotland hath; and that the court of Exchequer that now is in Scotland do remain, until a new court of Exchequer be ſettled by the parliament of Great Britain in Scotland, after the union; and that, after the union, the queen's majeſty, and her royal ſucceſſors, may continue a privy-council in Scotland, for preſerving of public peace and order, until the parliament of Great Britain ſhall think fit to alter it, or eſtabliſh any other effectual method for that end."

A court of Exchequer to be erected in Scotland;

—and privy-council to continue, if the queen pleaſe.

ARTICLE XX.

Proviſo for heretable offices.

"That all heretable offices, ſuperiorities, heretable juriſdictions, offices for life, and juriſdictions for life, be reſerved to the owners thereof, as rights of property, in the ſame manner as they are now enjoyed by the laws of Scotland, notwithſtanding this treaty."

ARTICLE XXI.

Proviſo for the rights of royal boroughs.

"That the rights and privileges of the royal boroughs in Scotland, as they now are, do remain entire after the union, and notwithſtanding thereof."

ARTICLE XXII.

Sixteen peers and forty-five commoners, from Scotland to ſit in the parliament of Great Britain.

"That, by virtue of this treaty, of the peers of Scotland, at the time of the union, ſixteen ſhall be the number to ſit and vote in the houſe of lords, and forty-five the number of the repreſentatives of Scotland in the houſe of commons of the parliament of Great Britain; and that, when her majeſty, her heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall declare her or their pleaſure for holding the firſt or any ſubſequent parliament of Great Britain, until the parliament of Great Britain ſhall make farther proviſion therein, a writ do iſſue under the great ſeal of the united kingdom, directed to the privy council of Scotland, commanding them to cauſe ſixteen peers, who are to ſit in the houſe of lords, to be ſummoned to parliament, and forty-five members to be elected to ſit in the houſe of commons of the parliament of Great Britain, according to the agreement in this treaty, in ſuch manner as by an act of this preſent ſeſſion of the parliament of Scotland is or ſhall be ſettled; which act is hereby declared to be as valid, as if it were a part of, and ingroſſed in, this treaty. And that the names of the perſons ſo ſummoned and elected ſhall be returned by the privy-council of Scotland into the court from whence the ſaid writ did iſſue. And that if her majeſty, on or before the firſt day of May next, on which day the union is to take place, ſhall declare under the great ſeal of England, that it is expedient, that the lords of parliament of England, and commons of the preſent parliament of England, ſhould be the members of the reſpective houſes of the firſt parliament of Great Britain, for and on the part of England; then the ſaid lords of parliament of England, and commons of the preſent parliament of England, ſhall be the members of the reſpective houſes of the firſt parliament of Great Britain, for and on the part of England; and her majeſty may, by her royal proclamation under the great ſeal of Great Britain, appoint the ſaid firſt parliament of Great Britain to meet at ſuch time and place as her majeſty ſhall think fit: which time ſhall not be leſs than fifty days after the date of ſuch proclamation; and, the time and place of the meeting of ſuch parliament being ſo appointed, a writ ſhall be immediately iſſued under the great ſeal of Great Britain, directed to the privy-council of Scotland, for the ſummoning the ſixteen peers, and for electing forty-five members, by whom Scotland is to be repreſented in the parliament of Great Britain. And the lords of parliament of England, and the ſixteen peers of Scotland, ſuch ſixteen peers being ſummoned and returned in the manner agreed in this treaty, and the members of the houſe of commons of the ſaid parliament of England, and the forty-five members for Scotland, ſuch forty-five members being elected and returned in the manner agreed in this treaty, ſhall aſſemble and meet reſpectively, in the reſpective houſes of the parliament of Great Britain, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be ſo appointed by her majeſty, and ſhall be the two houſes of the firſt parliament of Great Britain; and that parliament may continue for ſuch time only as the preſent parliament of England might have continued, if the union of the two kingdoms had not been made, unleſs ſooner diſſolved by her majeſty. And that every one of the lords of parliament of Great Britain, and every member of the houſe of commons of the parliament of Great Britain, in the firſt and all ſucceeding parliaments of Great Britain, until the parliament of Great Britain ſhall otherwiſe direct, ſhall take the reſpective oaths appointed to be taken, inſtead of the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, by an act of parliament made in England in the firſt year of the reign of the late king William and queen Mary, intitled, 'An act for the abrogating of the oaths of ſupremacy and allegiance, and appointing other oaths;' and make, ſubſcribe, and audibly repeat the declaration mentioned in an act of parliament made in England in the thirtieth year of the reign of king Charles the Second, intitled, 'An act for the more effectual preſerving the king's perſon and government, by diſabling Papiſts from ſitting in either houſe of parliament;' and ſhall take and ſubſcribe the oath mentioned in an act of parliament made in England, in the firſt year of her majeſty's reign, intitled, 'An act to declare the alterations in the oath appointed to be taken by the act, intitled, An act for the farther ſecurity of his majeſty's perſon, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the Proteſtant line, and for extinguiſhing the hopes of the pretended prince of Wales, and all other pretenders, and their open and ſecret abettors, and for declaring the aſſociation to be determined;' at ſuch time, and in ſuch manner, as the members of both houſes of parliament of England are by the ſaid reſpective acts directed to take, make, and ſubſcribe the ſame, upon the penalties and diſabilities in the ſaid reſpective acts contained. And it is declared and agreed, that theſe words, 'This Realm, The Crown of this Realm,' and, 'The Queen of this Realm,' mentioned in the oaths and declaration contained in the aforeſaid acts, which were intended to ſignify the crown and realm of England, ſhall be underſtood of the crown and realm of Great Britain; and that in that ſenſe the ſaid oaths and declaration be taken and ſubſcribed by the members of both houſes of the parliament of Great Britain."

Manner of electing them.

Parliament not to meet till fifty days after proclamation.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The ſixteen peers ſhall have all the privileges of parliament;

"That the aforeſaid ſixteen peers of Scotland mentioned, in the laſt preceding article, to ſit in the houſe of lords of the parliament of Great Britain, ſhall have all privileges of parliament, which the peers of England now have, and which they or any peers of Great Britain ſhall have after the union, and particularly the right of ſitting upon the trials of peers; and, in caſe of the trial of any peer, in time of adjournment, or prorogation of parliament, the ſaid ſixteen peers ſhall be ſummoned in the ſame manner, and have the ſame powers and privileges at ſuch trial, as any other peers of Great Britain; and that, in caſe any trials of peers ſhall hereafter happen, when there is no parliament in being, the ſixteen peers of Scotland, who ſat in the laſt preceding parliament, ſhall be ſummoned in the ſame manner, and have the ſame powers and privileges at ſuch trials, as any other peers of Great Britain; and that all peers of Scotland, and their ſucceſſors to their honours and dignities, ſhall, from and after the union, be peers of Great Britain, and have rank and precedency next and immediately after the peers of the like orders and degrees in England at the time of the union, and before all peers of Great Britain of the like orders and degrees who may be created after the union, and ſhall be tried as peers of Great Britain, and ſhall enjoy all privileges of peers, as fully as the peers of England do now, or as they, or any other peers of Great Britain, may hereafter enjoy the ſame, except the right and privilege of ſitting in the houſe of lords, and the privileges depending thereon, and particularly the right of ſitting upon the trials of peers."

—particularly, at the trial of peers.

Peers of Scotland ſhall enjoy all privileges of peers of Great Britain.

—and ſhall be tried as peers of Great Britain.

ARTICLE XXIV.

One great ſeal of Great Britain.

"That, from and after the union, there be one great ſeal for the united kingdom of Great Britain, which ſhall be different from the great ſeal now uſed in either kingdom; and that the quartering the arms, and the rank and precedency of the Lyon king of arms of the kingdom of Scotland, as may beſt ſuit the union, be left to her majeſty; and that, in the mean time, the great ſeal of England be uſed as the great ſeal of the united kingdom, and that the great ſeal of the united kingdom be uſed for ſealing writs to elect and ſummon the parliament of Great Britain, and for ſealing all treaties with foreign princes and ſtates, and all public acts, inſtruments, and orders of ſtate, which concern the whole united kingdom, and in all other matters relating to England, as the great ſeal of England, after the union, be always kept and made uſe of in all things relating to private rights or grants, which have uſually paſſed the great ſeal of Scotland, and which only concern offices, grants, commiſſions, and private rights within that kingdom; and that, until ſuch ſeal ſhall be appointed by her majeſty, the preſent great ſeal of Scotland ſhall be uſed for ſuch purpoſes: and that the privy-ſeal, ſignet, caſſet, ſignet of the juſticiary court, quarter ſeal, and ſeals of courts, now uſed in Scotland, be continued; but that the ſaid ſeals be altered and adapted to the ſtate of the union, as her majeſty ſhall think fit; and the ſaid ſeals, and all of them, and the keepers of them, ſhall be ſubject to ſuch regulations as the parliament of Great Britain ſhall hereafter make. And that the crown, ſceptre, and ſword of ſtate, the records of parliament, and all other records, rolls, and regiſters whatſoever, both public and private, general and particular, and warrants thereof, continue to be kept as they are within that part of the united kingdom now called Scotland; and that they ſhall ſo remain in all time coming, notwithſtanding the union."

—except in matters which concern each kingdom ſeparately.

Crown, &c. to be kept in Scotland as at preſent.

ARTICLE XXV.

"That all laws and ſtatutes in either kingdom, ſo far as they are contrary to, or inconſiſtent with the terms of theſe articles, or any of them, ſhall, from and after the union, ceaſe and become void, and ſhall be ſo declared to be by the reſpective parliaments of the ſaid kingdoms."

All laws contrary to theſe articles to be void.

The union made more entire by ſeveral acts ſince. Stat. 6 Annæ, c. 6.

Thus was completed a work of equal difficulty and importance, viz. the perpetual union of England and Scotland in the ſame prince, the ſame parliament, the ſame name of Great Britain, and the ſame privileges of trade and commerce.

Since this time, ſeveral acts have been made by the parliament of Great Britain, to render the union of the two kingdoms more entire and complete. By one of thoſe acts it is provided, that there ſhall be but one privy-council for the kingdom of Great Britain; and that juſtices of peace ſhall be appointed in North-Britain, with the addition of all powers uſed and practiſed by thoſe in South-Britain; and by another, that the laws relating to treaſon, and miſpriſion of treaſon, and the trial thereof, in the two united kingdoms, ſhall be the very ſame. Stat. 7 Annæ, c. 12.

May the God of peace and concord proſper and eſtabliſh this happy union, and alſo improve it more and more, as ſhall be moſt for his glory, the honour of our gracious ſovereign, and the ſtrength and intereſt of this moſt potent and flouriſhing iſland!

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

I come now to SCOTLAND, which I ſhall approach with pleaſure, but paſs over only lightly or ſuperficially, remembering the old ſaying, Things leſs known are to be leſs dwelt on, and the advice of that Greek author Ξενος ων απραγμων ισθι, where thou art unacquainted be not too buſy, for it would be impertinent to pretend to inſiſt long on the ſubject with which we are little acquainted. But ſince this country alſo glories in the name of Britain, allow me, for the honor of the Scots, and as part of my bold deſign to illuſtrate Britain, to purſue my undertaking, and, removing the veil of antiquity, to point out, if I can, ſome matters of antient note. I flatter myſelf the kindneſs of the natives will pardon me, and the rare felicity of theſe times, which afford us a moſt providential opportunity, ſuch as we ſcarce expected, and our anceſtors ſo often and ſo earneſtly wiſhed for, namely, that Britain, for ſo many ages divided and diſunited, now forms as it were one large ſtate, united under one auguſt monarch, the founder of a perpetual peace, who, ordained by the favour of Heaven, born and preſerved for the good of both nations, endowed with conſummate prudence and fatherly affection to all his ſubjects, has ſo completely removed all cauſes of fear, expectation, revenge, and complaint, that the fatal diſcord which has ſo long engaged againſt each other theſe nations, invincible by all arms but their own, is now extinguiſhed and ſtifled, while concord exults and triumphs. And according to the Poet's ſong:

Jam cuncti gens una ſumus.
We are one people now,

we can anſwer,

Et ſimus in ævum.
And be we ever ſo.

Before I take up my pen to deſcribe Scotland, I muſt premiſe that I leave the origin of the Scottiſh nation, and the etymology of their name, to be diſcuſſed by their learned countrymen (after diſcarding the conjecture of others, whatever they may be, whether the offspring of eaſy credulity or ſupine ſecurity in preceding ages, and even in our own), and ſhall proceed in the ſame order as was obſerved before in England, firſt premiſing ſomewhat on the diviſion of Scotland, the ſtates of the kingdom, and the courts of juſtice, and then ſhall briefly deſcribe the ſituations and conveniences of the reſpective counties, the more conſiderable places, and the illuſtrious families eminent for the title and honour of earls and parliamentary barons[a], as far as by reading or inquiry I have been able to procure any information about them, and this with the ſtricteſt caution and regard to truth, ſo as neither to offend the moſt cenſorious, and in ſo comprehenſive and ſuccinct a manner, as not to anticipate the curious diligence of thoſe who may intend to illuſtrate this ſubject in a fuller manner and in ſtronger colouring.

[a] To theſe titles are now added thoſe of dukes and viſcounts, the former introduced by Charles I. in the perſon of James marquis of Hamilton, created duke of Hamilton 1643, the latter in the perſon of ſir Henry Carey, created viſcount Falkland by James I. 1620.

ADDITIONS.

THE moſt antient name of that part of Britain, or Albion beyond the Humber and Dee was ALBANIA. Among the many different etymologies of this name offered by the learned, the moſt probable is that which derives it from *Albanich*, the name given by themſelves to the antient inhabitants, who likewiſe gave their country that of *Albin*, which is ſtill retained by the Highlanders in that part of it called *Braid-albin*.

Mr. Goodal, in the learned preface to his valuable edition of Fordun's Scotichronicon, has clearly proved that the antients gave the name of HIBERNIA to *Scotland*, which they falſely ſuppoſe to be an iſland; to which miſtake the narrowneſs of the land between the firth of Forth and Clyde, making a peninſula, into which the Roman arms did not penetrate till very late, ſeemed to give a plauſible countenance. Ptolomy, in his Aſtronomy, deſcribes Scotland as an iſland named *Little Britain*; but when he wrote his Geography he was of another opinion. Strabo expreſsly places Hibernia προς αρκ]ους, which can be underſtood of no other country than Scotland. A farther argument may be drawn from Strabo's length of Britain from ſouth to north 3700 ſtadia, or 462 ½ Roman miles; and allowing with Dr. Halley 52 Engliſh miles to 57 Roman miles, the length of Britain to the Forth is 463 Roman miles. The breadth alſo which he aſſigns it from eaſt to weſt, a mean number between 4300 and 5000 ſtadia, which is 4350 ſtadia, or nearly 544 Roman miles, comprehends the breadth of Great Britain and Ireland together, and proves that he conſidered Ireland as part of Britain, and not an iſland. Mela places Juverna *ſupra* Britanniam, which muſt mean to the north, and his compariſon of it to Sicily would not hold unleſs it made part of Britain. Both he and Strabo affirm it to be broader than long, which is true only if the breadth be computed from ſouth to north, as Xylander happily remarks. Cæſar ſeems to include Ireland in his ſhorteſt ſide of Britain 500 miles. Ptolomy in his Syntaxis, II. 6, places Little Britain between the 24th and 27th parallel, thereby giving it three degrees of latitude, which is perfectly applicable to the country beyond the Forth. His 24th parallel, which paſſes through Catterick, and a degree below the ſouth parts of Little Britain, would paſs through the *middle* of Ireland. Juvenal, II. 159, ſpeaks of the Roman arms carried *ultra littora* Juvernæ—*& modo captas*

Orcadas, & minima contentos nocte Britannos.

and what Claudian ſays of *Hiberne*[a] can only refer to Scotland. Hence Gildas diſtinguiſhes *Romania*, or the *Roman iſland*, i. e. Britain, from *Barbaria*, i. e. Scotland. Eumenius[b] ſays, before Cæſar's time the only enemies the Britans had to cope with were the Picts and Hiberni, which laſt Buchanan explains *Scots*. As to Dionyſius Periegetes his two iſlands oppoſite the Rhoſne by no means prove he differed from Strabo. It is probable, therefore, that the Romans became acquainted with Ireland about the time of Agricola; and of the later writers thoſe who read Ptolomy placed Hibernia truly weſt of Britain, while thoſe who adhered to Strabo, placed it above or north of it. But for the opinions of writers about Caledonia the reader is referred to Mr. Goodal's 4th chapter. Hence theſe writers uſed Hibernia for Scotland and Ireland indiſcriminately, and laid the foundation of the ſucceeding error, firſt adopted perhaps by Bede, that the Scots came from *Ireland*, to which the name of *Hibernia* was transferred from Scotland about the reign of Veſpaſian. The antient country of the Scots thus ſettled, Mr. Goodal goes on to trace the origin of the people, whom he derives originally from the continent of Gaul, and ſuppoſes deſcended from the Celtæ, as the Britans from the Belgæ. In this he is authorized by the ſimilarity of the language, the names of the Gauliſh chiefs, and the official title *Vergobretus* mentioned by Cæſar being evidently Scottiſh, of which Edward Lluyd produces ſeveral examples. Add to this that the antient Scottiſh language is called the *Gallic*. The Scots aſſumed the name of Albin, from that which they found prevailing in Britain. They were probably puſhed northward in Britain by the Belgic colonies, and, being afterwards confined by the Romans to the weſtern parts of Scotland, migrated to Ireland and the weſtern iſles.

The ſouthern boundary of Scotland is not, as commonly ſuppoſed, the river Tweed. Berwick on the north ſide of that river is reckoned a part of England, and the traveller on the road to Kelſo finds himſelf within the antient kingdom of Scotland on croſſing a little burn half a mile from that town, which likewiſe ſtands on the north ſide the Tweed.

On the weſt it has the Iriſh ſea, on the north the Deucaledonian, and on the eaſt the German ocean.

The entrance into Scotland by Merchſhire has a very unpromiſing look wanting for ſome miles the cultivation of the parts further from England[c]. The ſame may be ſaid of the country beyond Kelſo. But the way by Langholme is the moſt inviting to ſtrangers who preſently find themſelves in ſweet Tiviotdale, where hills, verdant to the ſummit, meandering rivers, and ſome woods, inſpired the Scotch paſtoral poets, and where good roads and inns concur to prejudice ſtrangers.

From the *mull* of *Galloway* in the ſouth to *Dungſby head*, the eaſt point of Caithneſs north, is about 250 miles long, and from *Buchanneſs* on the eaſt ſea to *Ardnamurchan* point on the weſt 150 miles broad. The moſt ſoutherly part about *Whitern* is 54° 54″ in

[a] IV. Conſ. Hon. f. 38, and 1 Conſ. Stil f 24.
[b] Paneg. ad Conſt. c. 16.
[c] Pennant's Tour in Scotland, p. 41. 4to Edit.

latitude,

A
New & Correct
MAP
of the
SOUTH PART
of
SCOTLAND
from the best
AUTHORITIES.
Engraved by I. Cary.
REFERENCES to the SHIRES.
10. Argyll
11. Perth
12. Forfar
13. Mearnes or Kincardine
14. Lenox or Dumbarton
15. Stirling
16. Clackmanan
17. Fife
18. Kinross
19. Bute
20. Air
21. Renfrew
22. Clydsdale Lanerk
23. Linlithgow
24. Edinburgh
25. Haddington
26. Mers Berwick
27. Selkirk
28. Peebles
29. Wigtoun
30. Kircudbright
31. Dumfries
32. Roxburgh
British Statute Miles.
0 5 10 15 20 25 30
MULL
ISLAND
JURA
ISLAND
ISLE
BUTE
ISLAND
ARRAN
Mamlorn Forest
Manegeg Mountains
Braes of Angus
STORMONT
STRATHERN
MENTEITH
FIRTH OF TAY
FIRTH OF FORTH
FIRTH OF CLYDE
LENNOX
DUMBARTON
GLASGOW
CLYDESDALE
TWEEDDALE
LIDDESDALE
ANNANDALE
Mid Galloway
East Galloway
SOLWAY
PART OF ENGLAND
PART OF IRELAND
Carrick Forgus
Newtownards
Lough Neagh
Antrim
Coleraine
The Maidens
Ballycastle
Rathlin
Ballycastle
Ballintoy
Ballintoy Bay
Fair Head
Glenarm
Larne
Carrickfergus
Belfast
Belfast Lough
Donaghadee
Portpatrick
Stranraer
Loch Ryan
Port Patrick
Port Logan
Port Nessock
Port William
Glenluce
Whithorn
Isle of Whithorn
Wigtown
Wigtown Bay
Kirkcudbright
Kirkcudbright Bay
Dumfries
Annan
Annan Water
Solway Firth
Gretna Hill
Gretna
Longtown
Carlisle
Carlisle Bay
Workington
Whitehaven
St Bees Head
Ravenglass
Duddon Sands
Walney Island
Barrow
Furness
Ulverston
Cartmel
Lancaster
Morecambe Bay
Heysham
Fleetwood
Preston
Blackburn
Manchester
Liverpool
Chester
Wrexham
Ruthin
Denbigh
Conway
Bangor
Beaumaris
Anglesea
Holyhead
Holyhead Island
Carnarvon
Carnarvon Bay
Pwllheli
Aberystwith
Cardigan
Cardigan Bay
Tenby
Milford Haven
Pembroke
Haverfordwest
Carmarthen
Swansea
Swansea Bay
Neath
Cardiff
Bristol
Bristol Channel
Severn
Gloucester
Worcester
Hereford
Ludlow
Shrewsbury
Oswestry
Whitchurch
Nantwich
Stafford
Lichfield
Birmingham
Coventry
Warwick
Leicester
Derby
Nottingham
Newark
Lincoln
Boston
Spalding
Peterborough
Stamford
Grantham
Sleaford
Wisbech
Ely
Cambridge
Bedford
Northampton
Oxford
Reading
Windsor
Eton
Aylesbury
Buckingham
Banbury
Chipping Norton
Cirencester
Tetbury
Malmsbury
Wotton under Edge
Chippenham
Devizes
Marlborough
Hungerford
Newbury
Basingstoke
Andover
Winchester
Southampton
Portsmouth
Isle of Wight
Newport
Yarmouth
Cowes
Ryde
Chichester
Arundel
Worthing
Brighton
Lewes
Hastings
Rye
Winchelsea
Romney Marsh
Dungeness
Folkestone
Dover
Deal
Sandwich
Margate
Ramsgate
Canterbury
Rochester
Chatham
Maidstone
Tunbridge
Sevenoaks
Gravesend
Dartford
Greenwich
Deptford
Lambeth
Kensington
Chelsea
Hyde Park
Westminster
London
Southwark
Blackheath
Croydon
Kingston
Hampton Court
Richmond
Brentford
Hounslow
Staines
Egham
Chertsey
Guildford
Godalming
Farnham
Alton
Petersfield
Midhurst
Horsham
Dorking
Reigate
Epsom
Leatherhead
Esher
Windsor Forest
Bagshot
Bagshot Heath
Hartley Row
Basingstoke Canal
Odiham
Hook
Basingstoke
Whitchurch
Overton
Kingsclere
Newbury
Thatcham
Reading
Henley
Wallingford
Abingdon
Oxford
Woodstock
Blenheim
Chipping Norton
Moreton in the Marsh
Stow on the Wold
Northleach
Cirencester
Fairford
Lechlade
Tetbury
Malmsbury
Cricklade
Swindon
Wootton Bassett
Calne
Chippenham
Bradford
Trowbridge
Frome
Warminster
Salisbury
Amesbury
Stonehenge
Andover
Whitchurch
Basingstoke
Alton
Farnham
Guildford
Godalming
Dorking
Reigate
Epsom
Kingston
Hampton Court
Richmond
Brentford
Hounslow
Staines
Egham
Chertsey
Windsor
Eton
Aylesbury
Buckingham
Banbury

latitude, and 15° 40″ longitude. Dungſby head the northernmoſt point 58° 30″ or 32″ latitude, and 17° 50′ longitude. The longeſt day is about 18 hours 2 minutes, and the ſhorteſt night 5 hours 45 minutes [1]. From June to the middle of July there is ſcarce any night, and at what is called midnight the ſmalleſt print may be read [d]. The warm vapors and continual breezes from the ſurrounding ſea make the air more mild and temperate than on the continent under the ſame latitude, and by conſtant circulation purify the air, ſo that ſeldom any epidemic diſeaſes rage here. The general face of the country is hilly and mountainous. A few plains of no great extent are to be found on the coaſts, whence the ground riſes to great heights in the middle of the kingdom [2]. The higheſt mountains are on the weſt ſide, among which ſome exceed Snowdon.

The hills, eſpecially on the ſkirts of the country, maintain vaſt quantities of ſmall cattle, which furniſh the inhabitants with butter and cheeſe, and bring in conſiderable profit yearly by the exportation of them alive and their hides and tallow to England. Their fleſh, as well as that of the ſheep, which are alſo ſmall, is excellently well taſted and juicy. The highlands afford ſtore of deer, roebucks, and ſtags, and flocks of goats, as do the moors and rivers all over the country plenty and variety of game [3], and the coaſts the ſame variety and quantity of uſeful fiſh and ſeals, to the great profit of the fiſhers. The ſoil is in general better calculated for paſture than corn, and is well watered. Conſiderable quantities of lead are yearly extracted from its bowels; there is alſo good copper if they would take the pains to dig it. Some ſilver has been found, and they boaſt, like their Engliſh neighbours, of ſome gold. Mineral ſprings are common. The beſt ſoil is in the inland counties on the friths. Barley and oats are the principal grain as well as food of the inhabitants, the latter being their ſtaff of life. Yet wheat is exported to Spain, Holland, and Norway. In the low grounds they have beans and peaſe. The chief woods conſiſt of fir and birch. Oaks and pomiferous trees are almoſt alike ſcarce. The other exports of the country are marble, alabaſter, linen and woollen cloth, friezes, plaiding, ſtockings, malt and meal, hare and rabbit ſkins, eggs, oker, coal, and ſalt [4].

[1] G. [d] Pennant, 185. [2] G. [3] G. [4] G.

DIVISION

DIVISION OF SCOTLAND.

ALL the north part of the iſland of Britain was antiently inhabited by the *Picts*, who were divided into two nations, the DICALIDONII and the VECTVRIONES, of whom I have already treated from Ammianus Marcellinus. When the Scots became poſſeſſed of this country it was divided into ſeven parts between ſeven princes, as we read in an antient diviſion of Scotland to this effect:

The firſt part contained *Enegus*[a] and *Maern*[b].

The ſecond *Atheodl*[c] and *Goverin*[d].

The third *Stradeern*[e] with *Meneted*[f].

The fourth was *Forthever*[g].

The fifth *Mar*[h] with *Buchen*[i].

The ſixth *Muref*[k] and *Ros*[l].

The ſeventh *Cathaneſs*[m], divided into two by mount *Mound* running from the weſt to the eaſt ſea.

The author then relates, on the information of Andrew biſhop of Cathneſs, that the whole kingdom was again divided into ſeven territories.

The firſt called from the *Fryth* in Britiſh *Worrid* by the Romans, now *Scottwade*[n] on the river *Tae*.

The ſecond from *Hilef* as the ſea ſurrounds it to a mountain in the north part of *Strivelin* named *Athran*[o].

The third from *Hilef* to *Dee*.

The fourth from *Dee* to the river *Spe*.

The fifth from the river *Spe* to mount *Brunalban*.

The ſixth *Mures*[p] and *Ros*.

The ſeventh the kingdom of *Argathel*[q], a kind of border of the Scots, who were ſo called from Gathelgas their leader.

Highlandmen. Lawlandmen.

The genius and manners of the inhabitants have occaſioned it to be divided into *Highland men* and *Lawland men*, or upper and lower people. The latter are more civilized, and uſe the Engliſh language and dreſs; the former more uncultivated and ſavage, following thoſe of the Iriſh, as I before mentioned, and ſhall hereafter obſerve. I exclude from this diviſion the *Borderers* as they are called, becauſe they upon the general peace ariſing from our happy Union are to be conſidered as in the centre of the Britiſh empire, and weary of war begin to accuſtom themſelves to the arts of peace.

Borderers.

In reſpect to the ſituation of places the whole kingdom is again divided into two parts, the South on this ſide the river *Tay* and the North beyond the river; beſides a number of iſlands ſcattered all round in it. In the ſouth part theſe counties are moſt remarkable:

Teiſidale	*Arran*
Merch	*Cluydeſdale*
Lauden	*Lennox*
Liddeſdale	*Stirling*
Eſkedale	*Fife*
Annandale	*Strathern*
Niddeſdale	*Menteith*
Galloway	*Argile*
Carrick	*Cantire*
Kyle	*Lorn*
Cunningham.	

The following compoſe the North part:

Loquabar	*Buquhan*
Braidalbain	*Murray*
Perth	*Roſs*
Athol	*Sutherland*
Angus	*Cathaneſs*
Mern	*Strathnavern*
Marr.	

Theſe again for the purpoſes of civil government are divided into counties or *ſheriffdomes*, *ſtewarties*, and *bailliaries*.

The ſheriffdoms are,

Edenburgh	*Perth*
Lynthyquo	*Clackmannan*
Selkirk	*Kinros*
Roxburgh	*Fiffe*
Peblis	*Kincardin*
Berwick	*Forfar*
Lanark	*Aberdene*
Renfrew	*Bamff*
Dumfries	*Elgin*
Wigton	*Forres*
Aire	*Narne*
Bute	*Innerneſs*
Argyle and	*Cromartie*
Tarbet	*Orknay* and
Dunbarton,	*Shetland*

The ſtewarties are,

Menteith	*Kircudbright*
Strathern	*Annandall.*

The bailliaries are,

Kile, *Karick*, *Cunningham*.

A conſtablery, *Haddington*.

Biſhoprics.

In regard to eccleſiaſtical government, as the reſt of the biſhops in the world had no certain dioceſes before Pope Dionyſius about A. D. 268 appointed them, ſo the Scotch biſhops exerciſed their epiſcopal functions indifferently wherever they happened to be without diſtinction till the time of Malcolm III. about

[a] Angus. [b] Merne. [c] Athol. [d] Gowerland. [e] Stathern.
[f] [g] [h] [i] retain their names. [k] Murray. [l] Roſs.
[m] Caithnes. [n] [o] [p] Murray. [q] Argyle.

A. D. 1070, when their dioceſes were comprehended within certain bounds. Afterwards in proceſs of time an Hierarchy was eſtabliſhed in Scotland in this manner. There are two archbiſhops, St. Andrew's and Glaſgow, of whom the former is primate of all Scotland, and under him are eight biſhops:

Dunkeld	*Brechin*
Aberdeen	*Roſs*
Murray	*Cathneſs*
Dumblane	*Orkney.*

The archbiſhop of Glaſgow has under him only three, *Whitehern*[r], *Leſmore*, *The Iſles*.

[r] called in Gibſon *Galloway*.

ADDITIONS.

SIR William Dugdale in his hiſtory of the ſhires makes them thirty-three, reckoning the ſtewarty of Kircudbright as one; alſo Haddington, Roſs, Stirling, Cathneſs, and Sutherland, and omitting Forres[1].

The rivers divide Scotland into three peninſulæ, North, Middle, and South, and running far inland, would, but for a ſmall tract of ground, make three iſlands of this northern continent of Britain. Biſhop Gibſon has enumerated the contents of theſe ſeveral peninſulæ; but as this ſubdiviſion is more minute than uſeful in the geography of the country, it is here omitted. The Grampian or Grantzbain hills running from Dunbarton to Aberdeen divide it into two unequal parts North and South. It is further divided into High and Low lands by the quality of the ſoil as fitteſt for paſture and hunting or for cultivation. The people who affected the former betook themſelves always to the hills as moſt proper for them, and were of old called *Brigantes*, *Scoto-Brigantes*, and *Horeſtæ*, Ορεσται, i. e. *Highlanders* and *Brae-men*, as at this day. Thoſe who applied themſelves to the culture of lands, and affected a more civilized life, betook themſelves to the low grounds towards the ſea, and were called *Picts*, *Meatæ*, *Vecturiones* and *Peahts*, and by ſome of the Roman writers *Caledonii*, while thoſe who inhabited the mountains were named *Dicaledones*, or as ſome read it *Duncaledones*; but in other Roman writers the term *Caledonia* comprehended the country poſſeſſed by both. But it may be doubted whether this diviſion has any foundation, and is not a miſtaken refinement on Mr. Camden's Highlanders and Lowlanders. The laſt diviſion into Scots and Picts was temporary ſubſiſting only, while the Scots held all the weſtern iſlands and the ſkirts of the country towards the weſt, and the Picts all on the German ocean. The Romans breaking in upon them gained a large tract, which contained all the ground between the two walls, and was erected into a province called *Valentia*.

The ſhires with their extent are as follow:

Shires, and their extent.

Edinburgh		Midlothian.
Mers		Mers and Lauderdale.
Peebles		Tweedale.
Selkirk		Etteric and forreſt.
Roxburgh		Tiviotdale, Liddeſdale, Eſkdale, and Euſdale.
Dumfries		Nithiſdale and Annandale.
Wigton	containing	Weſt part of Galloway.
Aire	containing	Kyle, Carric, and Cunningham.
Renfrew		Barony of Renfrew.
Lanerick		Clydeſdale.
Dunbarton		Lenox.
Bute		Iſles of Bute and Arran.
Inverary		Argyle, Lorn, Kintyre; moſt of the weſtern iſles, as Ila, Jura, Mul, Wyſt, Teriſſe, Col, and Liſmore.
Perth		Menteith, Strathern, Balwhidder, Glenurchie, Stormont, Athol, Gowrie, Glenſhie, Strathardil, Braidalbain, Rainock.
Sterling		much of the country on both ſides the Forth.
Linlithgo		W. Lothian.
Kinros		Part of Fife between Loch Leven and the Ochil hills.
Clacmannan		A ſmall part of Fife on the Forth towards Sterling.
Cupar		The reſt of Fife to the eaſt of Loch Leven.
Fifar		Angus with its appendages, Glen-Ila, Glen-Eſk, Glen-Proſſin.
Kincardin		Mernis.
Aberdeen	containing	Mar with its appendages, Birs, Glen-Tanner, Glen-Muic, Strathdee, Strath-don, Brae of Mar and Cromar, moſt part of Buchan, Fourmartin, Garioch, and Strathbogie.
Bamff		A ſmall part of Buchan, Strathdovern, Boyn, Eynzy, Strath Awin and Balvenie.
Elgin		E. W. part of Murray.
Nairn		
Inverneſs		Badenoch, Lochaber, and the ſouth part of Roſs.
Cromartie		a ſmall part of Roſs S. of Cromartie frith.
Tayn		the reſt of Roſs, with the iſles of Skye, Lewis, and Herris.
Dornock		Sutherland and Strathnavern.
Wike		Caithneſs.

To the eight biſhoprics ennumerated by Mr. Camden, Charles II. added *Edinburgh*, forming a dioceſe out of the lands ſouth of the river Forth, which had formerly belonged to the archbiſhoprics of St. Andrew's and Glaſgow[a].

The other dioceſes were arranged and bounded in the following manner:

St. Andrews		part of Perthſhire, Angus & Mernis.
Glaſgow		Dunbarton, Renfrew, Air and Lanerkſhires; part of Roxburgh, Dumfries, Pebles & Selkirk ſhires.
Edinburgh		Edinburgh and Linlithgo ſhires, part of Stirling & Berwick ſhires, the conſtabulary of Haddington and bailliary of Lauderdale.
Dunkeld	comprehending	The reſt of Perthſhire, part of Angus and W. Lothian.
Aberdeen	comprehending	moſt of Bamfſh. & part of Mernis.
Brechin	comprehending	part of Angus and Mernis.
Dumblane	comprehending	part of Perth and Sterling ſhires.
Roſs	comprehending	ſhire of Tain, Cromartie, and great part of Invernesſhire.
Cathneſs	comprehending	Cathneſs and Sutherland.
Orkney	comprehending	all the northern iſles of Orkney and Zetland.

[1] G.

[a] Arnot's Hiſt. of Edinb. 263.

Galloway

Galloway	Wigton ſhire, ſtewarty of Kirkudbright, regality of Glentrurie, & part of Dumfriesſhire.
Argyle	Argyle, Lorn, Kintyre, & Lochaber, with ſome of the weſtern iſles.
The iſles	moſt of the weſtern iſles.

Church government under Epiſcopacy.

Under this conſtitution the government was ſubdivided as at preſent into 1. *Kirk ſeſſions*, compoſed of the moſt conſiderable and reputable perſons in each pariſh with the miniſter as preſident, who took cognizance of leſſer offences: 2. *Preſbytery*, conſiſting of a number of miniſters between twelve and twenty who met every fortnight: they determined matters too intricate for the ſeſſion, inflicted puniſhment and examined candidates for orders. The moderator was nominated by the biſhop. 3. The *Provincial Synod*, which met twice a year in every dioceſe to receive references from the preſbyteries: in this the biſhop preſided. 4. The *Convocation* called by the king, in which the archbiſhop of St. Andrew's preſided. Beſides theſe each biſhop had his official or commiſſary for wills, &c. who was judge of that court within the dioceſe. Of theſe Edinburgh had four; the reſt but one. This form of eccleſiaſtical government ſubſiſted with epiſcopacy till 1690, when it was aboliſhed, and preſbyterianiſm eſtabliſhed by act of parliament. In this new conſtitution the miniſter aſſiſted by a baillie preſides in the *parochial ſeſſions* formed of lay elders to inſpect the morals of the pariſhioners and take care of the poor. The *preſbyteries* and *provincial ſynods* chuſe their own moderator. The antient dioceſes are for the moſt part the boundaries of a ſynod [b]. The *general aſſembly* conſiſts of two or more members from each preſbytery and a commiſſioner from each univerſity and royal burgh, the king being repreſented by his commiſſioner one of the peers of Scotland, without whoſe conſent and the royal confirmation no laws or canons are of force. This aſſembly, ſtyled "The very venerable and reverend aſ-"ſembly of the church of Scotland," particularly concerns itſelf about the ſettlement of vacant pariſhes, the pariſhioners having a right to approve the perſon preſented by the patron, though the aſſembly is now little diſpoſed to indulge them in unreaſonable oppoſition [c]. Of 950 livings the king is patron of five hundred; the reſt are in lay patrons [d]. The general value is from 60 to 120*l.* ſterling [e].

Provincial Synod.

The preſbyteries are in number 69, viz.

Dunſe	Stranraver	Mernis
Chernſide	Aire	Aberdeen
Kelſo	Irving	Kincardin
Erſilton	Paiſly	Alford
Jedburgh	Dumbarton	Garioch
Melros	Glaſgow	Deir
Dunbar	Hamilton	Tarriffe
Haddington	Lanerk	Fordyce
Dalkeith	Biggar	Ellow
Edinburgh	Dunnune	Strathbogie
Peebles	Kinlock	Abernethie
Linlithgo	Innerara	Elgin
Perth	Kilmore	Forres
Dunkeld	Skye	Aberlower
Auchterarder	St. Andrew's	Chanrie
Stirling	Kirkaldy	Tayn
Dumblane	Cupar	Dingwell
Dumfries	Dumfermling	Dornoch
Penpont	Miggle	Week
Lochmabahe	Dundee	Thurſo
Midlebie	Arbroath	Kirkwal
Wigtown	Forfar	Scaloway
Kircudbright	Brechin	Icolmkill.

The Chriſtian religion was planted in Scotland as early as the time of Tertullian, who ſays the parts of Britain inacceſſible to the Romans were become ſubject to Chriſt, which is ſuppoſed to have been about the ſecond century. Palladius was appointed their firſt biſhop A. D. 431. After the overthrow of the Picts the biſhop of St. Andrew's was primate of Scotland [f]. At the Reformation the form of church-government uſed at Geneva was introduced. The houſe of Stewart reſtored Epiſcopacy; and the Revolution re-eſtabliſhed Preſbyterianiſm by act of parliament 1690. The religion of Scotland is Calviniſm, contained in the confeſſion of faith authoriſed in the firſt parliament of James VI. and defined in its 19th article to be "that which is contained in the "written word of God." The ſacrament of the Lord's Supper is adminiſtered but once a year, when the communicants reſort in great numbers from all parts, and too often convert the ſolemnity into a debauch. Marriages are now as frequently performed at the miniſter's houſe as in the kirk, and in both with little ſolemnity, as are alſo baptiſms. Burial is no act of religion in this country, the miniſter being only invited in the numerous train of the deceaſed party's friends to attend the body to the grave, in which it is depoſited without any ceremony, and frequently loaded with a heavy pompous monument. Yet with all this concern for the memory of the deceaſed, burial-places have ſo little idea of property annexed to them, that they undergo the common fate of eſtates or houſes by exchange, and the next proprietor ſweeps away all the trophies of the extinct family. In the Highlands the ſervice is performed in Erſe as well as Engliſh. The congregations preſerve great ſerioufneſs and attention; but are ſo exceſſively numerous that the largeſt Gothic buildings are ſcarce ſufficient to contain their pews and enormous galleries. A collection for the poor is made every Sunday at the kirk door, poor-rates being unknown in Scotland; and notwithſtanding the innate indolence of this people few beggars are ſeen in North Britain.

[b] Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 230. [c] Ib 233. [d] Ib. 242. [e] Ib. 246.

[f] The *culdees* (*keile Dia*) *ſervants of God*, were a religious ſect of ſecular preſbyters and monks, profeſſing the ſame rites and doctrines as the church, except the tonſure and obſervance of Eaſter before A. D. 715, and formed into colleges by the biſhops, whom they elected where their colleges where; ſome remains of them ſubſiſted till the 14th century. Goodal, c. 16.

THE

THE STATES OF SCOTLAND.

THE conſtitution of Scotland, like that of England, conſiſts of king, lords, and commons.

The king, to uſe the words of their own records, is, *directus totius dominii dominus*, "lord direct of the "whole dominion," and has ſupreme authority and juriſdiction over all orders of men in his kingdom both eccleſiaſtical and civil.

Next to the king is his eldeſt ſon, ſtyled *Prince of Scotland*, and by birth duke of *Rothſay*, and ſteward of *Scotland*. The reſt of the king's children are called in general *Princes*.

Among the nobility, the moſt powerful and honourable antiently were the *Thanes*, i. e. if I underſtand it rightly, perſons enobled only by the offices which they held. For the word in the antient Saxon language ſignifies *ſervant of the king*. Of theſe the higher were called *Abthanes*, and the inferior ones *Under Thanes*. But theſe names are almoſt worn out ever ſince Malcolm III. borrowed the titles of *earls* and *barons* of England from the Normans, and conferred them on ſuch of the nobility as had deſerved them. In proceſs of time new titles of honour prevailed, and Scotland as well as England has her *dukes*, *marquiſes*, *earls*, *viſcounts*, and *barons*. The title of *duke* was firſt introduced in Scotland about A. D. 1400 by Robert III. as were thoſe honourable ones of *marquis* and *viſcounts*, within memory by our moſt gracious ſovereign James VI. Theſe are accounted the higher degree of nobility, have ſeats and votes[a] in parliament, and are diſtinguiſhed by the ſtyle of *lords*, as are alſo the biſhops.

Thanes.

Dukes. Marquiſes. Earls. Viſcounts. Barons.

Among the nobility of lower degree, the firſt are the *knights*, who are created with greater ſolemnity than thoſe of any other order in Europe, with an oath, and public proclamation of heralds. Next to theſe are thoſe called *Lairds*, and commonly without any addition, among whom antiently none were reckoned who did not hold lands of the king *in capite*, and had power over life and a gallows. In the third rank ſtand thoſe who ſpring from noble families, and are diſtinguiſhed by no particular title, but called *gentlemen*. All the reſt, as citizens, merchants, artizans, &c. are reckoned among the body of the people.

Knights.

Lairds.

Gentlemen.

[a] They are by the act of Union allowed to vote either in perſon, or by proxy.

ADDITIONS.

IN the year 1621 was inſtituted the hereditary order of *Knights Baronet*, for advancing the colony of Nova Scotia in America, with precedency of all ordinary knights, and leſſer barons or lairds. Of this order there is a great number, but the antient great lairds, chiefs of families or clans, have not generally yielded precedence to them [1].

[1] G.

COURTS

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Parliament.

THE firſt and chief of theſe, both in rank and authority, is the *Aſſembly of States*, called as in England a *Parliament*, and having the ſame moſt abſolute power. It conſiſts of three orders, Lords *Spiritual*, ſuch as biſhops, abbots, and priors; lords *Temporal*, as dukes, marquiſes, earls, viſcounts, barons; and the commiſſioners for, or repreſentatives of, the cities and boroughs. To theſe were lately [a] added two commiſſioners, or repreſentatives for each county. The king calls it at his pleaſure, appointing the time a little before it meets, and when it is aſſembled, and the king and the chancellor have declared the occaſion of calling it, the lords ſpiritual retire by themſelves, and chooſe eight of the lords temporal, and the lords temporal as many of the lords ſpiritual, and then theſe all together nominate eight of the repreſentatives of counties, and as many out of thoſe of the boroughs, making in all 32, and called *Lords of Articles*, who, with the chancellor, treaſurer, keeper of the privy ſeal, ſecretary of ſtate, &c. approve or reject all that is propoſed to the ſtates after firſt laying it before the king [b]. What they approve is thoroughly diſcuſſed by the whole aſſembly; and whatever is carried by a majority of votes, is preſented to the king [b], who by touching them with his ſceptre expreſſes his confirmation or annulling of theſe acts; and if there is any thing therein diſagreeable to the king it is firſt eraſed.

College of Juſtice or Seſſion.

Next to the parliament is the *College of Juſtice*, or, as they call it, *The Seſſion*, which king James V. in the year 1532, inſtituted on the plan of the parliament of Paris, conſiſting of a *Preſident*, 14 *Senators* (ſeven eccleſiaſtical, and ſeven lay ones, to whom were afterwards added the *Chancellor*, who holds the firſt rank, and five other *Senators*), three *principal clerks*, and as many *Advocates* as the Senators think fit. They adminiſter juſtice (not according to the rigour of the law, but by the rules of right and equity), every day except Sunday and Monday, from the 1ſt of November to the 15th of March, and from the feaſt of Trinity Sunday to the 1ſt of Auguſt. In the intervals of ſeed-time and harveſt is vacation, and buſineſs is ſuſpended. They give judgement according to the ſtatute law of the realm, and, where that fails, according to the imperial or civil law.

Hereditary Sheriffs.

There are beſides in every county *civil courts*, in which the ſheriff, or his deputy, adminiſters juſtice to the inhabitants in caſes of ejectments, forcible entries, damages, debts, &c. from which, upon ſuſpicion of injuſtice or partiality through affinity, appeals are ſometimes carried to the College of Juſtice. Theſe ſheriffs are moſtly hereditary. For the kings of Scotland as well as of England, in order to attach the nobility to their intereſt more firmly by favour, antiently inſtituted hereditary and perpetual ſheriffs. The Engliſh princes ſoon perceived the inconveniences ariſing from this eſtabliſhmeut, and therefore changed them every year. There are alſo civil courts held in the royal fiefs by the reſpective bailiffs, who, by the king's favour, have obtained royal privileges: alſo in free boroughs and cities by the magiſtrates.

The Commiſſariate Court.

There are alſo Judicatories called *The Commiſſariate*, of which the chief is held at Edenburgh, where four judges determine cauſes about wills, right of patronage, tythes, divorces, and ſuch like eccleſiaſtical cauſes. But in almoſt every other part of the kingdom there ſits but one judge for this purpoſe.

Criminal Courts.

In criminal matters the king's chief juſtice (which office was for a long time held by the earls of Argyle), holds his court for the moſt part at Edenburgh, and appoints two or three lawyers to try capital cauſes, or ſuch as relate to loſs of limbs or loſs of property. And in this court the criminal, even in caſes of high treaſon, is allowed counſel to plead for him.

Sometimes alſo juſtices are appointed by royal authority to hear this or that particular cauſe.

The ſheriffs, likewiſe, in their own diſtricts, and the magiſtrates in ſome burghs, have power to try manſlaughter, when the offender is taken within 24 hours, and, on conviction by a jury, can order execution: but after that time, the cauſe comes before the king's juſtice, or his deputies. The ſame privilege have ſome of the nobility in regard to thieves taken within their juriſdictions. Some have alſo ſuch royalties as give them power over all criminals within their jurisdiction, and, in ſome caſes, can claim thoſe who live within their bounds from the king's juſtice, by engaging to try them according to law.

So much may ſuffice for my brief and haſty view. But what Scotland "is, and what ſort of people it "produces (to apply the words of an excellent geo-"grapher * concerning Britain) ſhall be preſently "more fully and exactly ſet forth, ſince the greateſt "of princes has now brought us acquainted with a "country ſo long unknown to us." In the mean time I proceed to thoſe places that preſent themſelves in order according to my deſign.

* *P. Mela*, III. 8.

[a] After an intermiſſion, for all originally came.

[b] or his commiſſioner. (Dalrymple.)

ADDITIONS.

IT is hardly poſſible to ſuppoſe that no acts of parliament paſſed in the reign of David I. There are veſtiges of his ſtatutes in the collection called *Regiam Majeſtatem*. It is therefore a miſtake to ſay, that there is no veſtige of any parliament held in Scotland before the reign of William the Lyon which began 1165. Antiently a repreſentation of the counties in parliament could not take place; for the freeholders of the crown attending perſonally, this attendance was found troubleſome. Thoſe intitled to be preſent frequently appeared by deputy (an abuſe afterwards corrected by ſtatute), or abſented themſelves altogether, for which they paid a pecuniary fine. But in the reign of James I. the ſmall barons and freeholders were allowed to appear by their repreſentatives, and the counties were ordered to defray the expences of their repreſentation; a law obſerved in Scotland till the Union. Still, however, the leſſer barons neglected to ſend commiſſioners (the condition on which they were exempted from attending on parliament), and were alſo remiſs in paying their attendance; ſo that at laſt it came to be doubted how far they were entitled to a ſeat. And it was not till the reign of James VI. that the appearance of the leſſer barons by their repreſentatives came to be fully eſtabliſhed. The time when boroughs firſt appeared in parliament by their repreſentatives can be pretty nearly aſcertained to be between 1319 and 1326. In the laſt of theſe years the boroughs are mentioned as being preſent in parliament, conſenting to an aid to king Robert Bruce, and as forming the third eſtate of parliament [a]. The three eſtates were antiently conſidered as compoſed of dignified churchmen, earls and barons, and the commiſſioners from boroughs. After the Revolution they were the nobility, the barons or knights of the ſhires, and the commiſſioners from boroughs. Theſe three compoſed one aſſembly, and thus each eſtate poſſeſſing a negative, and thereby being a check on the encroachment of the others, one of the great ſafeguards of the Engliſh conſtitution was wanting, and the king was alſo left in poſſeſſion of an almoſt abſolute controul over the matters to be agitated in that aſſembly. There was a committee peculiar to the Scotch parliament; *Lords of Articles*, a very early inſtitution [b], at leaſt coæval with the firſt national aſſembly held by James I. before whom parliaments were not regularly nor frequently aſſembled, and who intended to eſtabliſh ſeparate houſes, and allow the Commons a Speaker. The Lords of Articles conſiſted of an equal number from each eſtate choſen by each other, the lords ſpiritual chooſing eight peers, the lords temporal eight biſhops, and theſe ſixteen eight knights of the ſhire and eight burgeſſes. Theſe altogether directed the deciſions of the parliament at large, and claimed a negative, which was even ratified by ſtatute of James VI. [c]

This committee of parliament, whoſe powers had been curtailed by parliament 1640, was annulled by an expreſs act 1 William III. and the parliament empowered to chooſe committees of what number they pleaſed, and equally of noblemen, barons, or burgeſſes, to be choſen out of each eſtate by itſelf, to prepare all motions, with power in the parliament to alter ſuch committees, or even to conclude proceedings without any committees; and that in the committees ſome of the officers of ſtate may be preſent by their Majeſties or the Commiſſioners' appointment, who are freely to propoſe and debate, but not to vote. By act of parliament 1617 the officers of ſtate are reſtricted to the number of eight, including the Maſter of Requeſts, beſides the Chancellor, who, by his office, was preſident of Parliament. After the Reſtoration there was no Maſter of Requeſts, but frequently two ſecretaries; and as there uſed to be conteſts for precedence between the leſſer officers of ſtate, and eſpecially between the Theſaurar depute and others, that officer was ranked after the Advocate and before the Juſtice Clerk [1]. The Union united the parliament of Scotland with that of England [2].

The *Lords of Seſſion*, as they are now ſtyled, are all *temporal* ones; and, by an act 1 James VII. two perſons were added to the three offices of ordinary clerks of ſeſſion, ſo that there are now ſix clerks. By an act 1661, the preſident is declared to have precedence of the lord Regiſter and Advocate [3]. The lords of ſeſſion have, ſince their inſtitution, enjoyed the title of lord, being originally compoſed of biſhops and abbots and dignified beneficed perſons, chief barons, and eminent lawyers. This deſignation is frequently given to them in acts of parliament both from and after 1581 [4].

Law and cuſtom have now ſettled it that the ſeſſion ſits from the 12th of November to the 12th of March (excepting *Yule Vacance*, from December 20 to January 10), and from the 12th of June to the 12th of Auguſt inclusive. By act of parliament made in 1730 the Court of Seſſion may adjourn themſelves for ten days, between the 15th of December and 15th January, yearly.

An act of parliament 31 Charles II. 1681, appoints that the Juſtice Court ſhall conſiſt as now of the lord juſtice general and the lord juſtice clerk, both nominated by the king, to whom are added five lords of ſeſſion ſupplied from time to time by the king and called Lords of the Juſticiary [5].

[a] In Mr. Wright's "Treatiſe on the Election Laws," 1ſt edit. p. 25. are the following words: "We have, however, certain evidence from an indenture drawn up in 1326 [the original in the Advocates library] between Robert Bruce and the earls, barons, freeholders, and communities of borroughs, a grant, during life, of the 10th penny of all the farms and revenues belonging to the laity, that *burgeſſes* were then admitted to parliament, &c." The original indenture is N° IV. of the Appendix to the 2d edition of Lord Kaimes' Law Tracts, 8vo. publiſhed in 1761, and has theſe words: "Preſens indentura totaliter quod 15mo menſis Julii anno ab incarnatione Domini 1326, tenente plenum parliamentum ſuum apud Cambuſkenneth ſereniſſimo principe Dom. Roberto Dei gratia rege Scottorum illuſtri, convenientibus comitibus, baronibus, *burgenſibus*, &c."

[b] Committees of Parliament with parliamentary powers were introduced in the reign of David II. 1367, 1368, 1369, under pretence of general conveniency. From them the inſtitution of *The Lords of the Articles* appears to have had its origin. Sir D. Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland II. 261.

[c] Arnot's Hiſt. of Edinb. 458—462. [1] Dalrymple, G. [2] D. G. [3] D. G. [4] D. G. [5] G.

And ſince the Union ſpecial proviſion has been made by ſtat. 6 Ann. c. 23, for trying of peers in North Britain for treaſon, felony, or murder, by commiſſions under the great ſeal of Great Britain, and as is uſual upon indictments taken before the Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer in South Britain [6].

The erection of royal burghs is at leaſt as early as David I. The judgements of their magiſtrates were liable to the review of the chamberlain of Scotland and his court of the four boroughs. This was an office of great dignity and extenſive juriſdiction, but his decrees were liable to be reviewed by the court of the four boroughs, compoſed of burgeſſes of the towns of Edinburgh, Stirling, Berwick, and Roxburgh [d], who met annually at Haddington as a court of laſt reſort. When the office of chamberlain was ſuppreſſed, this part of it was transferred to the *Convention of royal boroughs*. This court was conſtituted in the reign of James III. and appointed to be held annually at Innerkeithing. By a ſtatute of James VI it was to meet four times a year in any borough they thought proper, and only one commiſſioner to appear for any borough, except Edinburgh, which was allowed two by a ſubſequent ſtatute.

By the 11th act of the ſecond ſeſſion of parliament 1695, 6 William III, certain ſhires and the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright were allowed an additional repreſentation in parliament: the greater ſhires obtained three or four, according to the extent of the lands, and the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright two [7].

By a ſubſequent ſtatute a majority of the boroughs or the city of Edinburgh, with any other ſix, were empowered to call a convention as often as they thought proper, and all the other boroughs were bound to attend it. The powers of the convention chiefly reſpect trade and manufactures, the aſſeſſment of the land-tax, the conduct of magiſtrates in the adminiſtration of borough revenues, and the political ſituation or conſtitution of the different boroughs, and the regulation of elections. They have ſometimes aſſumed a power of new modeling the ſet of boroughs, even of ſuch as were eſtabliſhed by *decreet arbitral* confirmed by cuſtom immemorial, and ratified by an act of the king in council, but in this they were overruled by the court of ſeſſions. This convention now meets annually at Edinburgh [e].

The *Court of ſeſſion* was firſt eſtabliſhed 1532 in form pretty near to that which it ſtill retains. It conſiſted of 15 ordinary judges, ſeven churchmen, ſeven laymen, and a preſident, who was to be a churchman. The lord chancellor had a right to preſide, and the king had a power of appointing three or four peers of the realm called *extraordinary lords* to ſit and vote in it. This pernicious part of the inſtitution was aboliſhed ſince the acceſſion of the houſe of Hanover. The judges of this court muſt now be choſen from among advocates of at leaſt five, or writers to the ſignet of ten years ſtanding, who have been admitted advocates, and nominated by the crown. This court was erected by James V. into a body corporate, to be called the *College of Juſtice*, conſiſting of the judges, advocates, writers to the ſignet, clerks of ſeſſion, and ſome others. They are endowed with many valuable privileges, and exempted from all public taxes, which laſt privilege they have not claimed ſince the Revolution. They poſſeſs a ſupreme juriſdiction liable to the review of the houſe of lords only ſince the Union, before which no appeal was ſuppoſed to lay from it to the parliament of Scotland; but that was a ſubject of controverſy. Decrees of inferior courts are ſubject to their review, and they poſſeſs a criminal juriſdiction without capital puniſhment, and exert a ſpecies of legiſlative authority, but are by no means poſſeſſed of abſolute power. They are judges of law and fact without jury. Lord Kaimes is of opinion that when cauſes which uſed to be tried by the chamberlain or juſticiary came to be diſcuſſed by the king and council, trial by juries was ſuperſeded [f], that the original court of ſeſſion, inſtituted 1425 to relieve the king and council, adopted the form of the court to whoſe authority it ſucceeded, and that the court of *daily council*, and the preſent college of juſtice, which ſucceſſively were ſubſtituted in its room, would imitate the ſame example. Juries are now diſuſed in cauſes before the ſheriff in ſmaller offences. In the Court of Seſſion there are a preſident and 14 other judges. Each of the 14 ſits for a week alternately in the outer houſe, and is called the *Lord Ordinary*, and may decide all cauſes brought before him during the week. Theſe cauſes are ſeldom determined in a ſingle hearing, and the judge has power of altering his own ſentence after a ſecond hearing, upon a more diſtinct repreſentation of facts being laid before him. Each of the lords comes once in the week, but not oftener, without leave of the court, to the outer houſe, where he ſits an hour, from nine to ten in the morning, to hear pleadings or give judgment on thoſe cauſes which came before him when he ſat as Lord Ordinary, and upon which any written caſes or *repreſentations*, as they are called, may have already been laid before him. If the parties do not acquieſce in the Lord Ordinary's judgement, which is frequently the caſe, application is made for altering the ſentence by a printed petition, which is preſented before all the lords, who ſit in the inner houſe from ten in the morning till the buſineſs of the day is ended, which ſometimes laſts till three o'clock in the afternoon. Beſides petitions various printed papers are produced, under the titles of ſtate, caſes, proof, information, anſwers, replies, and duplies; yet, notwithſtanding theſe voluminous papers, the lords will often hear pleadings in the ſame cauſe, and theſe commonly very prolix, often taking up the court a whole week, ſometimes three weeks: and every judge, unleſs his rotation is to act as Lord Ordinary in the inner houſe as one of the 15, has to review all the deciſions complained of that have been pronounced by any of the other 13 ordinary judges ſingly. He alſo reviews his own judgements. The ſalaries of the lords of council and ſeſſion are, that of the lord preſident £. 2000. *per annum*, thoſe of the other judges, as lords of ſeſſion each 1000. of lord juſtice clerk, or preſident of the court of juſticiary in the abſence of the lord juſtice general £. 600. and five of the other judges, as lords commiſſioners of juſticiary £. 300, beſides expences on the circuit. The lord advocate (an officer ſimilar to the attorney general in England, but with much higher powers) has a ſalary of £. 1000. *per annum*, the ſolicitor general £. 400. and four of his majeſty's advocates depute £. 100. each [g]. The ſa-

[6] D. G.
[7] Daltymple. G.
[d] When Berwick and Roxburgh were taken by the Engliſh, Linlithgow and Lanerk were ſubſtituted in their places.
[e] Arnot, 462—416.
[f] Law tracts, p. 270. 274.
[g] Arnot, ib. 467—480. Stat. 26 Geo. III. c. 46.

laries

laries of the judges in Scotland are charged on the revenues of cuſtoms and exciſe, and have been ſeveral times augmented; but in 1786 ſtand as above.

The *Court of Juſticiary* has a ſupreme juriſdiction in criminal affairs, without appeal to the houſe of lords. It conſiſts of the lord juſtice general, ſalary £.2000. *per annum*, who is always a peer of the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank or influence, and ſits only occaſionally and for form ſake; the lord juſtice clerk, and five commiſſioners of juſticiary, who are alſo lords of ſeſſion [h]. As civil actions of peculiar intricacy and importance could only be tried before the Court of Seſſion, ſo antiently the crimes of rape, robbery, murder, and wilful fire-raiſing, which were called the *four pleas of the crown*, could only be tried before the Court of Juſticiary. This court, however, has not for a long period poſſeſſed ſuch excluſive juriſdiction, treaſon being now, perhaps, the only crime which can be tried before the Court of Juſticiary alone. In trials before this court the priſoners enjoy many favourable circumſtances. They are always ſerved before-hand with a liſt of the witneſſes to be adduced againſt them, and in capital trials the evidence was always reduced into writing. This laſt method is altered by a late ſtatute. But there is no neceſſity for the jury being unanimous, the verdict of a bare majority of the *fifteen* is fully ſufficient. If the priſoner be indigent, counſel are appointed for him [i]. In matters reſpecting the eſtates and the king, they judge without a jury.

The Court of Exchequer is one of the three ſupreme courts in Scotland. By an article of Union it was declared that it ſhould be new modelled into a revenue court by parliament, and by its new conſtitution it conſiſts of the lord high treaſurer of Great Britain, a lord chief baron, and four other barons, choſen from the ſerjeants at law, Engliſh barriſters, or Scots advocates. The lord chief baron has £.2000. *per annum*, the other barons each £.1000. One of the barons is always an Engliſhman, and his ſalary £.1500. *per ann.* The preſent Chief Baron is the firſt Scotch Chief Baron ſince the Union. The mode of trial is by jury, and the court in moſt reſpects decides according to the form and laws of England, and appeals from it to the houſe of lords are competent [k].

The juriſdiction of the High Court of Admiralty is ſaid by an article of Union to be under the lord high admiral of England, but its decrees are in civil cauſes ſubject to the review of the Court of Seſſion, and in criminal to that of the Juſticiary [l].

The Commiſſary Court, like that of the Admiralty, is in ſome reſpects ſupreme, in ſome inferior. It can review the ſentence of all other commiſſary courts, but its own decrees are ſubject to the review of the Court of Seſſion. It has a double juriſdiction, ordinary and univerſal; the former extends over its own diſtrict, which is Edinburgh and the four adjacent counties on the ſouth ſide of the Forth: by the latter it reviews the decrees of other commiſſary courts, and takes cognizance of all actions to prove a marriage, procure a divorce, &c. This court was inſtituted by queen Mary, and is the general conſiſtorial court for Scotland. There are four judges nominated by the crown, whoſe ſalaries, or rather perquiſites, are paid by the litigants before it.

The *Lyon court* is held by the Lord Lyon, king at arms, an officer anſwering to that of Garter king at arms in England, and under him are the heralds, purſuivants, and meſſengers at arms. It is the buſineſs of theſe laſt to execute all ſummons before the court of ſeſſions, to apprehend debtors, and in general to perform the executive parts of the law. The records of the Lyon office being burnt about 100 years ago, an act of parliament paſſed requiring all the nobility and gentry to regiſter their armorial bearings in the books of lord Lyon under pain of forfeiting all plate, &c. whereon they were depicted. The office is of late become a ſinecure, and the buſineſs executed by deputies in ſuch a manner, that in a country where pedigree is the beſt aſcertained of any in the world, the national record of armorial bearings, and memoirs concerning the reſpective families inſerted along with them, are far from being the pure repoſitory of truth, and there have been of late inſtances of genealogies inrolled, and arms and other marks of diſtinction beſtowed in ſuch a manner as to reflect ridicule on the ſcience of heraldry [m]. The truth is, that the Lyon court needs a reformation in all its parts.

The ſheriffs were formerly hereditary, but, by act of parliament in 1747, the heretable ſheriffſhips were reſumed and annexed to the crown, and to be granted afterwards only from year to year, and the ſheriff depute to be an advocate of three years ſtanding, who is to hold his nomination *ad vitam aut culpam*, and appeals are allowed to the next Circuit Court in criminal matters, not inferring loſs of life or limb, and in civil caſes under the value of £. 12. ſterling, beſides other regulations in regard to the Sheriffs' Courts. Their juriſdiction is in moſt caſes nearly as great within their reſpective ſheriffdoms as that of the Court of Seſſion. Their criminal juriſdiction extends to certain capital crimes, as theft and even murder, but ſuch crimes are always underſtood to be tried by juries. Juries are not, however, called in trying ſmaller offences, and there are inſtances of baniſhment from the ſheriffdom without the aid of juries. Appeals from their ſentence are allowed to the next Circuit Court or the high Court of Juſticiary and to the Court of Seſſion in civil matters. Sheriffs have alſo a miniſterial power, and return all juries in juſticiary trials. The writs for electing members of parliament have, ſince the Union, been directed to ſheriffs, who when executed return them to the Crown office; they alſo execute writs iſſuing from the Court of Exchequer, and take care of the eſtates that fall to the crown within their juriſdiction.

The magiſtrates of Royal Burghs and Burgh-Barony have juriſdiction in ſmall debts and queſtions of poſſeſſion between the inhabitants: their criminal juriſdiction extends to petty riots and thefts, and they are accuſtomed to try and baniſh guilty perſons from their liberties without juries.

In old times, a baron or he who had his land erected or at leaſt confirmed by the king in *liberam baroniam*, had an ample juriſdiction both civil and criminal; but by the act 20 Geo. II. cap. 43. the civil juriſdiction of a baron is reduced to the power of recovering from his vaſſals or tenant the rents of his lands or any queſtion reſpecting meſne ſervices, and of judging in cauſes where the debt and damages do not exceed 40*s.*; and by the ſame ſtatute his criminal juriſdiction is limited to aſſaults and other ſmall offences, which may be puniſhed by a fine. The Baron regularly deputes a Baillie to judge for him, called the *Baron Baillie*, and his court the *Baron Baillie Court*.

[h] Arnot, 480, 481. [i] Ib. 488. [k] Ib. 489. [l] Ib. 490. [m] Ib. 493.

A MAP OF THE Principal Roman Camps, Forts, Walls &c. BETWEEN THE RIVER TYNE IN ENGLAND, AND TAY IN SCOTLAND.

Engraved by J. Cary.

Roman Miles
English Miles

VI. That the Walls are to be measured on the Scale of Roman Miles, and the Distances of Places on the Scale of English Miles.

Pt. of STRATHERN
CARS OF GOURY
PERTH SHIRE
PART OF PERTH SHIRE
MENTETH
CLACKMANNAN SHIRE
FIFE SHIRE
THE FERIE OF FORTH
THE LAUDER
BERWICK AND LAUDERDALE
GERMAN OCEAN
NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM
PART OF THE PALATINATE OF DURHAM
GRAHAM'S DYKE
W. LOTHIAN
MID LOTHIAN
E. LOTHIAN
THE SHIRE OF TWEEDALE OR PEEBLES SHIRE
CLYDESDALE
Pt. of RENFREW SHIRE
Pt. of CUNINHAM
Pt. of KYLE
Pt. of CARRICK
SHIRE OF AIR
LANRICK
ROXBURGH
ANANDALE
PART OF THE SHIRE OF DUMFRIES
SHIRE OF GALLOWAY OR KIRCUDBRIGHT
Pt. of CUMBERLAND
Longitude IV° West fr. London

GADENI OR LADENI.

Gadeni.

CONTIGUOUS to the Ottadini or Northumberland were the ΓΑΔΕΝΟΙ (written alſo in ſome copies of Ptolemy by the inverſion of one letter LADENI) in that part of the country which lies between Twede mouth and the *Frith* of Edenburgh, and which at preſent is divided into ſeveral little tracts whereof the chief are *Teifidale*, *Twedale*, *Merch* and *Lothian*, in Latin *Lodeneium* [a], under which general name all were comprehended by the writers of the middle age.

J. Skene de verborum ſignificatione.

[a] *Ledone*, Ravenn. MS. n. Gale.

ADDITIONS.

SOME have ſuppoſed the *Gadeni* or *Ladeni* to have been the ſame with the *Ottadini*, *Ottadeni*, *Ottalini*, or as the learned Drummond of Hawthornden writes them *Scottadeni*, ſuppoſing the loſs or faintneſs of the *Sc* to have miſled the firſt tranſcriber. That theſe people are to be carried farther north than Northumberland is plain from Ptolemy's fixing *Curia* their chief town in 59° latitude. Of this place there ſeem to be evident remains in *Cutrie* [e] a village of Middle Lothian, and of the people in *Caer Eden* or *Carriden* in Weſt Lothian, where was found a gold medal of Titus, ſome urns, and a ſtone with the head of an eagle engraved on it. *Dun-Eden* [b] alſo the antient name of Edinburgh ſeems to point out this antient people, and to prove that their territories extended as far as the water of Eden; about whoſe mouth at a place called *Inner Even* are to be ſeen remains of antient buildings [r].

Mr. Horſley [c] ſuppoſes this people inhabited chiefly about *Lidſdale*, where there are remains of Roman and other antiquities. If *Coria* be placed about Jedburgh, and belonged not to the *Otadeni* but the *Gadeni*, then part of *Tiviotdale* muſt alſo be allotted to this people. Some of the weſtern part of Northumberland may alſo have been poſſeſſed by them, and Riſingham, where were found two altars to Mogon, Mounus, and Matunus, the topical deities of the Cadeni or Gadeni [d], as well as Old Penrith and Netherby [e], where others may have belonged to or been ſituate on the borders of theſe people.

[a] Q. *Currie*, ſix miles weſt of Edinburgh, and another place of the ſame name, the eſtate of a gentleman 10 miles ſouth of that city.
[b] Rather *Dun Aiden*, q. d. the winged hill, from the appearance of the country about it.
[r] G. [c] Brit. Rom. p. 370. [d] Northumb. LXXX. ſee before, p. 247. Pl. XX. fig. 4.
[e] Cumb. XLVII. LIII. ſee before p. 190. Pl. X. fig. 6. and p. 197.

TEIFIDALE.

TEIFIDALE or the Dale on the river Tefy or Teviot lies among broken hills and craggy ſteeps, bordering on England, and inhabited by a warlike people, who from the continual wars between the Scots and Engliſh in former ages were always ready for ſervice and ſudden inroads. Among theſe the firſt place one meets with is *Jedburgh*, no inconſiderable burgh near the confluence of the *Teify* and *Jed*, whence its name. Then we come to *Mailros*, a very antient monaſtery, in which during the infancy of the church among us were monks of that old rule who applied themſelves to prayer, and at the ſame time maintained themſelves by their labour. More to the eaſt where *Twede* and *Teify* unite their ſtreams is *Roſburgh* or *Roxburgh*, antiently called MARCHIDVN, becauſe ſituate on the marches, where is a caſtle antiently very ſtrong both by nature and art. This being in the hands of the Engliſh and beſieged by James II. king of Scotland, that prince was cut off in the prime of life, and to the great grief of his ſubjects, by the ſplinter of a cannon which burſt. The caſtle was notwithſtanding ſurrendered, and being for the moſt part razed is now ſcarcely to be ſeen; but the diſtrict about it called the ſherifdom of Roxburgh has its hereditary ſheriff of the family of *Douglas*, commonly called *The ſheriff* of *Teviotdale*. Now alſo Roxburgh by favour of king James VI. has its baron Robert Ker of the family of *Ker*, the moſt conſiderable and numerous in theſe parts, among whom the *Fernherſts* and others nurſed in the arts of war have greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

Jedburgh.

Mailros.

The ſhire of *Roxburgh.*

Sheriffdom of *Roxburgh.* Hereditary ſheriffs.

Ker family.

Twede before-mentioned flows through the valley to which it gives name, and which is full of ſheep, whoſe wool is in high eſteem. It is certainly a noble river, which riſing further in among the mountains to the weſt [at Tweed's croſs], proceeds in a courſe almoſt ſtrait by *Drimlar* [*Drumelzier*] caſtle and barony, by *Peblis* a market town which has its own ſheriff *Zeſter*, as alſo has its neighbour *Selkirk* of the family of Murray of *Fallohill*[a]. In its courſe thence it receives the little river *Lauder*[b], on which one ſees *Lauder*, with *Thirleſtan*, where is a beautiful houſe of John Maitland, late chancellor of Scotland created by James VI. for his ſingular prudence baron *Thirleſtan*. Thence the Twede increaſed below Roxburgh by the addition of the Teviot waters the ſheriffdom of *Berwick*, poſſeſſed for the moſt part by the family of *Hume*, in which the head of that family now holds the office of ſheriff. This river yielding plenty of ſalmon, falls into the ſea below Berwick, the beſt fortified place in Britain, and already treated of.

Twedale.

The ſhire of *Peblis.*

The ſhire of *Selkirk.*

Lauder.

Thirleſtan ca and baron.

Berwick.

[a] not *Fallohill*, but *Philiphaugh.*

[b] or water of Leader.

ADDITIONS.

TEIFIDALE or TEVIOTDALE, comprehending Lideſdale and Eſkdale, is in length from Reddingburn on the eaſt to Annandale on the weſt about 30 miles, and in breadth from the border to the *blue Cairn* in Laudermoor 14 or 15. The ſoil is good with a juſt mixture of paſture and arable, and watered by ſeveral rivers running into the Teviot and Tweed; the firſt of which divides Teviotdale properly ſo called into North and South. The vallies abound with corn inferior to few ſhires in North Britain for goodneſs, ſo that great quantities of it are frequently tranſported into South Britain. Here is alſo plenty of freeſtone. The high grounds produce excellent graſs and great ſtore of all kinds of cattle of the largeſt and beſt breed in Scotland. The moſt conſiderable mountains are *Cockraw*, from which runs a tract of hills weſtward, dividing Scotland from England, and paſsable only in a few places. Another range of hills runs for twelve miles from Harewell to Carncroſs, and in the heart of the ſhire are *Rueburgh-law*, *Minto* and *Hasfenden* hills. The regalites of Jedburgh foreſt belonged formerly to the duke of Douglas, now to Mr. Douglas of Douglas, that of Hawic to the duke of Buccleugh, and that of Melroſs to the earl of Haddington [a].

The ſheriffdom was hereditary in a branch of the houſe of Douglas, now aboliſhed. Here are three preſbyteries, Jedburgh, Kelſo, and Melros. Here are many traces of Roman encampments, and a military way called the *Roman cauſeway* runs from Hownam to the Tweed [1].

Jedburgh. *Jedburgh* gives title to the laird of Ferndherſt, of the family of Ker, created by James VI. 1622, lord Jedburgh; which title devolved by entail on the death of the 3d lord 1702 to William eldeſt ſon of the 4th earl and firſt marquis of Lothian; ſo that both father and ſon of the houſe of Lothian are peers [2]. Sir Robert Ker, youngeſt brother of the firſt lord Jedburgh, was a great favourite with James VI. who made him treaſurer of Scotland and earl of Somerſet in England. Here, on the weſt ſide of the river Jed near to the place where it falls into the Tiviot, was an abbey founded by David I. for canons from Beauvais. The cells belonging to it were Reſtennot in Angus and Canonby in Eſkdale [b]. This monaſtery being ſo waſted and impoveriſhed by the Scottiſh wars that it was unable to maintain its canons, Edward I. ſent ſome of them to Bridlington priory in Yorkſhire [c].

Ancrum. Not far from hence is *Ancrum*, honoured 1633 by giving title of earl to ſir Robert Ker, whoſe ſon Mark was the firſt earl of Lothian. General Andrew Rutherford created lord Rutherford by Charles II. was further dignified by the title of earl of Teviot, with the remarkable privilege of aſſigning his firſt honour to whom he pleaſed to name at his death; which he did to ſir Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill. The earldom of Teviot was revived by James VII. 1686 in ſir Robert Spenſer 2d ſon of William lord Spencer [d], and by William III. 1698 in ſir Thomas Livingſton; but is now extinct.

At *Hawic*, a ſmall mean market town, was an houſe of the Duke of Beccleugh, now converted into an inn. At *Langholm* is a freeſchool and an excellent inn. Hawic. Langholm.

St. David king of Scotland refounded *Melros* 1136 for Ciſtercian monks brought from Rievaulx in Yorkſhire. This abbey ſtands in a fine woody vale, backed by *Eidon* hill, on one of whoſe three ſummits is a Roman camp [e], which may have been made during the conteſt between Ethelwold king of Northumberland and his competitor Oſwen, who loſt his life in the field A. D. 761 [f]. The church (of which the choir and tranſepts remain an entire ſhell, and half the nave ſerves for the dirty, ill-diſpoſed pariſh kirk) is a moſt beautiful ſpecimen of pure Gothic architecture of the reign of Henry IV. or V. in the North, and ſcarce paralleled in South Britain. It owes its preſervation to the good taſte of the duke of Buccleugh, and an illuſtration of its hiſtory to its late miniſter Mr. Milne, who publiſhed a deſcription of the pariſh in a ſmall pamphlet. Here was buried king Alexander II. 1249, and the heart of Robert Bruce king of Scotland, which James Douglas was carrying to the Holy land when he was ſlain by the Moors [g]. James 2d earl of Douglas ſlain at the battle of Otterburne, and others of his family. Under the great eaſt window, at the back of the high altar, are two cavities in the wall; in the roof of one of which is carved a croſs and falchion, ſaid to be in memory of this earl. On each ſide of the altar are two arches as for monuments. On the ſouth ſide of the altar is a coffin-faſhioned tomb of beautiful blue marble, with a broad ſurface, aſcribed to Waldevus the ſecond abbot, whoſe body was found uncorrupt after having been buried twelve years. Others of the nobility were buried in the chapter-houſe. Melros.

The ſouth tranſept has a moſt rich and beautiful ſouth door and window. Over the door of a ſtair-caſe aſcending to the tower and remarkable for the winding of the ſtair, every ſtep being filled up with ſtone like a ſnail cap, is this inſcription in black letters round and under a ſhield charged with two compaſſes in ſaltire between four croſſes botony or fleurè:

Sa gayes the compaſſe evyn aboute
Sa Truth and Laute do but doute
Behalde to the ende, quoth John Murdo.

[a] Afterwards to the duke of Buccleugh. See Milne, Hiſt. of Mailros. Pennycuic's deſcription of the ſhire of Tweedale 1715, 4to. But heretable juriſdictions were aboliſhed by ſtature 20 Geo. II.

[1] G. [2] G. but quære. [b] Keith's Scotch biſhops, p. 24. [c] Clauſ. 28 E. I. m. 17. Antiq. Repert. II. 54.

[d] So Douglas's Peer. of Scotland, p. 66. 79. [e] Pennant, 268. [f] Hutch. I. Northumb. 300.

[g] Dalrymple's Annals, II. 136. & aut. ibi cit.

On

On the ſouth ſide of the door,

John Murdo ſum tym callit was I,
And born in Paryſſe certainly,
And had in keepyng all maſon werk
Of Santandroys, the hye kirk
Of Glaſgu, Melros, and Paſlay,
Of Nyddyſdayl, and of Galway.
Pray to God and Mary baith
And ſweet St. John keep this haly kirk from ſkaith.
Anno Milleno Centeno terquoquo deno
Et ſexto Chriſti Melros fundata fuiſti.

The roof of the ſouth tranſept is pretty intire, and on its key-ſtones ihs. On ſome of the pillars of the north tranſept they ſhew little pullies or rings, ſuppoſed to be for bells to ring at the elevation of the hoſt or for to ſet up banners. Theſe pillars are near ſix feet diameter, and formed of ſix round columns. The two tranſepts have each an eaſt aiſle of pillars. The north end of the north tranſept has a circular window with a roſe ſurrounded by ſix demiquatrefoils [h]. Under this are three pointed windows, and under theſe in a frame of roſes fourteen niches as for the twelve Apoſtles, Chriſt, &c. Under this a door and ſtair communicating with the abbot's houſe without, and another lower opening into a vault called the *Wax cellar*, though in fact the paſſage into it was found lately to be only by lifting up the firſt ſtep of a turnpike or ſtair, deſtroyed about ſix or eight years before. This vault was imagined to be intended to conceal the valuables in caſe of invaſion. Againſt the weſt wall of this tranſept are two beautiful well-preſerved ſtatues of St. Peter and St. Paul with their inſignia. Over the great eaſt window 34 feet high and 15 wide, whoſe tracery when intire, muſt, by what yet remains, have been matchleſs for richneſs and lightneſs, are under a canopy an old man ſitting with a globe in his left hand reſting on his knee, a younger perſon ſitting by him; repreſenting God the Father and the Virgin Mary; ſmall niches range on both ſides of the arch up to theſe, and the buttreſſes are furniſhed with large ones: but almoſt all the ſtatues were ſwept away in 1665. Over the ſouth door are ſeveral niches with mutilated figures of the twelve Apoſtles. In the centre are the lion of Scotland, and two others ſingle, and over them the ſtatue of the Baptiſt, half length, looking up, with a label on his breaſt inſcribed, Ecce filius Dei. Below this are defaced figures taken for his diſciples. In the eaſt buttreſs is a half monk in a nich, and in his hand a ſcroll inſcribed, c:o:rpe:do: [i] and on the weſt buttreſs a ſimilar figure and label, inſcribed, Sc's ſco'm Unitas victo [k]. To the weſt of the laſt is the figure of a cripple on the ſhoulders of a blind man, and under them, Cuncte & orn', which Mr. Milne reads, Uncte Dei. On the buttreſſes over the ſouth aile are two beautiful ſtatues of the Virgin Mary and St. Andrew. The window above terminates in a Catharine wheel. The nave extends five arches beyond the preſent church, which runs on the north ſide with the north aile, in which the fonts ſhew there were chapels which correſponding with the arches of the nave, and having each its window. On the laſt buttreſs at the weſt end are the arms of Scotland, ſupported by unicorns collared and chained, the motto above broken, except the letters REGIS or REGNI: on one ſide is the letter I, on the other 2 for four, and above a date 1505, which was the ſecond year of the marriage of James IV. concerted at this abbey between the king in perſon and Richard Fox then biſhop of Durham.

The north tranſept having adjoined to the cloiſter is in a leſs ornamented ſtyle: the door leading to the cloiſter has a round arch highly adorned with foliage. This door opens into the cloiſter, and may from thence be called *Valley*, q. d. *Alley* gate. Only the weſt ſide of the centre tower remains. The length of the whole church from eaſt to weſt is 258 feet, of the tranſept 137 feet, and the whole contents of its ichnography 943. It is ſaid before the civil war to have reached more than one-third of it preſent length further. The nave or preſent church reſts on ten pointed arches, five on a ſide, whoſe pillars have capitals of exquiſite workmanſhip, particularly on the ſouth ſide where they can be better ſeen, the north ones being hid by a clumſy wall run up to ſupport the roof, which was laid in 1618 by the Newſtead maſons, who have long been famous. The north aile is divided into burying-places and a ſchool; in the latter is a monument for David Fletcher, miniſter here from 1640 to his death 1665, and biſhop of Argyle for the three laſt years. Againſt the north wall of the weſternmoſt of theſe incloſures, which is called the *Silverleſs aile*, is this inſcription in black letters:

Ninian : Katine
Thome : Pauli : Cuthb
to : S : Petr : Ketigrn.

commemorating the Saints Ninian, Catharine, Thomas, Paul, Cuthbert, Peter, and Kentigern [l].

In the north aile juſt within the entrance called the *Valley gate* is the burying-place of the Kerrs of Yair, ſince of Sutherland hall, with their arms; a chevron between three ſtags heads caboſt and three ſtars, and this inſcription below:

Here lies the race of the houſe of Zair.

At one of the windows of the ſouth aile are the arms of the Hunters, ſeveral of whom were abbots here; within a border cheque two croſiers in ſaltire between two bugle horns ſtringed and a roſe in chief, ſupported by angels and ſided by R. H. On another the arms of the abbey, in the two chief points a mullet and a roſe, alluding to the name.

Half the eaſt walk of the cloiſter remains in a very beautiful ſtyle, conſiſting of ſix large and one ſmall flowered arch five feet high, with faſcias of roſes and other flowers and leaves and projecting pillars. The ſide next the church has demiquatrefoil arches, adorned with nail-head quatrefoils and riſing on treble pillars. This abbey ſuffered much when Edward II. and Richard II. invaded Scotland, and when ſir Ralph Ivers and ſir Brian Latta had taken the charter of the Merſe and Tiviotdale to hold under Henry VIII. Archibald earl of Angus defeated and ſlew them at Ancram, in revenge for having defaced the tombs of his anceſtors here. It was probably burnt at the Reformation after 1569, with its neighbour Kelſo; melted lead and burnt timber having been found in the ruins. James Douglas,

[h] Which Mr. Pennant, p. 267, calls a *crown of thorns*.
[i] Mr. Milne reads it, *Paſſus eſt quia ipſe voluit*.
[k] Mr. Milne, *Cu venit Jeſ. ſeq. ceſſabit umbra*. *Forte*, cum venit Jeſus *ipſe* or *ſequens* ceſſabit umbra.
[l] Hutchinſon's Northumberland, I. 282. 295.

commendator 1590, built a good houſe here with the materials, which have been alſo applied to publick buildings here. In the back of the inn is a very large tbs on a long ſtone. The manſe ſtands on the ſite of a large chapel, probably the chapter-houſe. Several ſtories of ovens in the abbey bake-houſe were taken down about ſixty years ago.

Deſcription of Mailros abbey, July 14, 1742, in a letter to Roger Gale, eſq. from the rev. Mr. Drake, late vicar of Norham[k].

SIR,

"I could heartily wiſh that ſome judicious brother of your Antiquarian Society was but to ſee a Gothic rarity that is in this neighbourhood, the beauteous ruins of the abbey of Mailros, which I ſhall take upon me to ſay has been the moſt exquiſite ſtructure of its kind in either kingdom. I will not ſay but other abbies have been larger, as St. Alban's, and ſome conventual churches more auguſt, as Beverley: but this is extravagantly rich in its imagery, niches, and all ſorts of carving by the beſt hands that Europe could produce at that time: there is ſuch a profuſion of nice chiſel work in foliage, and flowers at the very top of the ſteeple, that it cannot be ſeen from the ground without the help of a glaſs. The capital of every pillar that ſupports the arches of the church and the doors are all hollowed with a ſmall tool, being wreathed work of all ſorts of flowers, ſuch as you have at the entrance of your chapter houſe at York. Every brother has had a ſtall in the cloiſter (now much demoliſhed) which have been variouſly adorned with the leaves of fern, oak, palm, holly, or other trees. The building, from the ſteeple to the eaſt end, is entire in the wall, but the roof (which has been of ſtone and carved) is much decayed. The choir is but ſmall. It has a noble eaſt window, the glaſs all out; therein lies a marble ſtone without any inſcription, half hexagon, tapering ſmall at the foot, of a bright green colour, powdered full of white feathers. The whole ſtructure is in the form of a St. John of Jeruſalem croſs, the north and ſouth ailes pretty complete, at the north ſide of which is a ſtaircaſe that has led into the prior's houſe. From the ſteeple weſt remain ſix arches of the nave, in which is the preſent kirk that takes up about three of them, but how much further the antient church has extended I believe will be hard to know. In every arch of the nave, both north and ſouth, has run a croſs wall into the two ſide ailes, making ſo many ſacella each, with another altar and holy water pot. The windows are of equal dimenſions, but variouſly figured and carved. The cloiſter has been on the north ſide, opening into a garden that led to the Twede, which there is of a good breadth; and there was another garden on the oppoſite ſide of the river. Our neighbours are not wanting in the faculty of amplifying; but this thing does really exceed all their exaggerations of praiſe. By this you will ſneer and ſay I have lived too long here, and am become as vain as they; however, I ſtand to my aſſertion. There is printed an upright of this abbey that is ill done. I could wiſh there was not only an exact whole plate[l], but alſo a view of the eaſt end, with a diſtinct draught of the doors, columns, capitals, and ſome of the fineſt images, which are ſo well finiſhed to the life, that Dr. King, of Oxford, who has been lately to ſee it, wiſhed they were taken down and preſerved from the weather. The whole building is of a fine ſtone. I could wiſh alſo there was an exact ichnography of the whole. The miniſter is a good ſenſible man, a lover of antiquity, and is daily ſtudying the walls of this church. He ſhewed me ſome of the glaſs of the windows, which is of an uncommon thickneſs, not ſtained through, but painted upon. If, by this mean effort, your ſociety could be prevailed upon to take this ſtructure into their conſideration (I know not how far the Scotch gentlemen are engaged in their Monaſticon Scoticum), I have gained my end, eſpecially if you'll vouchſafe me an anſwer to this, who am, dear couſin, yours affectionately, F. D.

Norham, July 14, 1742.

You know our St. Cuthbert was educated at this abbey. Over a door is a date of the work, and the name of the architect. Mr. B. Willis has had an account of this abbey."

The antient monaſtery of Culdees, celebrated for the auſterities of Dirichtelm, is ſaid to have ſtood a mile from the preſent ruins. Its ſite is ſhewn on a peninſula formed by the Tweed[m]. Bede gives the name of four of its abbots, of whom St. Cuthbert was the third. Mailros was the head of the Ciſtertian order in Scotland, and had in 1542 100 monks[n]. After the Reformation it was granted by queen Mary to James earl of Bothwell, after whoſe forfeiture it came to the Douglas family, who are poſſeſſed of all the evidences. James VI. granted it to John Ramſay for preſerving him from the Gowries. It came afterwards to ſir Thomas Hamilton, who was created earl of Mailros 1619, and afterwards earl of Haddington. The abbey with its demeſnes were lately purchaſed by the family of Buccleugh.

About a mile from Mailros is *Newſtead*, where is the ſite of an houſe of Knights Templars called *Red Abbey ſtead*, ſucceeded by a *lodge of freemaſons*[o]. Newſtead.

Erſilton, *Ercaldon*, or *Earlſtown*, is famous for the birth of Thomas Lermont, called Thomas the Rhymer, about the middle of the 13th century[p]. Erſilton.

Roxburgh caſtle is reduced to the mere hill, a few fragments of walls, and the ditch filled with trees. It was fortified by David I. during his brother's reign, who made it his reſidence, and here he ſettled the monks whom he afterwards removed to Kelſo. Here the queſtion of primacy of York over the Scotch church was determined 1125. It was burnt by king John 1216[q]. Alexander II. was married here to the daughter of Ingelram de Couci 1239[r], and here his ſon and ſucceſſor Alexander III. was born 1241[s], and was conveyed hither to conſummate his marriage with the daughter of our Henry III. 1255[t]. Here alſo was celebrated 1283 the marriage of Alexander prince of Scotland[u], who died next year[x]. Edward I. took the caſtle 1296[y], and raiſed the ſiege which the Scots laid to it next Roxburgh.

[k] From the MS. collections of Mr. Allan, printed in Mr. Hutchinſon's Hiſt. of Northumberland, I. 282. See alſo Gent. Mag. XLVIII. p. 507.

[l] One was engraved by Picot from a drawing of A. Rutherford. There is an older in Slezer, and others in Mr. Pennant's and Mr. Hutchinſon's books. Two beautiful views by Hearne and Byrne. A beautiful drawing by Cooper was given to the Society of Antiquaries by lord Buchan. I have others by Mr. Thomas Phelipe.

[m] Pennant's Tour, 1772. 266.

[n] Hay in Hutchinſon. Ib. 299.

[o] Pennant, 268. Hutchinſon 299.

[p] Warton's Hiſt. of Eng. Poetry, I. 75—77. Pinkerton's Ant. Scot. Poems, I. lxxvi.

[q] Chron. Melros, p. 190.

[r] Ib. p. 204. [s] Ib. p. 206. [t] Math. Par. p. 611.

[u] Rymer, Fœd. II. 269.

[x] Fordun, X. 37. [y] Prynne, III. 649.

year[z]: but 1313 they recovered it by ſurprize and demoliſhed the fortifications[a]. In it Baliol made a ſolemn ſurrender of the liberties of Scotland to Edward I. 1332[b], and gave it up to Edward III. 1334. Geffrey de Mowbray, whom Edward I. had appointed its governor, revolted to the Scots the ſame year[c], but the caſtle ſtrongly garriſoned by Edward I. 1336[d], continued in the hands of the Engliſh till ſtormed and taken by Alexander Ramſay, 1342[e], and the government of it given to William Douglas[f]. It was retaken by the Engliſh after the battle of Hexham, and John Copland appointed governor of it[g]. In it Balliol ſurrendered all his private eſtates, and afterwards his crown, to Edward III. 1355-6[h], and died 1363. It was ſurrendered to the queen of James II. after his death 1460, but was in the hands of the Engliſh 1547, when it was repaired by the protector Somerſet, who left a garriſon in it[i]. Mr. Pennant ſays a large holly incloſed with a wall marks the ſpot where king James fell. Some confuſed ruins and one gate of excellent workmanſhip are all that remains of the Franciſcan friary[k]. Here was alſo a Maiſon dieu or hoſpital[l]. At Roxburgh was a mint, where coins of William the Lyon, Alexander II. James II. and III. have been ſtruck, and this caſtle was pledged with three others for payment of William's ranſom to Henry II.[m]

Its royalty is tranſmitted to Jedburgh, the chief burgh royal of this ſhire. Sir Robert Ker was choſen by James VI. to attend him to England 1603, to take poſſeſſion of the crown; when he was created lord Roxburgh, and is mentioned among the commiſſioners for the Union 1604[n]. He was created earl of Roxburgh 1616, and his great grandſon John, ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland, for his ſervices in promoting the Union duke of Roxburgh 1704. He died 1741, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Robert, who died 1755, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John third and preſent duke. 5 Anne lord Henry Scot, 2d ſon of James duke of Monmouth, was advanced to the dignity of lord Scot of *Goldylinds*, viſcount *Hermitage*, and earl of *Delorain*; all in the diſtrict of Roxburgh.

Traquair. In this ſhire is *Traquair*, the laird whereof, ſir John Stewart, was by Charles I. who had a high ſenſe of his zeal and loyalty, created lord 1628, and 1633 earl Traquair. His great-grandſon *Charles* is

Buccleugh. the fourth and preſent earl. Near Selkirk is *Buccleugh*, which in the reign of James VI. 1606, gave title of lord and 1619 of earl to the antient family of Scot of Branxholme; the heireſs of which marrying James Fitzroy duke of Monmouth, he was created duke of Buccleugh, which title was revived after his execution and his wife's deceaſe, in his grandſon Francis 1732, whoſe ſon Henry now enjoys it, and is the third duke of Buccleugh.

Kelſo. *Kelſo* is a burgh of barony, and a large handſome town on the north ſide of the Tweed, which is here croſſed by a ſtone bridge of ſix arches, near which it rolls over a few ſhelves, a beautiful, clear, and wide ſtream. The abbey church is ſtill remaining, except the choir, and of that ſome walls ſubſiſt, ſufficient to ſhew the Saxon ſtyle of the whole building; a weſt porch being richly adorned with nine mouldings of that ſtyle. The abbey was of Tyronenſians, firſt founded at Selkirk by David I. while earl of Northumberland, removed by him when king to Roxburgh, and afterwards by St. David hither 1128. The privilege of the mitre was granted to it by Pope Alexander III.[o] A new kirk is erecting in the preſent church-yard. In the market-place are the town-hall, conduit, public ſhambles, and the Union inn, the beſt, without exception, in all Scotland. Adjoining to this town on the river's bank is *Fleurus*, the ſeat of the duke of Roxburgh, a handſome modern building ſurrounded with woods.

Between Kelſo and Lauder, by the road ſide, is Smailholm. *Smailholm*, a mean village, with the ruins of a tower ſurrounded by ſeveral trenches.

Mr. Camden includes the ſhire of *Tweedale* or *Peebles* in Tiviotdale: whereas it is really a diſtinct ſhire, bounded on the Eaſt by Selkirk foreſt, on the South by part of the foreſt of St. Mary Loch, Annandale; on the Weſt with the overward of Clydeſdale; and on the North with part of Caldermui, the head of North Eſk, and Middle Lothian. Its length is 26 miles, and its greateſt breadth not more than 16: in which compaſs are 17 pariſh churches, compoſing the preſbytery of Peebles. The country in general riſes in hills, many of which are covered with verdure to their very ſummits, and between them are pleaſant fertile vallies, well watered and interſperſed with gentlemen's ſeats. The principal grain is oats and barley and few plantations except round particular houſes[s].

Peebles is the chief burgh of the county and a Peebles. royal one, ſeated in a pleaſant plain on the river's ſide, having a ſtately bridge of five arches over it, and a fine church[t]. At Peebles is an annual horſe race[p].

The caſtle called *Neid path* was much improved by the late marquis of Tweedale and earl of March.

John the 8th lord Yeſter was created earl of Yeſter. Tweedale by Charles I. 1646, as was his ſon John marquis 1694, who was by William and Mary conſtituted lord high chancellor of Scotland. His chief reſidence was *Yeſter*, which he greatly improved and beautified by planting and incloſing[q], and at laſt ſold his whole eſtate here with the hereditary ſheriffdom to the duke of Queenſbury. He died 1697, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John high-chancellor of Scotland, one of the ſixteen peers at the Union, who dying 1713, was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles, and he 1715 by his ſon John, and he 1762 by his ſon George, and he dying a minor 1770, by George 6th and preſent marquis.

In this ſhire are St. *Mary loch* at *Henderland*, joined to *Loch Lowes*, and forming together a great loch ſix miles in circuit: that of *Blackbarony* is near two miles round.

About a mile weſt of *Romana* at *Line kirk* are veſtiges of a ſquare Roman camp, one of them ſingle ditched, about the ſame dimenſions and area as Ardoch fort in Strathallan. Another ſquare camp lies about two or three miles ſouth-eaſt of the village, ſtill very intire in moſt places, and ſtrongly fortified with double ditches and treble ramparts,

[z] Rymer, IV. 536—539. [a] Hutchinſon, I. 275.
[b] Ib. [c] Fordun, XIII. 49. [d] Dalrymple's Ann. II. 191. [e] Ib. XIII. 49.
[f] Ib. 210. [g] Ib. 220. [h] Ib. 234. [i] Hutchinſon, I. 271, 277. Penn. Ib. 271.
[k] Keith, 274. [l] Ib. 291. [m] Cardonel's Scotch Coins, p. 48. and Pref. p. 6.
[n] Dalrymple. [o] Keith, 248. [s] G. [t] G.
[p] Pennycuic, 31. [q] Dalrymple, p. 30.

having four regular entries, the northern levelled by the plough. A vaſt rampart of ſtone and earth encompaſſes the north end, and at the end of the ſaid bank is a large cavity, out of which aſhes have been dug and ſtones with marks of fire on them[r]. All the way from the village for a mile and an half on the ſide of a conſiderable hill are to be ſeen ſeventeen or eighteen diſtinct rows of artificial terraces, raiſed one above another in a moſt regular manner, each of them 15, 18, or 20 feet broad, and as much in height, and viſible at four or five miles diſtance, and appearing for a mile not unlike a large amphitheatre. Mr. Gordon had ſeen ſuch terraces near the Roman camps in different parts of the North. On the tops of many hills near Romana and within ſight thereof are other forts: as at *Whitſide*, *Cow Thorple*, *Drochel*, *Borland*, and the *Green Caſtle* on the hill above Blythe. The ſecond of theſe is ſemicircular, double ditched and trenched, the others moſtly round. About three miles ſouth of Romana at *Kirkurde* on Tairth water are to be ſeen other terraces, near all which places on the tops of many other hills are to be ſeen theſe kind of forts ſtrongly intrenched with double or triple ditches, viz. at the *Bromilaw* two remarkable ones, a third at *Buſebery* near Biggar; alſo at *Broughton* and *Edmiſton*. At Biggar is a beautiful ſquare tumulus, meaſuring 486 feet at bottom and 40 feet in ſloping height. Mr. Gordon aſcribes Linekirk fort and the other works connected with it to Severus[s].

Nether Drochil.

Nether Drochil houſe was begun but never finiſhed by the regent James Douglas, earl of Moreton, executed 1581. On the front of the ſouth entry were the initials of his name and title J. E. O. M. in relief with the fetter-lock as warden of the Borders. Near *Lyne* church are remains of a large camp near half a mile in circumference with dry double ditches called *Randal's walls*. Overagainſt the foot of *Hawkſhaw* is the Giant's grave, a cairn by the road ſide. *Over* and *Nether Oliver* gave title to Frazer lord Oliver Caſtle, who defeated the Engliſh at Roſlin. Above *Drumelzer* houſe on a hill is the ruined caſtle of the antient family of Tweedie called *Tennis caſtle*. The burn called *Pauſayl* runs into Tweed on the eaſt ſide of Drumelzer church-yard, a little below which they pretend Merlin is buried, and his grave was ſhewn at the foot of a thorn tree. Here was fulfilled the old prophecy,

> When Tweed and Pauſayl meet at Merlin's grave,
> Scotland and England ſhall one monarch have.

For the ſame day that James VI. was crowned king of England, the Tweed, by an extraordinary flood, ſo far overflowed its banks as to meet and join Pauſayl at the ſaid grave, which it was never obſerved to do before nor ſince[t]. In the mount hill eaſt of *Skirling* was found in a turf moſs a parcel of gold, which Mr. Moſman, merchant, of Edinburgh, had poliſhed and made into two rings.

Ettrick *foreſt*.

The ſheriffdom of Selkirk or Ettrick foreſt, formerly wholly covered with woods, ſtocked with deer, but now for the moſt part deſtroyed, is bounded on the north by Tweedale and the regality of Stow in Middle Lothian, on the eaſt and ſouth by Tiviotdale, and on the weſt by Tiviotdale and Annandale. It is nearly ſquare and 16 miles diameter. This foreſt was reſerved by the Scotiſh kings for hunting, and they had in it ſeveral lodges. This country is chiefly ſupported by its breed of ſheep. About a mile weſt of *Gala Shiels* and two from Melros, at a place called the Rink hill, are evident veſtiges of the great ditch called the *Catrail*, 25 feet wide with a great rampart on each ſide nine or 10 feet high and eight or 10 feet broad. It comes north from Rink hill, on which is a large round fort, treble ditched, having an entry to the eaſt, croſſes the Tweed near Sunderland hall, aſcends Lingley hill, then Houden head on which is another round fort, double ditched; thence it runs through Selkirk common to the Yarecribs over the ſouth-eaſt end of Mineh moor, but there is pretty flat. Then it goes up Henhillhope hill, and is viſible for a quarter of a mile; then paſſes the Black grain to the Fallow grain aſcending the Swine's Braehill, where the ditch meaſures 18 feet in breadth: then near Yarrow water it extends to the Red Haſs. Thence Mr. Gordon loſt its track for two miles till he came to the Delorain Burn on the ſouth ſide of Ethrig water, which it croſſes; but found it again pretty viſible on the Capela hill; then it croſſes Pearlſhope burn near the foot of Stanhope law, where it is pretty diſtinct 16 feet broad. Paſſing hence to the ſouth he loſt its track for two miles in boggy ground, but found it again on Henwoody common. Here it is known by the name of the *Catrail*, but north of this place is called the *Picts Work ditch*. Then it appears four miles weſt of Hawick running very viſible for a mile and a half to the Sledhill moſs, after that to North houſe, then aſcends Docluch hill. Near this to the north is another large round fort with deep ditches and ramparts called Docluch caſtle. Hence it paſſes by Fairnyſide hill, where is another large round fort called Brouch caſtle; then by Skelfe hill, where Mr. Gordon was informed a number of coins were found by a ſhepherd. Next it croſſes Ellen water, paſſing by Pill brae, then by the Dod burn, where it is very viſible. Thence it paſſes another fort called the Whithill brae and aſcends the Cariage hill, and is more conſpicuous here than throughout the whole tract, being 24 and 26 feet broad and very deep; the rampart on every ſide ſix or ſeven feet perpendicular and 10 or 12 feet thick. It then croſſes another ſmall rivulet called Langſide burn, where it becomes the land-mark between the ducheſs of Buccleugh and ſir Gilbert Elliot's of Stobs eſtates; then more conſpicuous paſſes by the foot of a remarkable hill called the Maiden Paps, thence to the Leepſteel full 26 feet broad. Thence it paſſes by Robert's Linn and runs over a very boggy ground called Cok's part of land. Thence for a mile eaſt Mr. Gordon loſt its track, but ſeemed to recover it again at Dauſon burn in Liddeſdale. At another place called the Abbey he found it 26 feet wide; thence croſſing another brook it goes to the Dauſon rig. Beyond this ſomething like it appears viſible till it joins a wall formerly made by the family of Northumberland, a boundary between England and Scotland, at a hill called the Perlefell, on the Dead water, being near the ſource of the Tine in England. But a moſt diſtinct tract of it afterwards appeared near Langham running towards Canaby on the Eſke which divides Cumberland from Scotland, and Mr. Gordon could not perceive its veſtiges any further. Whether it ever reached farther than Gala has not been

Catrail *ditch*.

[r] See a plan of the laſt camp in Gordon, Itin. Sept. pl. LII.
[s] Itin. Sept. p. 114—116. Pennycuic, p. 16.
[t] Pennyc. p. 7, 8, 23, 26, 41.

been diſcovered, but the tradition is that it reached from ſea to ſea. Mr. Gordon, the only antiquary that has explored it, traces it no further, but obſerved a chain of forts towards Eaſt Lothian. It is probable that it was caſt up by the inhabitants of the country north-weſt of it as a protection againſt the inroads of invaders[u].

Bridgend. At *Bridgend* was one of the four ſtone piers of a bridge of planks, ſaid to have been erected by David I. for his new founded abbey of Melros. In it was a gateway, and over that a room 27 feet by 15 for a toll-gatherer[x]. From ſimilar inſtances I ſhrewdly ſuſpect this room was a chapel.

[u] Pennant, 263, 264. Gordon, It. Sept. 101, 143.

The inhabitants of this ſhire are ſtout and temperate, and live chiefly by feeding of cattle, in which they drive a great trade with England. *Selkirk*, the ſhire town, ſeat of the ſheriff and comiſſariat and a burgh royal, has a weekly market and ſeveral fairs. Selkirk. In 1646 lord William Douglas, ſon to the firſt marquis of Douglas, was created earl of Selkirk, and having married Anne ducheſs and heireſs of Hamilton was created duke of Hamilton 1660, and conveyed this earldom 1686 to his 2d ſon *Charles*, who died ſingle 1736, and whoſe brother's grandſon *Dunbar* now enjoys it being the 4th earl.

[x] Pennant, 265. Gordon, It. Sept. Pl. 64. p.

MERCHIA, MERCH, OR MERS.

MERCH, which comes next, and is ſo called from being on the marches or borders, lies entirely open to the German ocean. Here *Hume* caſtle firſt preſents itſelf, the antient property of the lords *Home*, or *Hume*, who deſcend from the family of the earls of Merch, and have produced a numerous and noble family, of which Alexander *Hume*, who was before the firſt baron of Scotland and ſheriff of Berwic, was lately advanced by James king of Britain to the title of earl of *Hume*. Near this ſtands *Kelſo*, once famous for its monaſtery, one of the 14 built by king David I to the glory of God, but in its conſequences of great prejudice to the royal demeſne.

Hume caſtle.

Earl of *Hume*.

Kelſo.

We next ſee *Coldingham*, called by Bede the city *Coldana*, and of *Colud*, perhaps Ptolomy's COLANIA, many ages ago famous for its nuns, whoſe chaſtity is recorded in hiſtory; they having with their abbeſs Ebba cut off their noſes and lips, preferring their honor to the beauty of their perſons, to ſave themſelves from violation by the Danes, who nevertheleſs burnt them with their houſe. Near it is *Faſt caſtle*, belonging to the Humes, ſo called from its faſtneſs, ſituated on the before-mentioned promontory of St. Ebba, who was daughter of Edilfred, king of Northumberland, and, upon her father's being made priſoner, ſeized a boat in the Humber, and coming in it hither croſs the ſtormy ocean, became renowned for ſanctity, and left her name to this place.

Coldingham.

COLANIA.

Faſt caſtle.

St. Ebba.

But Merch is much more famous in hiſtory for its earls than for its towns. They highly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in war, and derive their deſcent from Gospatric, earl of Northumberland, who, flying from William the Conqueror of England, was received by Malcolm *Canmor*, or *Great head*, king of Scotland, and honoured with the caſtle of *Dunbar*, and earldom of Merch. His deſcendants, beſides great eſtates in Scotland, held (as appears by an old inquiſition) the barony of *Bengeley* in Northumberland by the ſervice of being *Inborrow* and *Outborrow* between England and Scotland. The meaning of theſe words let others conjecture. I have already * offered my ſentiments thereon. But in the reign of James I. earl George of Dunbar was, by act of parliament, diveſted of all property and poſſeſſion in the earldom of Merch and lordſhip of Dunbar, on account of his father's rebellion. He proved in a memorial, that his father's fault had been forgiven by the regents of the kingdom, but was anſwered, that it was not in the regent's power to pardon offences againſt the ſtate, and that the law ordained that children ſhould ſhare the puniſhment of their father's crimes, leaſt inheriting their father's raſhneſs with his eſtates, they ſhould preſume on their power to attempt any thing againſt the king and realm. The title of earl of Merch was afterwards added to the honour of Alexander duke of Albany [1]. In our time it was revived in Robert, third brother of Matthew, earl of Lennox, who, being from biſhop of Cathneſs, made earl of Lennox, quitted that title to his great nephew, who was created duke of Lennox, and himſelf had from the king in lieu thereof the name and ſtyle of earl of Merch [2].

1434.

Earls of *Merch*.

* Northumberland at Brampton. See before, p. 239.

[1] and by him forfeited. Dalrymple.

[2] Which title was alſo brooked by Charles, uncle to king John and younger brother to Henry lord Darnley, afterward king. Ib.

MERS

ADDITIONS.

MERCH has its name from being the *Merch* or boundary between England and Scotland. It was antiently called *Berwickſhire*, becauſe Berwick was its chief town till given away by king James III. upon capitulation for the redemption of Alexander duke of Albany. Some Scotch writers give it the more antient name of *Ordolucia*, and call its inhabitants *Ordolutæ*, a branch of the Scottadeni mentioned p. 293. It is the ſouth-eaſt ſhire of all Scotland, divided from Berwick by the boundary-rod, and from Northumberland by the Tweed which runs between them for about eight miles. This river riſes out of the ſame hills with Clyde and Anand, the firſt running weſt to Dumbarton, the latter ſouth towards Solway ſands; and Tweed eaſt to Berwick. Its courſe of above 50 miles to the ocean is ſwift, through Tweedale foreſt and Tiviotdale, confined between ſteep hills. It has four bridges; one at Peebles, of five arches, at Kelſo of ſix, at Coldſtream called the Union bridge of three (the middlemoſt not equalled by any in Scotland for dimenſions and elegance), finiſhed 1766, and at Berwick of 15. It had a fifth at Melros. The length of this ſhire is between 20 and 24 miles, and its breadth about 14 miles. It is divided into Mers, Lammermoor, and Lauderdale. Mers is a pleaſant low tract, open to the ſun, and ſheltered from winds by Lammermoor; ſo that the ſoil is fertile, affording plenty of all grain, peaſe, and hay. Lammermoor is a great tract of hills and moors on the north ſide of the ſhire, above 16 miles long, and ſix broad. The weſt end of this tract belongs for four miles to Lauderdale: the eaſt part is equally parted between Eaſt Lothian and Mers. The peculiar uſe of it is paſturage in ſummer, and it yields plenty of game, ſuch as partridge, moor-fowl, plover, &c. but not valued or ſold at ſo high a price as that of other tracts.

Lammermoor.

About *Baſterig* to the eaſt, and the *Monriſtons* and Mellerſtoun downs to the weſt, the Dotterel, a rare fowl, is taken towards the end of April and beginning of May [a].

Lauderdale.

Lauderdale lies on each ſide of the water of Leider, by Mr. Camden comprehended in Tiviotdale, abounding with verdant hills, ſome woods, corn, and paſtures. The judicatories in this ſhire are the Sheriff's court, which ſits at the town of Duns; the Commiſſariot at Lauder; the regality of Thirlſtane belonging to the earl of Lauderdale: the regality of Preſton and foreſt of Dye to Mr. Douglas of Douglas; the lordſhip of Coldingham and ſtewartry of March to the earl of Hume, who was ſheriff, and reſides at Hirſell ſince Hume caſtle was burnt in the civil wars.

Other places in Merch are *Duns*, a burgh of barony, ſituate on a riſing ground in the middle of the ſhire, and having a weekly market for cattle on Wedneſday. It is by ſome reputed the birth-place of Joannes Duns Scotus before-mentioned in Northumberland. A mile ſouth of the town is a well of mineral water, of great uſe as a deobſtruent and antiſcorbutic, firſt diſcovered 1747 by Dr. Thomas Simpſon, who practiſed there [b]. Duns.

Eymouth, the only port in the ſhire, fortified by the French in queen Mary's minority; and from it, John Churchill, afterwards duke of Marlborough was created by Charles II. lord Churchill of Eymouth. Eymouth.

Coldſtream, a burgh of barony, a market town on the Tweed, where Goſpatric, 3d earl of Merch, founded a Ciſtertian nunnery, before 1166 [c]. Coldſtream.

Fouldon, a large town [d]. Fouldon.

Roſs, famous for its harbour and plenty of fiſh [e]. Roſs.

Eyton on the water of Ey, and *Whitecot*, which has a harbour for herring fiſhing [f]. Eyton.

Sir James Douglas, 2d ſon to William, 10th earl of Angus, marrying Anne heireſs of Lawrence Lord Oliphant, was by Charles I. created lord *Mordington* with precedency of lord Oliphant. On the death of his great-great-grandſon Charles 5th lord the title fell to his two ſiſters.

At *St. Germains* the Templars, and afterwards the knights of Rhodes and Malta had a houſe. After the ſuppreſſion it was beſtowed by James VI. on King's college at Aberdeen 1494 [g]. Here was alſo an hoſpital ſo early as 1296 [h]. St. Germains.

At *St. Bothan's* a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded by Ada counteſs of Merch, 1218, or earlier as Keith [i]. St. Bothan's.

The title of earl of Merch reverting to the crown on the death of Robert earl of Lennox 1586, was revived 1697, in favour of William Douglas, ſecond ſon of William firſt duke of Queenſberry, who dying 1705 was ſucceeded by his ſon William, who married Anne counteſs of Ruglen, and dying 1746 was ſucceeded by his ſon William the third and preſent earl of Merch, who was elected in various parliaments as one of the ſixteen repreſentatives of the Scotch peerage, and is alſo a lord of the king's bed-chamber, and knight of the moſt antient order of the Thiſtle. In 1778 he ſucceeded his couſin Charles Douglas the third duke of Queenſberry in that title; and by patent dated 21ſt Auguſt, 1786, was created a peer of Great Britain by the title of lord Douglas, baron Douglas of Ameſbury in the county of Wilts, which, by a deciſion of the Houſe of Lords on this laſt creation, vacates his ſeat as one of the ſixteen peers of Scotland. *Earl of* Merch.

[a] So bp. Gibſon. They are not noticed here by Mr. Pennant in his Brit. Zool. II. 401.
[b] Eſſay on it by Dr. Francis Home 1751, 8vo. [c] Keith, 281.
[d] [e] Theſe two places are inſerted from biſhop Gibſon, but quære his authority.
[f] Gibſon. [g] Keith, 266. [h] Ib. 290. [i] P. 281.

LAVDEN, OR LOTHIEN.

Lauden.

LODONEIA, called alſo *Lothien* and *Lauden*, and antiently from the Picts *Pictland*, extends from Merch to the Frith, interſperſed with hills, few trees, but rich cornfields, being better cultivated and civilized than any county of Scotland. About the year 973 [a] Edgar, king of England, who maintained a cloſe friendſhip with Keneth III. king of Scotland againſt the Danes their common enemy, reſigned to him his right in this country of *Lothien*, as we learn from Matthew of Weſtminſter [b], and the better to attach him to his intereſt, "gave him "many houſes on the road, where he and his "ſucceſſors in their way to and from the kings of "England might lodge, which remained in the "hands of the kings of Scotland till the time of king "Henry II." In this country firſt preſents itſelf

The ſhire or conſtabulary of *Hadington.*

Dunbar, antiently a ſtrong caſtle, the ſeat of the before-mentioned earls of March, commonly called earls of Dunbar, frequently taken by the Engliſh, and retaken by the Scots, but deſtroyed in the year 1567 by an order of the ſtates, that it might not be a retreat for rebels. King James, however, conferred the title of earl of Dunbar 1515 [c] on George Hume for his tried fidelity, having before created him baron Hume of Berwick, "to him, his heirs "and aſſigns." Near it the little river Tine makes a ſhort courſe into the ſea; near its ſource is *Zeiſter* [Yeſter], which has its own baron of the family of the *Hays*, earls of Erol, and hereditary ſheriff of the county of *Twedale* or *Peblis*. On the ſame little river ſtands, a few miles higher, in an extenſive plain, *Hadington*, or *Hadina*, fortified by the Engliſh with a deep and large ditch, and an outer rampart of earth without, having four towers at the angles, and as many more on the ſquare wall within, and bravely defended againſt the vigorous attacks of Monſ. Deſſy, with 10,000 French troops by James *Willford*, an Engliſh officer, till the plague breaking out among the garriſon, Henry, earl of Rutland, coming with an army of regular troops, repulſed the French, brought off the Engliſh, and razed the fortifications. King James VI. lately called up among the peers of Scotland in reward of his fidelity and valour by the title of viſcount Haddington John Ramſay, whoſe *right hand preſerved his prince and country* in that horrid plot of the Gowries. John Johnſton has theſe lines on Haddington:

Earls of *Dunbar.*

Baron *Home*, or *Hume*, of *Berwick.*

Zeiſter.

Hadington.

1587.

Viſcount *Hadington.*

Planities prætenſa jacet prope flumina Tinæ,
Fluminis arguti clauditur iſta ſinu.
Vulcani & Martis quæ paſſa incendia, fati
Ingemit alterno vulnere fracta vices.
Nunc tandem ſapit icta. Dei præcepta ſecuta
Præſidio gaudet jam potiore pole.

Near Tine's fair ſtream a ſpacious plain extends
(Around whoſe verge her echoing current bends),
Where Mars and Vulcan ravaging by turns
Th' alternate inſult ſtill this fair tract mourns.
Taught by misfortune while ſhe Heaven obeys,
High Heaven's protection her obedience pays.

A little way from Hadington is *Athelſtanford*, ſo called from Athelſtan an Engliſh commander ſlain there with his troops about 815. Chronology and the circumſtances of his death will not allow us to miſtake this chieftain for Athelſtan the warlike king of the Weſt Saxons. *Athelſtanford.*

Above the mouth of the Tine on the bending of the ſhore, ſtands *Tantallon* caſtle, whence Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, gave ſo much trouble to James V. king of Scotland. Here the coaſt retiring on both ſides, opens a moſt noble frith full of iſlands, which, by the many rivers it receives, and the influx of the ocean, ſpreads itſelf to a great extent. Ptolomy calls it BODERIA [d], Tacitus BODOTRIA, as I apprehend from its depth; the Scots give it the name of *Forth* and *Frith*, we that of *Edenborrow Frith*; others the *Freſic* or *Scotiſh ſea*. In the Eulogium it is named *Morwiridh* [e]. After paſſing Tantallon on this frith, is *North Berwick*, formerly famous for a nunnery. Then *Dyrlton*, which once belonged to the illuſtrious family of *Haliburton*, now by favour of king James VI. gives title of baron to [Sir] Thomas *Ereſkin*, captain of the king's guards, as does *Felton* [or *Fenton*] in its neighbourhood that of title of viſcount to the ſame, who was the firſt that bore the title of viſcount in Scotland. Oppoſite to theſe, out at ſea, not far from the ſhore, lies the iſland *Bas*, a ſingle craggy ſteep rock, inacceſſible on every ſide, rearing itſelf out of the ſea, yet having on it a fort, a ſpring, and paſture grounds, and is ſo hollowed by the waves below, as to be almoſt undermined. Such flights of ſea fowl, eſpecially geeſe called *Scoutes* [f], and *Solan geeſe*, reſort hither in their ſeaſon, that they are ſaid in the brighteſt day to darken the ſun by their numbers. The quantities of fiſh which they bring hither are ſo great, that the garriſon of 100 men here are reported to have lived on nothing elſe but the fiſh ſo conveyed hither. The collection of ſticks which they convey hither to form their neſts, and which furniſh the inhabitants with plenty of firing, and the profit made of their feathers and oil, are ſo extraordinary as ſcarce to appear credible to thoſe who have not ſeen them.

Tantallon c.

Bodotria.

Edenborow Frith.

N. Berwick.

Dyrlton.

Felton and viſcount.

Bas iſland.

They ſeem to be Pliny's *Picarinæ* [g].

On a receſs of the ſhore ſtands *Seton*, which ſeems to have taken its name from its ſituation on the ſea, and to have given it to the moſt noble family of *Seton*, deſcended from an Engliſh family and from a ſiſter [h] of king Robert Brus, from which family ſprung the marquis of Huntley, Robert earl of Wintoun, Alexander earl of Dunfermling, all advanced to their ſeveral honours by king James VI.

Seton.

Earl of *Wintoun.*

A little beyond this the river Eſk empties itſelf *Eſk r.*

[a] Mr. Camden by miſtake 973.

[b] P. 376. Matthew ſays, the king of England gave *Laudian* to the king of Scotland, on condition that "on all the principal feſtivals in the year when the king and his ſucceſſors wore their crown, they ſhould come to court and keep the feſtival with joy together with the other princes of the realm."

[c] 1608.

[d] *Baderia, Batæra, Bedotria, Bedodria*, a river of Liburnia, not in Cellarius. *Bodwatre, Bodwetre, odo, woode.* MS. n. Gale.

[e] *More Weridh* Brit. See the article Britiſh Ocean hereafter.

[f] The ſcout is not a ſpecies of gooſe. It is the Guillemot of Mr. Pennant, the Colymbus Troile of Linnæus.

[g] I find no ſuch word in Pliny. Mr. Gale ſays, Q. if *Pinnarinae.* There is a ſea fowl with a long bill called at this day a *Pickarney*, a ſmall bird: Stern or ſea Swallow of Pennant, Sterna hirundo of Linnæus.

[h] *daughter.* Dalrymple.

into

Borthwick. into the frith, after running by *Borthwick*, which has barons of its own name of Hungarian extraction[i] by *Newbottle*, q. d. *New building*, antiently a little monaſtery, now the barony of Mark Kerr, by *Dalkeith*, lately the pleaſant ſeats of the earls of Morton, and *Muſſelborow*, below which, A. D. 1547, when Edward Seymour duke of Somerſet entered Scotland with a regular army to claim the performance of the treaty by which Mary queen of Scotland was engaged to Edward VI. of England, the day proved fatal to the youth of the moſt noble families of Scotland who there fell in battle. I cannot here paſs over that inſcription which the learned J. Napier in his commentary on the Apocalypſe mentions to have been dug up here, and of which the eminent ſir Peter Young, tutor to king James VI. made this more accurate copy:

Newbottle.
Dalkeith.
Muſſelborow.

APOLLINI
GRANNO
Q. LVSIVS
SABINIA
NVS
PROC
AVG
V. S. S. L. V. M.*

* *Votum ſuſceptum ſolvit lubens merito.*

Who this Apollo Grannus was, and whence he had this name, none of the Society of Antiquaries[k], that I know of, has yet informed us. If I may be allowed to interpoſe my inferior judgement, I ſhould ſuppoſe Apollo called *Grannus* by the Romans was the ſame whom the Greeks called Απολλων Ακερσεκομης or the long haired: for Iſidore calls the long locks of the Goths *Granni*[l]. But this by way of digreſſion.

EDINBVRGH. Lower down near the Scotiſh frith ſtands EDENBVRGH, called by the Iriſh-Scots *Dun Eden*, q. d. *the town of Eaden*[m], commonly *Edenburrow*, the ſame undoubtedly with Ptolemy's Στρατοπεδον Βερεον, i. e. CASTRVM ALATVM. For *Edenborrow* ſignifies the ſame as *Caſtrum alatum*[n], or the winged caſtle: *Adain* in Britiſh ſignifying a wing, and *Edenburrow* (a name compoſed of two Britiſh and Saxon words), means nothing more than the *winged town*. If the etymology of this name be required, we may deduce it either from the troops of horſe called *wings*, or from thoſe wings which the Greek architects ſtyled Pteromata, which Vitruvius[o] deſcribes as double walls of ſuch a height as to look like wings. The want of theſe occaſioned a city in Cyprus to be antiently called *Aptera* or the *wingleſs*, as we read in geographers. If any ſhould incline to ſuppoſe the name of Edenburgh derived from *Ebrauc* the Britan or *Heth* the Pict, he has my free conſent.

This city ſtands on a high ſituation, in a healthy air and fruitful ſoil, ſurrounded by many ſeats of the nobility, and watered by never-failing ſprings, extending itſelf a mile in length from eaſt to weſt, but not more than half a mile in breadth. It is juſtly accounted the capital of the whole kingdom, and is defended with ſtout walls, adorned with public and private buildings, populous, and of great reſort from its convenient communication with the ſea by the neighbouring port of *Leith*. And as it is the reſidence of kings, ſo is it the temple of the laws and the ſeat of juſtice. Here the parliaments are for the moſt part held to enact or repeal laws: here alſo are eſtabliſhed the ſeſſion of juſtice, the court of the king's juſtice and the comiſſariat beforementioned. On the eaſt ſide adjoining to Holyrood abbey is the king's palace, built by king David I.; in the park contiguous to which well ſtocked with deer, rabbits, and hares, overhangs a mountain with two ſummits called *Arthur's chair* from Arthur the Britiſh prince. On the weſt riſes a high rock very ſteep except on the ſide next the city, on which ſtands a caſtle ſo ſtrongly fortified by a number of towers as to be deemed an impregnable fortreſs. The Britans called it *Caſtle Myned Agned*, and the Scots *Maiden* and *Virgins caſtle*, from the daughters of the Pictiſh kings who were kept there. This properly ſeems to have been the CASTRVM ALATVM.

How by the various turns of war Edenburgh came alternately into the hands of the Scots and Engliſh, who poſſeſſed themſelves of this eaſtern part of Scotland, till it fell altogether under the dominion of the Scots about the year 960, when the Engliſh power was in a manner overturned in the Daniſh wars; how likewiſe as an antient book concerning the diviſion of Scotland in the late lord treaſurer Burghley's library relates, "in the reign of Indulphus the "town of Eden was evacuated and abandoned to "the Scots to this day;" and what revolutions of fortune it has ſince experienced, may be found in the hiſtorians, to whom I refer my readers, preſenting them in the mean time with theſe lines of the celebrated J. Johnſton in praiſe of Edinburgh:

Monte ſub acclivi Zephyri procurrit in auras,
Hinc Arx celſa, illinc Regia clara nitet.
Inter utramque patet ſublimibus ardua tectis
Urbs armis, animis clara, frequenſque viris.
Nobile Scotorum caput, & pars maxima regni,
Pœnè etiam gentis integra regna ſuæ.
Raræ artes & opes, quod mens optaverit, aut hic
Invenias, aut non Scotia tota dabit.
Compoſitum hic populum videas, ſanctumque ſenatum,
Sanctaque cum puro lumine jura Dei.
An quiſquam Arctoi extremo in limite mundi,
Aut hæc aut paria his cernere poſſe putet?
Dic, Hoſpes, poſtquam externas luſtraveris urbes,
Hæc cernens, oculis credis an ipſe tuis?

Beneath a weſtern hill's delightful ſlope
Stand the high caſtle and the famous court;
'Twixt both the city rears its buildings up,
Renown'd for arms, for genius and reſort.
Of Scotland head, the kingdom's nobleſt part,
Itſelf the kingdom of the Scottiſh race,
Arts, wealth, and all the wiſhes of the heart
Are here, or in the kingdom have no place.
The ſober people, and the ſenate grave,
Th' enlight'ned worſhip and the pureſt faith:
In the laſt borders of the northern world,
Such or ſuch like what nation boaſts it hath?
Stranger, who foreign ſtates view'ſt with delight
In ſeeing this believ'ſt thou thine own ſight?

A mile from hence is *Leith*, a convenient harbour on the river *Leith*, which being fortified by Deſſe the French general for the defence of Edinburgh, roſe by the great reſort of people from a mean little village to a town. Another time alſo when Francis II. king of France married Mary queen of Scots, the French, who had already in their proſpects overrun Scotland, and had formed pretenſions to England, made great additions to the fortifications A. D. 1560. But queen Elizabeth of England being invited by the Scotch lords who embraced the

Leith.

[i] Now extinct. [k] *Senatus* Antiquariorum. [l] [m] or *Edin hill.* D. [n] *Pinnatis*, Raven. MS. n. Gale. [o] III. 3.

Reformed religion, by her power and prudence made them retreat to France, and theſe works were razed, and Scotland delivered from her apprehenſions from France for the future.

Caer Guidi. In the midſt of this Frith of Forth, where it begins to narrow, it had a city called *Caer Guidi*, as Bede[q] remarks, which ſeems to be the iſland now called *Inch Keith*. Whether it was the VICTORIA mentioned by Ptolemy I ſhall not diſpute, unleſs any ſhould ſuppoſe the Romans changed *Guith* into *Victoria*, as eaſily as they did our iſland *Guith* or *Wight* into *Victeſis* and *Vectis*. Certain it is that both being ſeparated from the ſhore, the etymology of the name will hold in both languages. For Ninius informs us that *Guith* ſignified in Britiſh *Diviſion* or *Separation*.

Earl of *Abercorn.* Farther in on the ſame frith ſtands *Abercorn*, in Bede's time a famous monaſtery[q], which now by favour of James VI. gives title of earl to James Hamilton. Near it ſtands *Blackneſs* caſtle, and below that to the ſouth the old town of LINDVM mentioned by Ptolemy, which the learned ſtill think *Linlithquo*, commonly called *Lithquo*, famous for the beautiful royal palace, a noble church, and a lake well ſtocked with fiſh; from which laſt it ſeems to have taken its name, we having already obſerved that *Lin* ſignifies a *lake* in Britiſh. It had formerly an hereditary ſheriff of the family of *Hamilton* of *Peyle*, and in our time its firſt earl Alexander *Levingſton* was advanced from the rank of baron, which his anceſtors had long enjoyed, to that of earl by king James VI. as was ſhortly after Mark *Ker* baron of *Newbottle* to the earldom of *Lothian*.

LINDVM. Linlithgow.

Earl of *Lothian.*

[q] Aebercurning. H. E. I. 12. the ſee of Trumwin biſhop of the Picts, Ib. IV. 26.

LOTHIAN

ADDITIONS.

LOTHIAN, divided into eaſt, mid, and weſt, is bounded on the eaſt by Mers; on the ſouth by part of Lammermore, and part of Lauderdale, with the foreſt and Tweedale; to the weſt by part of Clydeſdale and Stirlingſhire; and to the north by the Frith of Forth. It is in length from Cockburn's path eaſt to the ſhire of Clydeſdale about 57 miles, and where broadeſt 16 or 17 miles [1].

East Lothian.

East Lothian, or the conſtabulary or ſhire of Haddington, is about 22 miles long by 12 broad, bounded by the Frith on the north and eaſt; by Lammermoor, a tract of hills, on the ſouth; and by Mid Lothian on the weſt. It may be called the Northamptonſhire of North Britain, a rich tract of corn land [2], having ſome conſiderable woods, as Tynningham, Preſtmennan, Coalſtown, Humbie, and Ormeſtoun, and plenty of coal and limeſtone. It feeds abundance of ſheep on Lammermoore hills, and by Weſt Lammerland, and along the ſea from weſt to eaſt great numbers of rabbits. Much white ſalt is made here, but biſhop Gibſon was miſinformed about the conſiderable manufacture of broad cloth at Newmilne. The coaſt is furniſhed with many convenient harbours, and ſeveral fiſhing towns [3].

Mid Lothian.

Mid Lothian, or the ſhire of Edinburgh, the principal ſhire in the kingdom, is in length about 20 miles; in breadth from 6 to 16. On the eaſt it is bounded by the ſheriffdom of Haddington, on the ſouth by the bailliary of Lauderdale and Tweedale, on the weſt and ſouth-weſt by the ſheriffdom of Lanerk, on the north-weſt by that of Linlithgow, and on the north by the Forth. It produces plenty of good corn, and yields good paſture for cattle. It has much coal and lime-ſtone, and a ſort of black marble; and not far from Edinburgh, near the water of Leith at Malleny, is a copper mine, never brought to any advantage [4].

West Lothian.

Weſt Lothian, called the ſhire of Linlithgow from the head burgh, has the Forth on the north, and is divided from Mid Lothian to the ſouth and eaſt by the water of Almond and Brach water [b]: to the north weſt it has part of Stirlingſhire, and to the weſt part of Clydeſdale; being in length 14 miles, and in breadth about 9; affording plenty of coal, limeſtone, and white ſalt, and in the reign of James VI. a mine was diſcovered out of which they got a good deal of ſilver [4].

Lauder.

Lauder, ſituate in a vale, is the ſeat of a bailliary belonging to the family of Lauderdale, a royal burgh [5] and market town, of about 40 houſes and cottages, all, according to the univerſal cuſtom of the country, faſhed. It has a tolbooth and ſchool, and a large church, built by the late duke of Lauderdale, with four ailes [c] and an octagon tower. In the church-yard is a large wooden ſhed ſerving as a pulpit for ſome of the many ſermons preached here every Sunday, and in Auguſt at the annual communion amounting to not leſs than eight. Here was an hoſpital 1296 [d]. Archibald earl of Angus, and the reſt of the nobility, concerted in the old church the death of James III's favourite counſellors, whom they hanged here, as ſome ſay on the bridge, 1476.

Thirlſtane.

Thirlſtan caſtle, or *Lauder* fort, which Mr. Camden calls a *beautiful* houſe, and the author of the additions communicated to biſhop Gibſon ſays was by the duke of Lauderdale at the cloſe of the laſt century adorned with avenues, pavilions, outcourts, and other beauties required to the making of a compleat ſeat, is a mean, abſurd, and ill-diſpoſed ſquare building, with two round towers at the front and two at the wings, ſituate among the only trees in this part of the ſhire, and giving no favourable idea of the ſtyle of public building in Scotland. John Maitland, ſon of the chancellor, was created by James VI. viſcount and earl of Lauderdale. His ſon John, ſecretary to Charles II. for whom he ſuffered nine years impriſonment in the tower, was advanced 1672 to the title of duke of Lauderdale, which failing on his death 1682, the title of earl only remained to his brother Charles, and deſcended to his great-grandſon the preſent and 7th earl.

Of the family of Hume, ſir Patrick, for his eminent ſervices to the Proteſtant cauſe, was advanced by king William and queen Mary, 1690, to the title of lord *Polwarth*, of *Polwarth*, an antient barony in this tract, and 1696 to that of earl Marchmont. His grandſon Hugh is the third earl.

Dunbar.

Dunbar conſiſts of one principal ſtreet broad and handſome, the houſes, as moſt in Scotland, built of ſtone. It has a conſiderable herring fiſhery, and a good harbour, but much obſtructed by rocks, which the corporation are endeavouring to remove. Between the harbour and caſtle is a ſtratum of ſtone reſembling the Giant's cauſeway in Ireland. It conſiſts of great columns of red grit ſtone, of different forms, their diameter from one to two feet, their length at low water 30, dipping or inclining to the ſouth. This rock is here called the *Iſle*. Oppoſite are the ruins of the caſtle on a rock above the ſea, and on one ſide below are two natural arches, through which the tide flows. Under one is the fragment of a wall, where ſeems to have been a portal, through which probably Alexander Ramſay in a ſtormy night reinforced the garriſon in ſpite of the fleet which lay before it when it was cloſely

[1] G. [2] Pennant, 42. [3] G. [b] rather *Brocburn* or *Brokeſburn*.
[4] G. [5] Dalrymple.
[c] Not *tranſepts* as G. who calls it "a well-contrived handſome church." This may be a juſt eulogium for Scotland, but I will undertake, from actual view, to ſay, ſuch a church would make no figure in the meaneſt village in England, except, indeed, in the northern counties.
[d] Keith, 291.

beſieged

beſieged by the Engliſh 1337, and gallantly defended nineteen weeks by that heroine black Agnes the counteſs of March[e], who at laſt obliged them to raiſe the ſiege. The caſtle is now entirely demoliſhed. In the church is the monument of ſir George Hume earl of Dunbar, the worthieſt and beſt Scotch miniſter of James VI. who died January 29, 1610[f]. Near this town 1296, Edward I's troops defeated thoſe of Baliol, and took the caſtle. In 1567 earl Bothwell carried off queen Mary to this caſtle, and hither he retired after he had given her up by the capitulation at Carberry hill. In this town was a convent of Mathurines, founded by Patric earl of Dunbar and March 1218, granted at the Reformation to the family of Hume[g]; and another of Carmelites or White friars, which had the ſame founder 1263[h].

King James I. conferred the title of viſcount Dunbar on Henry Conſtable an Engliſh gentleman, but it is now extinct[6].

Coldingham. Mr. Pennant's[i] deſcription of the black joyleſs heathy moor of *Coldingham*, four or five miles over, near which the nunnery of that name was ſituate in Berwickſhire[k], would be ſufficient to guard the fair inhabitants of this houſe were it now ſubſiſting. Much of the moor has, however, been converted into cornfields.

Dunglas. Not far from Dunbar is *Dunglas*, a pleaſant ſeat on the ſea coaſt, formerly belonging to the earls of Hume. In the civil wars a garriſon was kept there for the army by the earl of Haddington, who, with 30 knights and gentlemen of the name of Hamilton, beſides other conſiderable perſons, periſhed in its ruins, being deſignedly blown up 1640 by one Nathaniel Paris an Engliſh ſervant, while the earl was reading a letter from the army in the court[l] with all the company about him. Only four eſcaped, being, by the force of the exploſion, thrown to a great diſtance from the houſe. It has been ſince repaired and beautified with gardens and avenues by ſir John Hall. Here was a handſome large collegiate church now in ruins, converted into coach-houſes and ſtables by ſir James Hall, whoſe father had been provoſt of Edinburgh 1689. 1692. and bought this eſtate. The north aile is the burial-place of the family of Hane[m]. Great improvements have been made and are ſtill carrying on here in making the poſt road to avoid that dangerous paſſage called the *Paaze*. The coaſt from hence to Dunbar is a tract the moſt fruitful in wheat and barley in the kingdom.

Dunhill. South-eaſt from Dunbar is *Dunhill*, memorable for the defeat of the Scots and Leſley by a handful of ſickly troops under Cromwell, Sept. 3, 1650, a defeat, however, aſcribed by ſome preſent in the army rather to the treachery of ſome great men than to the conduct or bravery of the enemy[7]. There was, however, no treachery in the caſe, but merely ignorance. The committee of parliament and their favourite miniſters over ruled the general, whoſe conduct triumphant throughout the campaign had been ſo maſterly as to foil Cromwell. Here it deſerves our notice, that the glory of that campaign is aſcribed to Cromwell, whereas it belongs to Leſley earl of Leven, who by ſkill in his encampments and knowledge of the country, had reduced Cromwell to extremities, and loſt all his army under the power of others[n].

Haddington. *Haddington*, which gives name to a ſhire, is one of the three burghs royal, the ſeat of the courts, having the ruins of a nunnery founded by Henry ſon of St. David king of Scotland, and a church with the monuments of the Lauderdale family. Here was a houſe of Franciſcans, where William firſt lord Seton was buried. Edward I. defaced this place, the church of which was called for its beauty *lucerna Laudoniæ*. On the feſtival of St. Nicholas 1421 the waters roſe to ſuch a height that many houſes were deſtroyed in the town, and the people went into the church in a great boat, ſo that the ſacriſty with the fine library and ornaments were ſpoiled[o]. Here was alſo a nunnery, founded 1178 by Ada counteſs of Northumberland, mother to king Malcolm IV. and king William[p]. The church was large and handſome: the nave is ſtill uſed for divine ſervice, but the ruined choir and tranſepts occupied for burial places of various families, among others that of Maitland, in which are buried chancellor Maitland and his lady, with others of that family, and the duke of Lauderdale. Of ſir James Wilford, knt. who defended the caſtle, I have a portrait in armour with forked beard and truncheon, *ætatis ſue* 32, anno Domini 1547. Arms, G a chevron engrailed O between 3 leopards' faces O, quartering A. 3 bugle horns ſtringed S. Creſt on a torſe a lion rampant V. langued, &c. G. Behind him a view of *Haddingtvn tovn*,

taken and defended againſt tow beſeages of the Scotes aſiſted of the French bie the valoure of Engliſhe-men: this knight beinge theyre captayne[r].

Sir Thomas Hamilton, who paſſed through ſeveral great offices in Scotland, and was created earl of Melros by James VI. afterwards obtained leave to exchange that title for this of Haddington. Thomas preſent and 7th earl is ſixth in deſcent from him. His ſeat is at Tyneham in this ſhire[s], north-eaſt from Haddington, with large plantations on the ſide of the Forth, near which place in 1745 the Foyman of war, captain Bever, and all the crew periſhed.

Balnacrief. *Balnacrief* is the ſeat of lord Elibank. Patrick Murray was for his loyalty advanced to the title of baron Elibank 1643 by Charles I.[8] His nameſake is the preſent and 5th of the title.

Tantallon c. *Tantallon* caſtle is now a wretched ruin[t]. Archibald Douglas had married the widow of James IV. and mother of James V. and his party long governed the king, till, weary of their tutelage, he threw himſelf into the arms of the Hamiltons, obliged the Douglaſſes to quit the kingdom, confiſcated their eſtates, and laid ſiege to Tantallon caſtle, which, after being beleaguered a long time, at laſt ſurrendered to him. The earl quitted the kingdom for 15 years[u].

Patrick Ruthven, general to Charles I. having been firſt created 1639 lord of Eſtrick from a rivulet of that name, had 1641 the title of earl of *Forth* in

[e] Buchanan, IX. 25. [f] Pennant, ubi ſup. 44—47. [g] Keith, 248.
[h] Ib. 278. [6] Dalrymple. [i] P. 41. [k] Keith, 246. 284.
[l] The tradition is that he was drinking healths in a room with the windows open: a gentleman was blown out of a window and eſcaped alive.
[m] See a pamphlet, "Strange news from Scotland, 1711," 8vo. [7] G. [n] This is the obſervation of lord Hailes.
[o] Keith, 274. [p] Ib. 282. [q] See a beautiful view of it by Hearne and Byrne 1778.
[r] Robertſon's Hiſt. of Scotland, I. 122. 124. 8vo.
[s] Dalrymple, 31. [8] G. [t] Pennant, 47. [u] Buchanan, XIV. 33. 37.

Scotland,

Scotland, and of *Branford* in England, which ended in him [9].

N. Berwick. *North Berwick* was a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded by Malcolm ſon of Duncan earl of Fife 1216 [x]. It was a burgh royal [10].

Belhaven. Upon this coaſt near Dunbar is *Belhaven*, which gave title of viſcount to one of the name of Douglas, and afterwards that of lord to ſir James Hamilton 1647 [11], with whoſe brother John, 4th lord, it became extinct, but is claimed by captain Hamilton of the 44th regiment. The eſtate devolves to the Pencartland branch, if not in Niſbet of Dirleton, who married the heireſs of the late Mr. Hamilton of Pencartland, and has by her two ſons.

Dirlton. *Dirlton*, not far from North Berwick, belonged to the family of Ruthven till forfeited by them. James VI. gave it to ſir Thomas Erſkine, captain of the Engliſh guard, for his happy valour in preſerving him againſt the traiterous attempts of Gowrie, firſt creating him baron of Dirlton, and afterwards 1606 viſcount Fenton; the firſt viſcount that ever was in Scotland [12]. It was antiently the ſeat of the Neſbets, of eminence in the profeſſion of the law, by which they gained an ample fortune.

Sir James Maxwell of the bed chamber, was created by James VI. lord Elbotle and earl of Dirlton, but leaving no iſſue male the title is now extinct [13].

Solan goose. Hector Boethius calls the *ſolan* gooſe a ſpecies of eagle. It is the *Anſer Baſſanus* ſive *Scoticus* of Geſner, the *Sula Baſſana* or *Fou de Baſſan* of Briſſonius, the *Sule* or *Hav-ſul* of Norway. Martin tells us that its name of *Solan* is derived from an Iriſh word expreſſive of its quickneſs of ſight. Linnæus calls it *Pelecanus Baſſanus* from the pouch under its chin capable of containing five or ſix herrings, which it carries to its young. Mr. Pennant calls this bird the *Gannet*, by which name it is known in Cornwall, and ſays it is a bird of paſſage, firſt appearing in March, and continuing till September or October. It migrates in queſt of food as far as Liſbon [y].

Sir Robert Sibbald deſcribes the Bas gooſe as ſomewhat leſs than the common gooſe, and much fatter, feeding on herrings, whoſe taſte its fleſh retains. The young birds are aſh coloured, the old ones white. It has a very ſharp, long, ſtrait bill, a little bending at the tip: the feet black, with broad wrinkled membranes. The bone at bottom of the neck is ſtrongly united to the breaſt. It is unable to riſe from the ground where it cannot ſee the ſea, which our author aſcribes to the ſtupidity for which it is remarkable,. It lays but one egg at a time, if that be taken away a ſecond, and if that be removed a third, but no more for that ſeaſon. They come in ſpring, and ſtay till autumn, and are found alſo in the Orkneys and off the coaſts of Kerry [z]. Their young roaſted are a dainty diſh, and ſold at Edinburgh for 20*d.* apiece [a].

Baſs *iſle.* *Baſs* iſle lies in the frith of Forth a mile from Dunbar, a rock of moſt ſtupendous height, on the ſouth ſide almoſt conic, on the other ſide overhanging in a tremendous manner. The ruined caſtle, once the ſtate priſon of Scotland, ſtands at the edge of the precipice facing the little village of *Caſtleton*. This place is famed principally for the profit ariſing from the ſale of the young Solan geeſe and *Kittiwakes*, a ſpecies of gull. Take the following elegant account of it from Dr. Harvey [b]: "There is a ſmall iſland called by the Scots *Baſs* iſland, not more than a mile in circumference. The ſurface is almoſt wholly covered during the months of May and June with neſts, eggs, and young birds, ſo that it is ſcarcely poſſible to walk without treading on them; the flocks of birds in flight are ſo prodigious as to darken the air like clouds; and their noiſe is ſuch that you cannot without difficulty hear a perſon ſpeak cloſe to you. If you look down on the ſea from the top of the precipice, you will ſee it covered on every ſide with infinite numbers of birds of different kinds ſwimming and hunting for their prey. If in ſailing round the iſland you ſurvey the hanging cliffs, you may ſee in every point or receſs of the craggy rock innumerable birds of various ſorts and ſizes, exceeding the number of ſtars in a clear night. If you view the flocks flying to and from the iſland, you would imagine them a vaſt ſwarm of bees."

The garriſon in this iſland having long ſtood out againſt William III. 1694, and at laſt ſurrendered, the fortifications were ordered to be ſlighted [14].

Beanſton. *Beanſton*, the reſidence of the Hepburns; *Lethington*; *New Milne*, the property of Francis Charters, eſq; of Ameſield, a neat large houſe.

Aberlady. Further weſtward on the border of the Forth ſtands the village of *Aberlady*, where are numbers of rabbits in the links; and on the beach there are dug out iron ſtones of a flattiſh oblong ſhape: when ſlipped the internal ſubſtance thereof is regularly divided into cubes or ſquares by a ſpar of grey whitiſh colour: this affords a rich ore.

Seton. Still weſtward lie the ruins of the once elegant ſeat of the Winton family named *Seton*, unhappily forfeited in the year 1715 [c]. They have a neat chapel contiguous to the houſe, where many of the family were depoſited, and inſcriptions arranged near their graves. A rich tract ſurrounding this houſe to the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth, including the village of *Tranent*, abounding in coal. In the neighbourhood is *Winton*, another houſe of that family, likewiſe in ruins, both built on the ſame plan of ſquares. Alexander Seton, uncle to George earl of Winton, was by Charles I. created viſcount Kingſton [15]. Hard by Seton is *Port Seton*, a ſmall village, noted for the coal and ſalt trade, at which place the late Mr. William Cadel, who obtained the property of theſe, raiſed a fortune by his induſtrious attention to trade.

Tranent. Winton.

About a mile from this to the weſt is *Preſtonpans*.

Ormiſtown. *Ormiſtown*, a delightful village in Eaſt Lothian, formerly the reſidence of the antient family of *Cockburn*. The laſt of that name having induced his tenants to lay out their farms in ſmall cloſes or incloſures with ditch and hedge, planting a few trees around them, this has made the place moſt beautiful and fertile. Having retired to England he contracted with his farmers, allowing them hereditary poſſeſſions of their aſſigned portion of land at a certain rent, every new entrant paying a *graſſam*. This rent never was to be augmented as expreſſed in their leaſes, and was to be paid quarterly, as is the caſe at preſent. Mr. Cockburn ſold this eſtate to the late earl of Hopeton, who purpoſed to re-

[9] G. Dalrymple. [x] Keith, 282. [10] Dalrymple. [11] Ib.
[12] Dalrymple. [13] Ib. [y] Brit. Zool. II. 518—523. [z] Prodromus, II. III. 6. p. 20. and tab. IX.
[a] Pennant's Tour, 48. [b] De Generat. animal. Exercit. II. [14] G. D. [c] Pennant, 49. [15] Dalr.

duce

duce theſe contracts with the tenants, which he could not obtain by law; ſo they enjoy their farms as firſt agreed on by their old maſter, and their heirs ſucceed to the farm on their demiſe. This humane conduct has produced an opulent, ſocial, and hoſpitable village, flouriſhing in the moſt amiable ſituation in life, agriculture, and manufactures proper there, being in the neighbourhood, though inland, of lime, coal, &c. with every neceſſary of life at reaſonable rates. It is the neateſt village in this part of Scotland. Mr. Cockburn's father was a lord of Seſſion and juſtice clerk.

Fountain hall. To the eaſtward of this lies the houſe of Fountainhall. Sir John Lauder of that eſtate was lord of ſeſſion, and the moſt eminent remarker in his day of the tranſactions, politics, private connections, &c. of families as appears from his annotations on the lords' deciſions. This family were of old Lauders of the Baſs. His grandſon enjoys the eſtate.

Brokeſmouth. *Brokeſmouth* near Dunbar, the chief reſidence of the duke of Roxburgh, is one of the moſt conſiderable ſeats in this country [16].

Borthwick. The title of baron *Borthwick*, ſaid by biſhop Gibſon after Dalrymple to be extinct, ſubſiſted a while in the perſon of Henry the ninth lord, who proved his deſcent from William the third lord, but ſince his deceaſe it appears he was deſcended from a baſtard; the title, therefore, is at preſent dormant. The caſtle remains, conſiſting of a vaſt ſquare tower 90 feet high, and ſome very large apartments and a hall 40 feet long. In the vault lies the figure of one of the lords in armour with a little bonet, and his lady by him. This place was once the property of the earl of Bothwell who took refuge here with the queen a little before the battle of Carberry hill [d].

Crichton [e]. *Crichton* caſtle, eight miles from Edinburgh, was once the habitation of ſir William Crichton, chancellor and joint guardian with the earl of Callendar of James III. The church was made collegiate by him 1449 for a provoſt, nine prebends, and two ſinging men [e]. The eſtate was purchaſed by Mr. Pringle, brother to Mr. John Pringle, of Harning, late one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice.

More inland to the ſouth and eaſt are the ſeats of the lord preſident Dundas of Arniſton, the ſecond of the name in that high ſtation, which he fills with univerſal applauſe. This family has produced many

Primroſe. eminent lawyers. The village of *Primroſe*, formerly *Carington*, antiently the property of a viſcount of that name, now in the earl of Roſeberry's family.

Middleton. *Middleton*, the inheritance of the Mitchelſons. *Clerkington*, whoſe old name was *New Ancrum*, formerly belonging to the Lothian houſe, now to Robert Hepburn, eſq; commiſſioner of cuſtoms. On the ceilings of ſome rooms in this houſe are ſome elegant paintings. In its vicinity is the kirk of

Temple kirk. *Temple*; near to which it is probable the Knights Templars had a religious houſe, now demoliſhed. Throughout this ſide of the country are many gentlemen's ſeats, and new ones daily erecting. Immediately on the ſouth above the village of Laſswade

Elden. is *Elden*, the capital manſion of the eminent John Clerk, eſq; juſtly celebrated for his proficiency in drawing and etching. To the weſtward, on the north ſide of this river is *Dryden*, the ſeat of general Lockhart, of Cornwall, who has ornamented his houſe with portraits of the moſt noted military commanders with whom he ſerved on the continent. Dryden.

Cranſton caſtle is one of the ſeats of ſir John Dalrymple, a baron of the Exchequer. Not this place, but Cranſton in Teviotdale, was the ſeat of a family enobled by James VI. 1611, in the perſon of ſir William Cranſton, from whom James ſixth and preſent lord is lineally deſcended. Cranſton.

Dalkeith is one of the pleaſanteſt towns in Scotland, and gives title of earl to the eldeſt ſon of the duke of Buccleugh. On the ſite of Dalkeith caſtle, built or poſſeſſed by the earl of Morton, regent during the minority of James VI. and afterwards beheaded, the late dutcheſs of Buccleugh, widow of the duke of Monmouth, erected a noble houſe on the plan of the palace at Loo, though on a ſmaller ſcale, ſituate on a riſing ground among woods overhanging the river, and furniſhed with variety of portraits; two or three by ſir Peter Lely. Her ſon took his title of earl from this houſe, which belongs to the duke of Buccleugh, who has another at *Smeton* a mile off [f]. Smeton. By the river ſide here they ſhew the houſe where idle tradition ſays David Rizzio lived, and the tree whereon he uſed to lay his lute. Dalkeith.

Near Dalkeith is *Sheriff hall*, ſaid to have been the reſidence of the hiſtorian George Buchanan. A room wherein he compoſed his hiſtory of Scotland is ſtill ſhewn. Hard by this place is *Came end* or *Camp end*, where a few veſtiges of a Roman camp may be traced as well as the cultivation of the field will admit. All this part of the county abounds with coal and lime. Sheriff hall.

Near to Dalkeith is the great iron work or ſmithery extenſively managed by Meſſ. Gray's, father and ſon, now much improved by that accurate mechanic genius Mr. Hutcheſon. This ſtands on the North Eſk, which joins with South Eſk at a ſhort diſtance from this below Dalkeith palace, within the incloſures thereof above Smeton houſe. Both theſe rivers loſe themſelves in the Forth at Muſſelburgh, part of which town has the name of *Invereſk*.

On this river North Eſk lies *Melvil* caſtle, formerly belonging to lord Roſs, and now the property of the right hon. Henry Dundas, repreſentative for the county in parliament. He is now rebuilding it in an elegant manner. Here the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots is ſaid to have reſided ſome time. Contiguous to it on the river is a fine paper-mill which gives employment to fundry proprietors in that line, all having great demand for their manufacture. Above this is the kirk town of *Laſswade* Laſswade. abounding in corn-mills. Further on the courſe of this river are the moſt romantic pictureſque ſcenery of woods and rocks to be met with in any county of Britain as Hawthornden, Roſlin, &c. Melvil *caſtle*.

At *Drum* is the ſeat of lord Somervile: the road paſſes between his two parks; in one of which was erected the old croſs at Edinburgh taken down 1756. Drum.

Muſſelburgh is a low place, only a few feet above the level of the ſea. At the entrance ſtands *Pinkey*, a pleaſant ſeat of ſir Archibald Hope: near which at *Pinkey Cleugh* [g] the battle was fought, thence called more truly by the Scots the battle of Pinkey. Muſſelburgh. Pinkey.

[16] G.
[d] Pennant's Tour, 1772, 260.
[e] Ib. 259. 260. Keith, 285.
[f] Pennant, 65.
[g] D. See before, p. 198.

Muſſelburgh is proportioned into three diviſions; Invereſk on the riſing ſummit, where the church is built; below is the burgh bearing the name of the whole. Theſe lie on the eaſt ſide of the Eſk river, and Fiſher-row on the weſt ſide, where many new elegant villas are interſperſed through the place. At Muſſelburgh was an old chapel called *Loretto*, to which the pregnant women ſent handſome preſents of money accompanying their child-bed linen; which latter was conſecrated to promote their ſafe and eaſy delivery. This was connected with the nunnery of *Sheens* near Edinburgh, and was entirely demoliſhed at the Reformation [h].

New Hailes. Near Muſſelburgh is *New Hailes*, the elegant ſeat and reſidence of ſir David Dalrymple, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice, to whoſe corrections I am indebted.

In illuſtration of the inſcription ſaid to be found at Muſſelburgh, Ακεροκομης of the Greeks is an epithet given to Apollo by Homer Ιλ. Υ. 39. Hym. in Apol. I. 134. Macrob. I. 17. He had long flowing locks, for which the Latin poets alſo celebrate him. But the *Granni* of the Gauls, which I cannot find in Iſidore, were curls at the end of thoſe locks, ſuch, as Salmaſius, Exercit. Plin. 536. 763. ſays the Latins called *crines concinnati*.

> *Capillos inficitis oculos fuligine relinctis,*
> *Levatis comulas, granulatim fronte depictis* [i].

In favour of the derivation from *granum* it may be added, that in Judith X. 3. the old Latin has it *comam diſcriminavit*, i. e. granum *fecit*. Mr. Gale has a conjecture here that as the *Granii* were a Scythian people, this deity might be derived from them. He refers alſo to Velſer. I do not indeed find them in geographers: Ptolemy has the Grinei in Scythia: but the Granna was a river among the Baſtarnæ and Quadi falling into the Danube from the north [k]. It is remarkable that Pauſanias in Attic. I. 21. deſcribing the Sarmatians and their linen breaſtplates, ſays, there were many of them in the temples at Athens, but eſpecially in that of Apollo *Grynæus* there. Hermeias wrote two or more books about Apollo under this laſt name [l], which was derived from a little town in Æolia, where was a grove dedicated to him, and where he debauched an Amazon named Gryne [m]. The Amazons were a people of Scythia Sauromatica [n]. Mr. Horſley ſays this inſcription is loſt [o].

Breval [p] gives the following inſcription in the duke of Wirtemberg's cabinet at Stutgard:

> *In honorem D. D. Apollini* Granico *Julius Victorinus præfectus ærarii pro filio ſuo Lepido*
> V S L L M.

Invereſk. On a riſing ground ſouth of the port of Muſſelburgh and in its pariſh is *Inver* or *Invereſk*, ſo named from the inlet or iſſuing of both the rivers South and North Eſk into the Frith of Forth. The village ſtands on an eminence, and is ſo populous and healthy as to be ſtyled the Montpelier of Scotland. A Roman hypocauſt and its uſual accompanyments were diſcovered in digging here about 1783, of which we have the following account in a letter from Mr. James Wedderburne to Mr. Adam Cardonnel, of the Cuſtom-houſe, dated April 2, 1783:

"There is now opened a ſpace 60 feet long and 23 broad, being covered with earth from eight inches to two feet, a fine mould as in the reſt of the adjoining fields with a fine ſand or coarſe gravelly bottom. All the above ſpace is covered with terrace floor and ſtone foundations of walls, incloſing ſeparate buildings, of which two have appeared indiſtinctly, and one tolerably diſtinct. It appears that pains have been taken to ruin them, and cover them with ſo much earth. The laſt building now remaining and moſt diſtinct conſiſts of a baſon 10 feet long and four feet and an half broad, with the foundation of a wall 15 inches broad all round it. There is a paſſage by a hole three inches diameter from this to another floor through the wall cloſe to the floor. The floor of the adjoining room was plainly ſeen to exceed 15 feet ſquare, but being totally deſtroyed by the workmen's pick axes I cannot tell the exact extent. On the eaſt ſide of this laſt floor were the marks of a fire-place four feet wide. This laſt floor is north from the firſt mentioned. The baſon on two ſides is ſurrounded with ſtrong ſtone work, and ſtrong marks of fire applied underneath it; ſoot, charcoal, duſt, &c. It is ſupported by three rows of pillars of fine ſtone 18 inches high. The terrace floor of the baſon is more hard and ſubſtantial, and the ſtone foundations deeper and ſtronger than many of the other buildings. There were diſcovered at a little diſtance weſtward two parcels of ſtone pillars, conſiſting of three rows each, which ſeem to have ſupported three more ſuch baſons 10 feet long and four feet and an half wide, on the eaſt of the above-mentioned ſpace 60 feet by 23; beſides a floor on the weſt end to be mentioned afterwards. Some of theſe parcels of pillars are ſet upon the gravel; others upon a ſtone pavement, others upon a pavement of ſmall ſtones bound with mortar. The pillars are generally 18 inches high at irregular diſtances: the other larger floors ſupported partly by ſtone pillars, partly by brick pillars of one brick eight inches ſquare in thickneſs, and one for the foundation 11 inches and an half ſquare. The brick pillars about 15 inches high. The foundation for the pillars has not been levelled; and they are, therefore, of unequal heights. Under the floor of the weſtern building, the ground, which is a fine ſand, is covered all over with a coat of clay, uniformly two inches thick, upon which the pillars are ſet.

"The fertile, ſtaple, or common earth, and no more, ſeems to have been removed to find a foundation for the pillars and pavements, and the terrace floors ſet upon the pillars have been equal with the natural ſurface or a few inches higher. The baſon, now entire, has been two feet above the neighbouring ſurface of the ground.

"Stone flags are laid upon the pillars, careleſsly jointed, covered with a terrace nine inches thick, which being examined has two layers, one ſeven inches thick, compoſed of the ſiftings of the lime being ſmall angular ſtones, coarſe lime, and large bits of lime diſſolved with broken bricks and river pebbles. The ſecond coat two inches thick, of finer materials, the baſis being fine mortar made of good lime and fine river ſand, intermixed with as much broken tiles and large river pebbles as it could contain. The broken bricks and river pebbles are of different ſizes, from the bigneſs of a man's firſt joint of his thumb to the ſmallneſs of a hazel nut or leſs.

"In this ſpace of ground are marks of ſeveral fire-

[h] Keith, 280. [i] Commodian. Inſtruct. 60. [k] Cellar. Geog. I. 389. M. Anton. Medit. 1. fin.
[l] Athen. IV. 13. p. 149. [m] Steph. Γρυνοι. Serv. in Æn. IV. 345. [n] Steph. Αμαζονες. [o] P. 206. [p] II. 85.

places;

places; and in many places the pillars are much burned or deſtroyed by fire.

"A bowling-green weſtward was made ſome years ago, and floors of the ſame kind found on levelling the ground. A tree being dug up juſt now ſtill further weſtward by the ſummer-houſe diſcovered large fragments of earthen ware.

"In the road up the hill to the church I have found bricks, being lately dug up to make new ſteps, and in the church itſelf ſome of the Roman bricks are built in with the ſtone. The vaults found in making the road were like ſubterraneous paſſages only.

"There has been evidently a ſpace of 100 yards long reaching from the wall of the court to the end of the bowling-green, and 23 feet wide, covered with their baths, as appears by theſe water-tight floors, &c. and very probably their buildings 300 yards at leaſt, as appears by their bricks, earthen ware, &c. found from the road to the church.

"I am informed by the ploughmen, that there are pavements all along the whole ridge to Pinkie burn which reſiſt the plough, and corn will not grow on it in dry ſeaſons.

"All theſe buildings appear on the brink of the north ſlope of the hill. The hill is bounded by Pinkie burn on one end, and the river Eſke on the other, and from all circumſtances appears to have been a great ſtation.

"Their bricks are what is called ſtock bricks, being wrought as if for tile, and full of a ſmall river pebble of a cloſe ſubſtance, and as freſh and round as if made laſt year, of a ſmooth ſurface being caſt out of the mould with water inſtead of ſand or aſhes. Thoſe of them built into the church are equally round, though the church has been built above 200 years at leaſt. The earthen ware, although rendered black in the burning for want of covers to keep it from the ſmoke, is of the ſame red clay, full of very ſmall river pebbles, which have eſcaped through the ſieves. The ware is only in fragments, which ſeems to be of the ſize and figure delineated in ſir R. Sibbald's books.

"A great number of clay pipes have been found about theſe buildings, but the manner they have been applied is not ſeen; moſtly diſcoloured with ſmoke on the inſide. The pipes are 15 inches long, five inches by three inches and an half wide in the channel, being ſquare. On the two narrow ſides is an aperture oppoſite to each other three inches three-quarters long and one and an half wide. There is no clay in this part of the country that reſembles the ſubſtance of theſe bricks, pipes, or earthen ware. The potters at Preſton-pans ſay, they muſt all have certainly been imported.

"There are fragments of larger earthen veſſels of fire clay that ſtands the fire better than any clay at preſent known in England, Stourbridge not excepted. The potters ſay it is equal to the black crucibles. A ſearch ſhould be made for ſuch clay about Colcheſter. If a large vein is found it would be valuable to glaſs-houſes.

"The cement between the bricks of the pillars is not hard, and the cement alſo between the joints of the faceing ſtones of the walls is not in general very hard. But the mortar uſed agreeable to their method in filling up the wall is excellent, and the ſtones break before it can be ſeparated. There are conſiderable vacant ſpaces in the wall among the ſtones uſed in filling up the wall, not penetrated by the mortar, and by that and other appearances the mortar muſt have been ſpread very thick, and no grout uſed to fill up vacancies. There are ſmall particles of lime undiſſolved in the beſt mortar, and large bits ſeven inches thick in the coarſeſt terrace, which clearly ſhews the lime was uſed hot, and ſcarcely allowed time to ſlake.

"The fineſt mortar has very little lime, chiefly conſiſting of a clean river ſand, of a hard kind, and not very large grains. A great many bones of deer and ſome of their horns are found; alſo ſome boars' tuſhes; but no bones or horns of common oxen or black cattle.

"At the confluence of the river Earn and Tay, on a noble and beautiful ſituation, are very conſiderable remains of the ſame kind, with bricks of the ſame kind, pavements, &c. ignorantly miſtaken for the ruins of a palace of the earls of Strathern. They are on the eſtate of Carpon belonging to a near relation of mine, and I ſhall examine them more narrowly this ſummer. By this poſt and the camp at Ardoch the Romans meant, at one time, to have conſidered the river Earn as their boundary, and covered the county of Fife completely: and they muſt have been in peaceable poſſeſſion when they erected ſtone and brick buildings of imported materials. They have gone to a conſiderable diſtance from Carpon to get a good free-ſtone eaſily cut. Beyond and to the northward of their poſts they muſt alſo have extended to a high and ſettled authority.

"*Caer*, the firſt ſyllable of Carpon and Carberry, is, according to Sibbald, a mark of a Roman ſettlement. Invereſk was part of Carberry eſtate formerly.

"Very conſiderable ruins of the ſame kind were diſcovered three years ago at Killpatrick near Dunbarton at the weſt end of Hadrian's wall. The bricks in very great quantities, and all imported. Samples are in the college at Glaſgow. I have preſerved large ſpecimens of the cement, terrace, bricks, earthen ware, &c. at my houſe at Invereſk.

"Their chuſing poſts by the ſea or firth ſides, and the importation of ſuch heavy materials, ſhews the Romans found it neceſſary to ſupport their conqueſts by a regular naval armament, and that all Scotland was permanently ſubjected.

"The Pictiſh capital Abernethy is within a mile of Carpon; and the ruins one ſees by the ſide of a harbour in the firth of Tay at the mouth of the river Earn.

"The mortar which has been applied to the outſide of the end wall by way of ſtucco is ſmooth without cracks, and has no appearance of decay, but adheres well to the ſmooth ſurface of the ſtones. The workmen ſay it is equal to the beſt in common uſe, but is by no means comparable to that in the heart of the wall. The only circumſtance remarkable is that there is not the leaſt mark of decay, though only from ſix to ten inches under the ſurface of the earth a looſe ſandy ſoil, and therefore within reach of froſts, roots of vegetables, &c.

"The circumſtance of conſiderable thickneſs given to the terrace floor and the large pebbles and bits of brick in it ſeems favourable to make it water-tight, for no crack can go farther than the firſt bit of brick or pebble.

"From what is obſerved above of this Roman ſtucco, I ſuſpect that Higgins's ſtucco, or any other lime cement applied to the outſide of any wall, will never acquire a great degree of hardneſs through its

whole

whole thickneſs: but may laſt for ever in that ſtate which it may be in juſt at the time it is dry throughout its whole thickneſs. This Roman ſtucco has a hard ſkin, but crumbly on the inſide, is about half an inch thick, and ſeems of the ſame materials as the mortar, which is ſo ſolid on the inſide of the wall. The bricks are two inches thick. Many were found in the rubbiſh 22 inches long and 12 broad and two inches and an half thick. Two medals were found and a copper ornament.

"To the ſouth-weſt of Invereſk is the Shire haugh, where are evident remains of a ſtrong Roman encampment. It extends directly weſt to a place called Camp end on the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Dalkeith. The old harbour of Muſſelburgh is in the memory of ſeveral people who remember the remains of a Roman road from this harbour to the Shire haugh."

Preſton. *Preſton* on the ſea ſide did not, as is ſaid by ſir John Dalrymple, give title of viſcount 1681 to ſir Richard Graham attainted 1690. That title was taken from a place of that name in England. At *Preſton Pans* the king's troops, under ſir John Cope, met with a repulſe from the rebels 1745.

Dalhouſie c. *Dalhouſie*[p] caſtle belongs to the antient family of the Ramſays, created by James VI. lord Ramſay, and by Charles I. 1633, earl of Dalhouſie, which title is now enjoyed by George the 8th earl.

Marchiſtoun c. *Marchiſtoun* caſtle, near Edinburgh belonged to the Napiers, of whom ſir Archibald Napier, bart. created lord Napier by Charles I. 1626, was ſon of ſir John hereafter mentioned, inventor of the logarithms, and buried in the high kirk at Edinburgh. The title is now enjoyed by Francis the ſeventh lord, major in the 4th regiment of foot.

Oxenford. *Oxenford* was the reſidence of ſir James M'Gill, created viſcount Oxenford by Charles II. extinct in the third lord. Sir Archibald Primroſe, bart. of *Roſeberry* in Middle Lothian, was created by queen Anne 1700 viſcount, and 1703 earl of Roſeberry. His grandſon Niel is the preſent and third earl.

Broughton. *Broughton* was the ſeat of lord Bellenden, ſo created by Charles II. 1661, which title and eſtate paſſed to John Ker, ſecond ſon of the earl of Roxburgh, who thereupon changed his name. His grandſon John is the preſent and fifth lord. This place has changed both name and owner. The grandfather of the preſent proprietor purchaſed it between 70 and 80 years ago from lord Bellenden, who had not poſſeſſed it for above ſeven or eight years. The old name was *Whitehill*, and it belonged to a family of the name of Preſton.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, an Engliſh gentleman, grandfather to the famous general, had the honour of a baron conferred on him by Charles I. under the title of lord Cameron, as had ſir George Forreſter of *Corſtophin* that of lord Forreſter[17]. But both theſe titles are extinct.

Edinburgh. The ſituation of the city of Edinburgh is as ſingular and in many reſpects as inconvenient as can be figured. It ſtands on the ridge of a hill, along which its high ſtreet extends from weſt to eaſt, the moſt ſpacious of any perhaps in Europe, being in ſome parts 80 feet wide, handſomely paved and preſenting a clear view almoſt to the bottom of what was formerly only a ſuburb, but is by the removal of the Netherbow port 1764 united to the city. From this ſtreet branch out on both ſides above 100 narrow *wynds* or *cloſes*; thoſe on the ſouth ſide almoſt perpendicularly ſteep, paved with flat ſtones and terminating in a ſtreet parallel to the *High* ſtreet, but narrower, called the *Cow gate*. The houſes or *lands*[q] as they are called all over the city, are in height from ſeven to eleven ſtories, including the underground apartments: and in the Parliament cloſe and on the ſouth ſide on the declivity of the hill there are ſome of fourteen ſtories in all[r]. Mr. Arnot juſtly obſerves, theſe are copied from their old allies the French; for the city of Paris ſeems to have been the model of Edinburgh. They are in general built with high gabels and faſhed, aſcended to by winding ſtone ſtairs called turnpikes, each ſtory ſerving for a diſtinct family or ſhop; many of the latter having ſtone ſteps from without. In the time of James I. they were not above 20 feet high, and the roofs were thatched ſo late as the middle of the laſt century[s]. One houſe built about 1430 ſtill remains in the high ſtreet, having a front of hewn ſtone with niches for images. All the old houſes are guarded with texts of ſcripture, the name of God, or an emblematical repreſentation of the Reſurrection, and even the Roman reliefs aſcribed to Severus and Julia are ſeparated with a text that makes them Adam and Eve[t]. Both ſides of the city were defended by a lake. The ſouth loch occurs only in leaſes of certain houſes in St. Ninian's row, being let with the privilege of a boat: but this has been long drained and built upon. The north loch, an inconſiderable moraſs, when the new town on the north-eaſt ſide was compleated was filled up, and its waters drawn into a canal under the new bridge there. The city was firſt fortified and walled under James II. 1450[u]. The walls with hexagon towers are pretty entire on the ſouth and eaſt ſides. It had ſix gates, of which the principal or eaſtern one called the Netherbow port, rebuilt 1616 with handſome towers, was entirely taken down 1764. From the ſouth-eaſt foot of the wall a walk ſtrikes off at right angles into the fields called the *Pleaſant*, from the ſite of the nunnery of St. Mary de Placentia, and ſerving as a mall. All within the wall was called the *Royalty*. But after the fatal battle of Floddon the wall was extended round the Cow gate 1513[x]. The city is ſupplied with water by pipes from Comiſton, four miles diſtant to the weſt, ariſing from five ſprings, and diſtributed through the reſervoir on the caſtle hill, ſupplying near 250 conduits in different parts of the city. While the private buildings aſtoniſh the ſpectator by their uncommon height, and diſguſt him by their mean exterior, the public buildings diſappoint the expectation of finding good Gothic architecture, which has here, as well as in moſt part of this kingdom, either given way to reforming zeal, or degenerated into a mixed ſtyle of Grecian, and ſuch as prevails in Germany and France, heavy round towers with hexagon or octagon roofs, and for or-

[p] According to the orthography of the name, which I am told is written *Dalwolſie*, it ſhould be pronounced *Dalwoſſy*.
[17] D. G.
[q] Each *land* contain ſeveral *houſes*.
[r] Maitland obſerves, that the poſt-office is probably the *higheſt private* building upon *earth*: the north part to the cloſe is ſeven ſtories, the ſouth part to the Cow gate twelve. The houſe that ſtood here before the fire 1700 is ſaid to have been 15 ſtories. Hiſt. of Edinb. p. 187.
[s] Arnot's Hiſt. of Edinb. p. 240.
[t] Theſe beautiful heads are ſuppoſed parts of a ſarcophagus. The text between them, *In ſudore vultus tui veſcere pane, ann.* 1621, refers to the firſt tenant of the houſe where they are fixed having been a *baker*.
[u] Arnot, Ib. 233—241.
[x] Ib. 236.

naments,

naments, pilaſters and faſciæ wrought into aukward wreathings with heavy foliage and charged with emblematic figures. In the middle of the city ſtands St. Giles's church or the cathedral, made collegiate by James III. the four quarters of whoſe croſs were converted into four diſtinct pariſh churches; of which the choir or *New* church makes the principal church in the city; the center is called the *Old* church; the ſouth-weſt quarter the *Tolbooth* church, and the north-weſt *Haddo's hole* church, from ſir John Gordon of Haddo having been confined in it till his execution 1642, for holding out his caſtle of Haddo for Charles I. In other parts of this church the General Aſſembly and the Convention of royal burghs meet; ſeveral clerks have their offices, and one room is uſed as the city cartulary. In different quarters are monuments to the celebrated lord Napier of Merchiſtoun, inventor of the logarithms, and to James earl of Murray, natural ſon of James V. and regent of Scotland, who were here interred [y]. The tower is oddly terminated by an imperial crown of archwork, and containing certain unmeaning muſical bells, played on by the hand. In the ſouth-weſt ſuburb is Grey Friars church, divided into two, or rather a church called the New Grey friars, built at the weſt end of that of the Old Grey friars 1721; the former being only erected 1612 on the ſite of the old friary [z], retaining little of its antient ſtyle, and the ſurface and walls of the church-yard encumbered with tomb-ſtones: among others of ſir George Mackenzie and William Adam, father of the architects. This cemetery, in which Buchanan was buried without any memorial [a], is crouded with graves, being the principal receptacle for the dead of the whole city [b]. The Trone church was begun 1641, and compleated 1663. The collegiate church of Holy Trinity was built 1462 by Mary of Gueldres, James II's queen, buried in the north aiſle. The nave was never compleated; and the church, ſince the Reformation called the *College kirk*, was given to the city who rebuilt the hoſpital originally annexed to it. Lady Yeſter's church was built by a lady bearing that title 1647, and there is another handſome one of later erection 1688 in the Canongate: beſides two others, St. Cuthbert's church with its chapel of eaſe, and the Erſe church, and four chapels, lady Glenorchy's, baron Smith's, and the Engliſh chapel, and another at the foot of the Canongate: St. Magdalen's and St. Mary's were antient ones, now ruined. Theſe are all ſerved by miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church. The church of England and the Seceders or Diſſenters are each allowed their ſeveral places of worſhip here as in the other towns of Scotland [c].

The city was originally comprehended in one pariſh, and the miniſters had manſes in the parliament cloſe, till James VI. divided it into eight pariſhes, with a miniſter to each. The antient royalty, independant of the ſuburbs, was afterwards in 1625 divided into four, and the town into ſix in 1641; but the whole antient royalty is now conſidered as one diſtrict called the pariſh of St. Giles; and, upon the enlargement of the city, the extended royalty was annexed to the ſame pariſh. There is but one pariſh in Edinburgh to this day. Charles I. 1625 beſtowed the right of patronage to all the churches in Edinburgh on the town-council, but they preſent the clergyman choſen by the majority of the general kirk-ſeſſions of Edinburgh. The right of patronage is the grand touch-ſtone of the two parties among the preſbyterians; thoſe who encourage it being men of moderate and peaceable principles; thoſe who oppoſe it are bigoted republicans. Since the abolition of epiſcopacy 1639, the preſbyterian worſhip and form of church government have taken place by, 1. kirk-ſeſſions confined to each pariſh: 2. preſbyteries compoſed of miniſters in a certain diſtrict and ruling elders or laymen one from each pariſh: 3. provincial ſynods made up of the ſeveral preſbyteries in the province; and 4. of the general aſſembly, which is the ſupreme eccleſiaſtical tribunal in Scotland [d].

The monaſtery of Black friars was founded by Alexander II. 1230, whoſe palace ſtood there. In its church was held the aſſembly of Scots clergy by cardinal Bagimont the pope's nuncio for aſcertaining the amount of the benefices. This valuation, which is ſtill known by the name of *Bagimont's roll*, was made the ſtandard for taxing them in the court of Rome. The high ſchool occupies the ſite of the houſe, and the college that of the church. The ſite of the provoſt's houſe, then occupied by the lodgings of the principal of the univerſity, has been rendered infamous by the murder of king Henry. Over a gate of a brew-houſe, part of this houſe fronting the college wynd, is this old inſcription, *Ave Maria gratia plena, Dominus tecum.* The remains of the archbiſhop of St. Andrew's palace are ſtill to be ſeen in the ſouth eaſt corner houſe of Black friars wynd [e].

The Gray friars on the ſouth ſide of the graſs market were founded by James I. about 1446. Their large garden is now the public cemetery [f]. An houſe of Ciſtertian nuns ſtood at the head of St. Mary wynd, which retains the name of its patron [g]. Another houſe of nuns of St. Catherine of Sienna, founded by lady Roſlin counteſs of Caithneſs, ſtood in a place now corruptly called the *Sheens* [h]. An houſe of Knights Templars of St. Anthony ſtood near the chapel of SouthLeith [i]. The Carmelites had a houſe founded at Greenſide by the lord provoſt and town council ſo late as 1526, converted into an hoſpital for lepers 1591 [k]. The Maiſon Dieu was ſucceeded by the chapel and hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen in the 16th century [l]. Another hoſpital remains intire a private houſe called the *Clam ſhell turnpike*, from an eſcalop ſhell cut in ſtone over the door, whence it ſhould ſeem to have been dedicated to St. James of Compoſtella [m]. Thomas Spens, biſhop of Aberdeen, founded 1479 in Leith wynd the hoſpital of our Lady for twelve poor men, converted 1619 into a work-houſe, now a woollen manufactory [n]. George Creighton, biſhop of Dunkeld t. James V. founded St. Thomas's hoſpital, afterwards by him diſpoſed of to the magiſtrates of Canongate for the uſe of their poor. They ſold it 1634 to the kirk-ſeſſion for the ſame purpoſe. The revenues being afterwards embezzled, the building was converted into coach-houſes 1747, and pulled down 1778 [o]. Oppoſite to the nunnery of Sienna is

[y] Pennant, 48. Arnot, 341—47.
[z] Arnot, 267—270.
[a] His ſcull, taken out of his turf grave, is ſhewn in the univerſity library, *rotundum ac tenuius ut lux per id tranſpareat.* Sibbald, p. 62.
[b] Arnot, 273, There were ten cemeteries, ſome of which are now diſuſed. In the burying-ground on the top of the Calton, under a circular monument in form of a Grecian temple, is buried David Hume, who died 1776. Arnot, 328.
[c] Arnot, ib. 273—275.
[d] Ib. p. 263, 264.
[e] Ib. 243. Keith, 269.
[f] Ib. 144. Ib. 275.
[g] Ib. 247. Ib. 283.
[h] Ib. 251. Ib. 180.
[i] Ib. 255. Ib. 241.
[k] Ib. 257. Ib. 279.
[l] Arnot, 245.
[m] Ib. 246.
[n] Ib. 247.
[o] Ib. 249.

an eminence called *Mount Hooly*, where the Knights Templars had a chapel. On the eaſt ſide of the road to Dalkeith was a chapel and hoſpital of St. Leonard, granted afterwards to St. Thomas's hoſpital[p]. King James's hoſpital at Leith was founded by the kirk ſeſſion 1614[q]. Antient chapels in Edinburgh were, the oratory of Mary of Lorrain queen dowager of Scotland, on the north ſide of the caſtle hill in Blythe's cloſe, with an inſcription and her cypher: St. Mary's, founded by Elizabeth counteſs of Roſs 1505, now the meeting room of the corporation of Wrights and Maſons in Niddry's wynd; St. Ninian's now built upon; and others[r]. St. Cuthbert's pariſh has a chapel of eaſe[s]. Lady Glenorchy founded a preſbyterian chapel 1772[t]. An Erſe chapel was built 1769. One for the Engliſh epiſcopalians by lord chief baron Smith 1722, a larger 1771; and a popiſh one 1778[u].

At the head of the high ſtreet ſtands the caſtle on a crag, in ſome places perpendicular, 300 feet high from its baſe, commanding the city, and acceſſible only on the eaſt, but neither impregnable nor ſtrongly fortified. It was demoliſhed by king Robert, 1313, repaired by Edward III. about 1340[x]. It occupies an area of about ſix acres, and was ſurrendered to king William by the duke of Gordon, who wiſely preferred an honourable capitulation to the renown of ſupporting a ruined cauſe. The eaſt ſide of the ſquare above, now the governor's houſe, was antiently royal apartments, built 1556 and 1616; and in one of them, a ſmall mean room, James VI. was born June 19, 1566[y]. State priſoners are confined here; and here are or were kept the regalia of Scotland, never ſeen ſince 1707[z].

Near the cathedral is the parliament houſe, finiſhed 1640, with courts adjoining and over it for the ſheriff and commiſſary, the town council and criminal cauſes, the exchequer, and the room for the aſſembly of the royal boroughs[a]. Theſe buildings with the church form three ſides of a ſmall ſquare called the Parliament cloſe, antiently St. Giles's church-yard, in the centre of which is an equeſtrian ſtatue in braſs of Charles II. Under the parliament houſe is the regiſter office, where they ſhew many original letters and ſignatures of the Scottiſh kings and the original articles of union with the hands and ſeals of the commiſſioners on both ſides. There is alſo the Advocates library, containing above 30,000 volumes, a compleat collection of juriſprudence, beſides other ſciences, and the MS. collections of thoſe eminent Scotch antiquaries[b] ſir Robert Gordon of Straloch, ſir Robert Sibbald and ſir James Balfour: a valuable cabinet of medals, and a Roman altar with this inſcription found at Cramond and ſeen by Mr. Horſley at the earl of Rutherglen's[c]:

I. O. M.
COH. V. GALL.
CVI PREEST
IMINI HONV
TERTVLLVS
PRAEF. V. S. L.
L. M.

The Tolbooth, originally built by the citizens 1561 for the accommodation of the parliament and courts of juſtice, and for the confinement of debtors and malefactors, is now unfit for any of thoſe purpoſes, and has been uſed ever ſince 1640 only for a guard[d].

The croſs, a room ſurmounted by a ſtone pillar 20 feet by 4, was taken down on new paving the high ſtreet 1756. On the north ſide of the high ſtreet is the Royal Exchange including the cuſtom-houſe, a handſome modern building, erected about 1754; but the merchants meet in the open ſtreet in all weather. The regiſter office for the public records, begun 1765, is not yet finiſhed. The bank of Scotland was erected by act of parliament 1695, and the royal bank of Scotland 1727.

On the ſouth ſide of the town is the college founded by James VI. 1580, and endowed with all the privileges of an univerſity, under the patronage and government of the town council. It is divided into three courts meanly built, conſiſting of a hall, library, public ſchools, and houſes for the profeſſors. The ſtudents to the number of near 600 lodge and diet in the town, wear no habit, and after four years attendance upon the profeſſors may proceed maſters of arts. Its chancellor is an officer merely honorary, and its rector has been of late diſcontinued; ſo that its only head is the principal, Dr. William Robertſon, hiſtoriographer to his majeſty, and miniſter of the old Grey friars, well known by his writings. The different profeſſors are claſſed into four faculties, thoſe of theology, law, medicine, and antiquity. The degrees of Doctor are honorary, thoſe of Maſter of Arts are reviving in credit as teſts of academical merit. The buildings are mean and inſufficient for their purpoſes, and the funds for improving them deficient[e]. In the library they ſhew the ſkull as ſuppoſed of Buchanan, taken out of his grave in the Grey friars church-yard, and the original proteſt of the 105 Bohemian and Moravian nobles againſt the council of Conſtance 1417 with their ſeals. Under this library is the king's printing-houſe. Printing was firſt introduced into Scotland 1509.

The obſervatory, after two attempts, is not yet completed, and Mr. Short's optical inſtruments and large reflecting teleſcope, perhaps the fineſt in the world, wants a proper place to keep it in[f]. The botanic garden conſiſts of five acres on the weſt ſide of the footway to Leith, well ſtocked with plants, under the direction of the late Profeſſor Hope[g]. The High ſchool, which originated in the 16th century, has a rector and four maſters. The drawing

[p] Arnot, 251. [q] Ib. 255. [r] Ib. 245, 246. 248. 250.
[s] Ib. 278. [t] Ib. 279. [u] Ib. 283. 287, 218. [x] Leland Collect. II. 555. ex Scala Chron.
[y] On the wall under the arms of Scotland are theſe lines painted in black letter:

Lorde Jeſus Chriſt that crownid was with thorne,
Preſerve the birth quhais badgie here is borne.
And ſend his ſonce ſucceſſione to reigne ſtill
Long in this realme, if that it be thy will.
Alſo grant, O Lord, quathever of his proceed
Be to thy glorie, honor, and praiſe obeed.
19 Junii 1566.

[z] Arnot, 290—293. [a] Ib. 293, 294.
[b] Sir George Mackenzie's and all the other printed books were burnt in the old library in a great fire 1700. Maitland's Hiſt. of Edinb. 416. [c] Sc. xxvii. p. 204. [d] Arnot ib. 297.
[e] Ib. 384.—414. [f] Ib. 415. 417. [g] This able profeſſor died Nov. 14. 1786.

academy

academy was eſtabliſhed 1772; the royal academy or riding ſchool 1764; an academy for teaching deaf and dumb by Mr. Braidwood 1764[h].

On the ſouth ſide of the city is a ſtately hoſpital, founded by George Heriot, jeweller to king James VI. who died in London 1624, and left £.200,000. Scots for maintaining and educating poor boys. It was begun 1628 by Dr. Balcanqual, dean of Rocheſter, in form of a ſquare with piazzas and towers, and firſt opened 1659, when 30 boys were admitted into it. The number was raiſed 1753 to 130, 1763 to 140; but the preſent number is 110. The preſent revenue is £.1800 *per annum*, the apprentice fee £.20. and £.10. *per annum* apiece to thoſe lads who prefer a courſe of academical learning[i]. Over the inner court is the ſtatue of the founder, and the houſe is ſurrounded with pleaſant walks and gardens. Watſon's hoſpital is for maintaining and apprenticing the children of decayed merchants, of whom 60 are now maintained in it; they receive £. 20. on apprenticing, and if they go to the college £. 10. *per annum* for five years, and, at 25 years old, if they behave well, and marry with conſent of the governors, a bounty of £.25. The preſent revenue is £.1700. *per annum*[k]. Trinity hoſpital founded and amply endowed by Mary of Gueldres, conſort of James II. 1461, and applied 1587 to the relief of decayed burgeſſes of Edinburgh, maintains at preſent 40 men and women, and 26 out-penſioners[l]. Here are alſo two hoſpitals for orphan girls[m], three workhouſes, an orphan hoſpital, beſides a bridewell, where vagrants are employed in manufactories. The royal infirmary, erected by contribution and incorporated 1736, is a ſpacious handſome edifice, capable of holding 200 patients, who are attended by two phyſicians and all the members of the college of ſurgeons, and by one or more of the medical profeſſors of the univerſity. A public diſpenſary was eſtabliſhed 1776[n].

Charles II. founded a college of phyſicians 1681, with ample juriſdiction within the city and liberties under the great ſeal and the faculty of profeſſing phyſic. They have conferences once a month for the improvement of medicine. They built a handſome college 1775 with a good library. On the north ſide of the city is an excellent phyſic garden. The theſes for degrees in phyſic are always publiſhed, and together with other improvements and the number of eleves in this ſcience here have given eminence to the Scottiſh phyſicians all over Europe.

The amuſements of the ſtage, which had been exhibited in the Taylors hall (now the king's printing-houſe) by itinerant players from England and other places, were revived here after 1715, and a playhouſe fitted up by Signora Violante, an Italian rope-dancer, and afterwards teacher of dancing. After much oppoſition, a regular but ſlight theatre was built in the Cannongate 1746, under the direction of Ryan of Covent Garden, and a new one on the plan of that at Briſtol 1768 licenſed by act of parliament[o].

In 1763 the magiſtrates of Edinburgh began a new bridge of communication between the old and new town over the North Loch, which was drained to find a foundation. The firſt ſtone was laid Oct. 21, 1763, and the contract for the bridge ſigned between the town council and Mr. William Mylne, architect, who was to complete it before Martinmas 1769, and uphold it for 10 years. It was well nigh completed by the time ſpecified, when Auguſt 3, 1769, the vaults and ſide walls in the ſouth end of the bridge gave way from the overweight of earth laid on it, and the inſufficiency of the foundation. The whole was repaired and made paſſable 1772, and the ſouth-weſt counterfort was building 1778, by which time the whole expence amounted to £. 17,354. The three great arches are each 72 feet wide, 68 feet high from baſe to parapet, and each of the piers 13 feet and a half thick; the ſmall arches 20 feet each wide: total length of the bridge 1125 feet, breadth in the centre 40 feet. In 1767 the royalty was extended over the fields on the north of the city. A new town was projected, but, by a ſtrange colluſion in the town council and overſight in the ground tenants, after many genteel houſes had been built, the reſt of the ground had been covered with mean irregular buildings and workſhops. Theſe objections were ſcarcely got over, when the bridge fell as above ſtated, and the exemption of the ſouth ſide of the city from city taxes drew off many purchaſers. Notwithſtanding theſe diſcouragements the progreſs of the new town has been rapid. St. Andrew's ſquare, uniformly built, and the handſome ſpacious ſtreets connected with it, are almoſt complete[p].

King Charles I. eſtabliſhed an epiſcopal ſee here in 1633, the biſhop to be ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of St. Andrew's and to take place of the biſhop of Dunkeld. This dioceſe comprehended the county of Edinburgh, conſtabulariate of Haddington, ſheriffdoms of Linlithgow, Sterling, and Berwick, and bailliery of Lauderdale. After there had been ſix biſhops the Revolution diſſolved this with the other ſees[q].

The city is governed by a lord provoſt, a dean of guild, and a guild council, and 25 common council compoſed of merchants and tradeſmen[r]. Here are fourteen incorporated trades, each having its deacon or warden[s]. A conſtant guard of 75 men in a uniform are kept in the guard-houſe to patrole the ſtreets every night[t].

Without the eaſt gate is a long ſuburb called the *Canongate*, from the Auguſtine canons of Holyrood abbey, which terminates the ſtreet to the eaſt. This abbey was founded by king David I. 1128, whoſe name is to be ſeen at the bottom of a nich in the north-weſt tower of the palace erected here by James V. 1528. It was burnt in the invaſion of the Engliſh 1544, and afterwards repaired, with five courts. It was a ſecond time burnt by Cromwell, and rebuilt by ſir William Bruce for Charles II. and is a ſpacious ſquare ſurrounded with piazzas. The entry is adorned with pillars and a cupola in form of a crown. From the front project two wings with round towers; the northern or oldeſt which eſcaped the fire ſtill retains the name of the abbey, and ſerves for apartment of the duke of Hamilton, hereditary keeper of the palace. The young Chevalier and the duke of Cumberland lodged here in the ſame apartments and bed ſucceſſively. In one of queen Mary's apartments remains her own bed of crimſon damaſk bordered with green ſilk. Cloſe to the floor of this room a piece of wainſcot, about a yard ſquare,

[h] Arnot, 417. [i] Ib. 423. 425. [k] Ib. 567. 569.
[l] Ib. 569. [m] Ib. 564. [n] Ib. 546—554. [o] Ib. 364. 374.
[p] Ib. 313—320. [q] Keith, 28—45. [r] Arnot, 507, 508. [s] Ib 510. [t] Ib. 506.

hangs on hinges, and opens to a trap ſtair, which communicates with the apartments beneath. Through this paſſage lord Darnly and the other conſpirators ruſhed to murder *Rizzio*, who was waiting in a cloſet, but was dragged through the bed chamber into the preſence chamber, and there pierced with many wounds, the blood of which is ſtill ſhewn on the floor towards the outer door of this apartment. In the inner court are the rooms where they choſe the ſixteen peers, and the long gallery adorned with wretched pictures of all the kings of Scotland from Fergus I. This palace, beſides the park now ſtripped of trees and game and ſerving only as a ſhelter for debtors, has a good phyſic and other gardens. On the north ſide ſtands the beautiful Gothic chapel, in which Charles I. and II. were crowned, and which James VI. fitted up for the order of the Thiſtle. All this furniture was deſtroyed at the Revolution, as the choir and tranſepts had been by the Engliſh about the middle of the 16th century[u]; and in 1758, by the aukwardneſs of an ignorant architect, the fine carved roof of ſtone was beat in by another ſtone roof laid upon it on pretence of repairing it[x]. The fall of this vaſt weight beat down ſo much of the inſide that little remains except a ſhell. The royal vaults thus laid open were plundered by the rabble, and the bones of James II. and III.[y] with his fair queen Margaret de Valois and lord Darnley thrown about by boys. In this ruinous ſtate this fine ſtructure continues to the diſgrace of government, a monument of the want of taſte in the Scotch nobility, to which it was at firſt ſacrificed at the expence of £. 1000.[z] John Bothwell, one of the noble perſons that attended James VI. into England, had the title of lord of Holyrood-houſe conferred upon him; but it is now extinct.

Arthur's ſeat, terminating in a rocky point, 700 feet high from the baſe, abounding with ſparrs, ore, and rocky plants, is ſuppoſed to take its name from Arthur the Britiſh prince, who defeated the Saxons in this neighbourhood, and *Saliſbury craigs* adjoining from the earl of Saliſbury, who was here with Edward III.[a]

Edinburgh caſtle, by the name of *Caſtelh Mynnyd Agned*, or *the caſtle of the hill of Agned*, occurs in the Britiſh hiſtory at the end of the 5th century, when Arthur fought a battle on its ſite[b]. The firſt mention of the city is in the charter of David I. 1128, to Holyrood abbey, wherein it is ſtiled *Edwineſburg*, and was no inconſiderable place[c]. It was ſurrendered to our Henry II. on the captivity of William the Lion, but reſtored on his marriage with Henry's couſin. A provincial ſynod was held here 1215.

Mr. Arnot obſerves that by the ſhameful inattention of the officers appointed to keep the regiſters of births and deaths, the true ſtate of population in this metropolis can never be aſcertained[d]. But for this, as well as other juſt reflections on his fellow citizens, we muſt refer to his well written though ſeverely impartial Hiſtory of Edinburgh[e]. The common complaint of the ſtreets is now taken away by the vigilance of the magiſtrates[f].

Leith, ſo called from the river Leith which divides the town, is become a moſt convenient port to Edinburgh by its noble pier and quay, to which merchant ſhips come cloſe up. The town was fortified by the queen regent at the Reformation. For a deſcription of the citadel ſee Ray's Remains, p. 105. There is now not a veſtige of it remaining, but a ſmall part of the barracks. It has a number of ſtreets and good houſes, and in the north part, which is joined to the ſouth by a ſtone bridge, a fort, built by Cromwell and demoliſhed by Charles II. On the ſands here are horſe races. Leith.

Near this place is *Newhaven*, which gave title of viſcount to the *Cheynes* an Engliſh family 1681, 1. Charles II.[18] extinct 1728. The firth is navigable 20 miles above Leith, and has ſeveral trading towns upon it. It is here ſeven miles over, but narrows above Cramond, and at Queen's ferry is not above two miles. The proſpect on each ſide the firth is very beautiful rich country, diverſified with towns, villages, caſtles, and ſeats[g]. Newhaven.

Craigmillar caſtle, ſeated on a rocky eminence about two miles ſouth of Edinburgh, is ſquare, and has two towers at each corner. Some few apartments are yet inhabited, but the reſt of the great pile is in ruins[h]. The name *Craig moil Ard*, ſignifies the *rocky bare point* or *promontory*. Craigmillar.

Newbottle, the ſeat of the marquis of Lothian, is pleaſantly ſituated a few miles from the capital, in a warm bottom on the river Southeſk, rebuilt after having being burnt 17 , and having a valuable collection of curious portraits and other pictures; among the reſt many inſide views of churches that belonged to the monaſtery[i]. It was a Ciſtertian abbey founded by David I. 1140, and peopled with monks from Melroſs. The laſt abbot was Mark Ker, ſon of ſir Walter Ker, of Ceſsford, whoſe ſon of the ſame name got it erected into a barony 1591[k], and was created earl of Lothian 1606. His grandaughter marrying ſir William Ker, ſon and heir of Robert firſt earl of Ancrum, Charles I. conferred theſe titles on him, and William III. 1701 that of marquis on his ſon Robert, and they are enjoyed by his great grandſon William, fifth and preſent marquis. A few paces to the north of the old abbey was a large tumulus of a conic figure 30 feet high, 90 in diameter at the baſe, ſurrounded by a circle of ſtones, and on the top grew a fir tree. On removing it when Newbottle houſe was rebuilt, there was found in it a ſtone coffin near ſeven feet long and proportionably deep and wide, in which was a human ſkull, which has ſince been preſented to the Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh. Newbottle.

In the woods adjacent are ſeveral ſubterraneous apartments and paſſages hewn in the rock, probably the retreats of the antient inhabitants[l]. Such are in

[u] Maitland, p. 148.

[x] I know it will be ſaid, that the *original ſtone roof* had been removed formerly, becauſe the walls were too weak to carry it, and that it had only a *decoyed roof, ſlated*. It was propoſed to put on a ſtone roof *in taſte*, not *Gothic* taſte certainly. This was done at a great expence, the walls gave way, and then the reaſon for removing the original ſtone roof was recollected. This ſtory related either way redounds not to the credit of the workmen or the managers.

[y] It is preſumed, that James III. was buried here, though Pittiſcottie ſays, "nae man know where they yeardid him."

[z] Arnot, 252—307. [a] Ib. 309, 310. *Arddu laet* is the *point of Arrows* (ſee Gordon's Itinerary) and *Seriſbirg*, the *bare* or *withered hill*.

[b] Boetius l. t. 12. Leſlie de reb. geſt. Scot. II. I. 84. Arnot, p. 3. [c] Arnot, p. 4, 5. [d] P. 332, 333.

[e] Of the wretched accommodation of travellers in inns and taverns, ſee p. 352. 354. and the miſerable ſtate of the labourers and low mechanics, p. 353. [f] Pennant, 50.

[18] G. [g] Pennant, 51. [h] Ib. p. 60. [i] Ib. 61. 63.

[k] Keith, 255. [l] Pennant, 63.

the

Hawthornden

the rock on which ſtands *Hawthornden*, the ſeat of the celebrated poet and hiſtorian Drummond, about ſeven miles ſouth of Edinburgh. 27 ſteps cut in the front of the rock lead to the caves, which have a deſcent of eight more into the great chamber. On firſt entering are two rooms on either hand; that on the river conſiſts of a gallery 15 feet long, with a room at the end 12 feet by 7, in whoſe ſides are cut rows of ſquare holes each 9 inches deep. On the left hand is another gallery, and through its front an hole facing the bridge, which interrupts the great ſtair, through which the boards of this bridge might have been occaſionally drawn, and in this gallery is cut a little hole like a holy water baſon. The grand apartment facing the door is 91 feet long, 12 feet wide at the beginning, then only five feet eight; the height ſix feet. In a receſs of the broader part is a well ſome fathoms deep. Above is cut a funnel which pierces the roof, and lets in light. Near the end of this gallery a ſhort turning leads to another gallery, 23 feet by five[m]. The brave Alexander Ramſay, 1341, made theſe caves his reſidence for a conſiderable time, and thence made his excurſions to the Engliſh borders[n].

Ravennas mentions VICTORIA hereabouts. Mr. Ward in Horſley[o] fixes it at *Abernethy*. Buchanan, I. 21. ſtrangely confounds it with *Penvael*, where Severus's wall ended.

Roſlin.

About eight miles ſouth-eaſt from Edinburgh, on the other ſide the river, is *Roſlin*, famous for its beautiful chapel, built 1446 by William Sinclair, earl of Orkney, for a provoſt and ſix canons, and two ſinging boys. Only the eaſt end was finiſhed, and is extremely well preſerved in a heavily rich ſtyle of architecture. In it are the monuments of the founder and his great grandſon and ſucceſſor George earl of Caithneſs, who died 1582. The ſite of the weſt end is now a garden to the inn, and foundations have been dug up. A little below to the ſouth is the north gabel and window of an older chapel. On a high rock above under a ſteep woody hill are the ruins of Roſlin caſtle, the ſeat of the Sinclairs, near which the Engliſh under John de Segrave 1302, received three defeats in one day from the Scots under John Cumin and Simon Frazer in Laſſwade pariſh[p]. The ſhell of the hall remains. The hills on every ſide covered with wood or corn form with the caſtle hill an amphitheatre incloſing a delicious little valley with a river running through it turning mills and ſerving for linen manufacturers.

Cramond.

At *Cramond*, four miles from Edinburgh, are traces of a great Roman ſtation, from which a way points to Edinburgh. The altar already given in the Advocates library was dug up here: alſo the following[q]:

MATRIB ALA
TERVIS ET
MATRIB CAM
PESTRIB CoHI
TVNGR INS
VERS CARM
OI SXX VV

expoſed to weather in ſir John Inglis's garden here[r], and many curious coins in the valuable collection of that eminent antiquary baron Clerk, whoſe ſon, the late ſir James Clerk, inherited his father's taſte for theſe purſuits. Dr. Stukeley[s] read the laſt lines

VIP. COMIM
Q. LEG. XXV.

They are not eaſily made out. The Tungri erected altars to various ſtrange deities[t].

Cramond gave title of baron to —— Richardſon an Engliſh gentleman[10].

Ingliſtown.

The following inſcription on two pieces of a pillar found at *Ingliſtown*, one of the ſtones having a ſecuris on each ſide, the other a laurel crown, is publiſhed by biſhop Gibſon as from ſir R. Sibbald's garden:

AVG. COS. IV.
GERMANICVS
PONTIFEX MAX.

It is now probably loſt, for it is impoſſible to perſuade one's ſelf with Mr. Horſley[u], that that which he gives for it[x] is really the ſame. It has been ſuppoſed by the name of the emperor being wanting to belong to Domitian, whoſe inſcriptions were deſignedly defaced. It is at leaſt as likely to relate to Antoninus Caracalla, the only emperor who occurs COS IV. in Great Britain, and had theſe titles.

The banks of the river Almon from Middle Calder, antiently called *Calder Comitis*, to Kirkleſton are filled with human ſkeletons and remains of warlike weapons; and ſome years ago a very numerous collection of ſilver medals were found in the common belonging to the town of Linlithgow[y].

On the right hand, at a ſmall diſtance from the road to Cramond, are ſome rude ſtones. On one oppoſite to Carlowrie near the margin of the river, called by the common people *Catt Stane*, this inſcription:

In hoc tum. jac. Vetta f. Victi.[z]

or as tranſcribed by Mr. Wilkie, miniſter of Uphall:

In hoc tum. jac. Conſtantie Vict.

but not now legible[a]. Many battles were fought on the banks of this river between Conſtantine IV. and Malcolm the general of the lawful heir, and decided towards its confluence with the ſea near Kirkliſton.

Corſtorphin.

At *Corſtorphin* is a church once made collegiate 1429 by ſir John Foreſter of Corſtorphin, lord high chamberlain of Scotland, and anceſtor of the lords Foreſter, who have monuments in it[b].

Two miles ſouth of Edinburgh is a noted ſpring called St. Catharine's[c] or the Oily Well, from the oil or balſam floating on its ſurface, uſeful in cutaneous diſorders, againſt weakneſs, fatigue, and pains proceeding from cold. A little further to the left is a noted camp of an oval form.

Hopeton *houſe.*

Hopeton houſe near Queen's ferry begun by ſir William Bruce and finiſhed by Mr. Adams, is the handſomeſt in North Britain, a fine ſituation, extenſive proſpect with extenſive improvements round it[d]. Charles Hope was created earl of Hopeton by queen Anne, and was one of the 16 peers from 1722 to

[m] Pennant, 1772. 253, 254. [n] Major de geſt. Scotor. V. c. 16. p. 236. [o] P. 363. 378.
[p] Pen. 1772. 255, 256. [q] Horſley, Scotl. xxix. [r] Gord. 116. Horſl. 204. [s] Graham's dyke, N° VIII.
[t] See Horſley's North. XXXVI. XXXVII. XXXIX. XL. XLI. XLII. See our Pl. XVII. fig. 9, 10. XVIII. fig. 2, 3. 5.
[10] D. [u] P. 203. [x] Sc. XXV. [y] Brit. Top. II. 705. [z] G. Pennant, 1772. 235.
[a] Lord Buchan's ſpeech to the Antiq. Soc. of Scotland. [b] Keith, 285. Pennant, 236.
[c] Scot. Illuſt. c. x. p. 4. Penn. 256. [d] Penn. 244.

1741-2, when he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon John, and he 1781 by his eldeſt ſon James, third and preſent earl.

Abercorn. No traces of the monaſtery of *Abercorn* are remaining. The earl of Douglas built a caſtle here on the ſite of a Roman tower, on whoſe ſite ſtands a handſome houſe of the earl of Hopeton, built by ſir Edward Bruce. James Hamilton was created baron Abercorn 1603 and earl 1606. The earl of Hopeton inherits the barony of Abercorn and was hereditary ſheriff of Linlithgow. The preſent earl is the 8th of this title[e]. He was this year (1786) created an Engliſh earl.

LINDVM. Mr. Ward removes LINDUM to KIRKINTILOCH[f].

Linlithgow. *Linlithgow* is a royal burgh, to which *Blackneſs* ſerved as a harbour, but now *Burrowſtoneſs*. The town is tolerably well built, conſiſting of one long ſtreet with a gate at each end. The palace, built as Sibbald ſuppoſed on the ſite of a Roman ſtation, forms a ſquare with towers at the corners, and ſtands on a gentle eminence with a beautiful loch behind it to the weſt. James V. and VI. put the finiſhing hand to it. The north ſide, built 1620, and containing the earl of Linlithgow's apartments before his attainder 1715, was burnt by the king's troops 1745 making fires on the hearths, which ſet the joiſts on fire. The loſs was, however, very ſmall, ſome rooms being hardly furniſhed: at the ſame time was deſtroyed a ſtone ornamented fountain in the middle of the court. On the eaſt ſide was a handſome hall. In another room Mary queen of Scots was born[g]. On the north ſide of the high ſtreet on an eminence eaſt of the palace ſtands St. Michael's church, a handſome ſtructure, where James V. intended to have erected a throne and twelve ſtalls for the ſovereign and knights of the order of St. Andrew. In the market-place is another fountain of two ſtories with eight ſpouts and ſurmounted like the former with an imperial crown. In one of the ſtreets is ſhewn the gallery whence the regent Murray was ſhot[h]. Here was a houſe of Carmelites, founded by the townspeople 1290, deſtroyed by the reformers 1559[i]. The family of Livingſton who take the title of earl from this place are hereditary keepers of this palace, as alſo bailiffs of the king's bailifry and conſtables of Blackneſs caſtle; but, by their concern in the rebellion of 1715 all theſe honors with their eſtate were forfeited to the crown. Sir James Livingſton, ſon of the firſt earl by marriage with a daughter of Callendar, was created earl of Callendar by Charles I. 1641, which title ſunk into the other.

Peele of Livingſton. Not far hence is the *Peele of Livingſton*, a moated houſe, ſituated on an eminence, ſuppoſed by Sibbald[k] and others a Roman camp with foſſes, now much defaced with the improvements made by the late baron Patrick Murray, to whom it came from the Livingſtons, and who planted a curious garden within the Peel, where alſo his brother John Murray built a neat houſe, afterwards the ſeat of ſir James, now of ſir William Auguſtus Cunningham, who has another not far off on Almond water called *Davieſton*[l]. The firſt of theſe houſes was burnt by Cromwell, but ſince rebuilt.

Emanuel *nunnery*. About a mile further ſtand the ruins of the nunnery of *Manuel* or *Emanuel*; formerly the reſidence of the Crawfords, whoſe laſt proprietor was married to a daughter of general Dalzeil, famous in Charles II.'s time for his battles.

Calder. Near it is *Calder* caſtle, antiently belonging to the family of Sandilands, of whom ſir James, preceptor of Torpichen, where Malcolm IV. ſettled the knights hoſpitallers in the middle of the 12th century[m], was created lord St. John of Jeruſalem (or grand prior of that order) in Scotland, and at the Reformation reſigning that title was created lord Torpichen by queen Mary 1563, which title ſtill remains in his family, Walter being 8th and preſent lord. Torpichen. *Torpichen* is a town of regality ſouth of Linlithgow. Bathgate. *Bathgate* a ſheriffdom.

Burrowſtouneſs. North from the laſt on the ſea coaſt is *Burrowſtouneſs*, a regality of the dukes of Hamilton, and a place of great trade[n], particularly in ſalt and coals. The town houſe is built in form of a caſtle[o].

Queen's ferry. *Queen's ferry*, a royal burgh, ſuppoſed to take its name from St. Margaret queen to Malcolm Canmore, as it is the ſhorteſt and eaſieſt paſſage over Forth to Dumfermling, where ſhe reſided, and founded a monaſtery[p]. Barnbugle. *Barnbugle* is the ſeat of the earl of Roſeberry[q].

Niddrie. *Niddrie* caſtle ſtands ſouth-weſt from Linlithgow, the poſſeſſor of which manor is hereditary bailiff of the regality of Kirkliſton, and by the barony of Abercorn was hereditary ſheriff of this ſhire. Dundaſ. North from that *Dundaſs*, an antient caſtle, which with its lands has belonged for 800 years to a family of its name. Bins. *Bins*, the retreat of general Dalziell, who embelliſhed it with gardens and plantations. Meidhope. *Meidhope*, a houſe with towers and gardens belonging to the earl of Hopeton[20].

Kinneal. At the extremity of the county is *Kinneal*, a noble ſeat of the duke of Hamilton[r].

Kipps houſe. In the incloſure of *Kipps* houſe, ſouth of the road to Falkirk, among the hills, is a large cromlech, and near it a circle of ſtones with one or two in the centre, and on a neighbouring little eminence a conical ſtone ſet on its end. On theſe hills remain traces of camps and cairns, and ſtone coffins with bones have been found[s].

Carridden. At *Carridden* was found a gold coin of Veſpaſian, and a ſtone with an eagle's head in relief[t]. Antoninus Pius' wall may be traced hither, and probably ended at *Walltoun* the *Penvahl* of Bede[u].

In *Mid-Lothian* about five miles from Edinburgh, there are inexhauſtible quarries of a ſpecies of feltſpar, which, when the uſe of it is generally known, may one day transfer the pottery and porcelain manufacture to Scotland. Along the eaſtern range of Pentland hills, and for three or four miles ſouthward, there is one continued rock of this ſtone. It is the *Cyamia* of the learned profeſſor Dr. Walker, belonging to the order of *Ophiticæ* and claſs of *Petræ*. Dr. William Thomſon, profeſſor of Anatomy at Oxford, in the foſſil collection which he made here, and preſented to the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh, calls it feltſpath. It is found of ſeveral colours, as red, white, blue, &c. Some of the reddiſh kind greatly reſembles the petro-ſilex, and exactly anſwers the deſcription of that kind of it uſed in the Count de Lauragai's porcelain manufactory, and there called a feltſpar, from which Mr. Kirwan tells us[x] he extracted 72 per cent. of ſilex, 22 of argilla, and about

[e] Sibbald, 20, 21. [f] Horſl. p. 371; ſee alſo p. 168, and Gordon's It. Sept. p. 54.
[g] I have been told, that in ſome of the ornaments of this court was to be ſeen the ſprig of *rue* which with another of *thyme* was made a collar for the order of St. Andrew by James V. But theſe eſcaped me when I viſited this place 1771.
[h] Penn. 231. 235. [i] Keith, p. 278. [k] P. 21. Horſl. 168.
[l] Sibbald, 21. Bp. Gibſon diſtinguiſhes Livingſton *houſe* from the *Peel* of Livingſton. [m] Sibb. 22. Keith, 268. [n] Ib. 17.
[o] Penn. 243. [p] Dalrymple, 45. [q] Sibb. 12. [20] G. [r] Sibb. 18.
[s] Ib. 26. [t] Ib. 19. [u] I. 12. [x] Elements of Mineralogy, p. 110.

6 of mild calcarious earth. He alſo tells us, it ſhews no ſigns of iron notwithſtanding its red colour. This too is the caſe with the kind at Pentland, which ſoon loſes its red colour in the fire and becomes perfectly white; the iron (if it contains any) being exceedingly volatile. Mr. Kirwan alſo obſerves[y], that "that feltſpar is undoubtedly the ſtone which the Saxons uſe as petunſe in their porcelain manufactories[z]." Indeed, ſome years ago, this ſtone was uſed with great advantage in a porcelain manufactory near Preſton pans. And Mr. Jamieſon has lately uſed it in his pottery at Brickfield, about two miles weſt of Muſſelburgh on the poſt road to London, and finds it anſwer his purpoſe infinitely better than the Engliſh flint. More than 40 years ago, Alexander Lind, eſq; ſheriff of this county, after ſeveral experiments for his own amuſement, made at his houſe of Gorgic about two miles weſt of Edinburgh tea-cups, plates, &c. of this very article.

Libberton. The Pentland hills terminate in the pariſh of *Libberton*. About three meaſured miles ſouth of Edinburgh at the ſouth end of this range are the old houſes of Tower of Libberton, the property of William Charles Little, eſq; whoſe progenitor was one of the commiſſaries of Edinburgh, and firſt founder of the univerſity library in that city. To the ſouth-weſt of that is *Merton hall*, the reſidence of Mr. Trotter. Adjacent thereto is the ſeat of Mr. Horm Rigg of Merton. To the north is the camp on part of Braid's hill[a]. Further weſt lies the Kirk town of *Glencorſs*, in the neighbourhood of which is the modern houſe of *Wood houſlie*, not long ſince purchaſed by William Tytler, eſq. To the ſouth of this village is the manſion-houſe of the Bothwells, lords Holyroodhouſe, now extinct, whoſe predeceſſor was biſhop of Orkney[b], who married queen Mary to Hepburn earl of Bothwell, and exchanged his ſee for the abbacy of Holyrood-houſe. Further weſt in this pariſh on the brow of the hill near the houſe of *Muir* is *Rullein green*, commonly called the Battle of Pentland hill, where general Dalziel in Charles II's reign defeated the Cameronians, who, being oppreſſed and not permitted the exerciſe of their religion, took up arms in rebellion againſt the government. Amongſt the hills to the north ſtands *Logan houſe*, an old ruined ſquare tower that belonged to a branch of the Sinclairs of Roſlin. Below this runs the ſmall rivulet called *Logan burn*, ſo named from this houſe, but having different names till it joins North Eſk. On the banks thereof are the remains of an old chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine. Here were ſome years ago ſome old tomb ſtones, chiefly in memory of the *Glendonnings*, who probably reſided there. To the ſouth of this is the caſtle and chapel of Roſlin. On the ſame ſide of North Eſk river are to be ſeen the ruins of the old houſe of *Woodhouſlie*, which was burnt by the earl of Moray's adherents in queen Mary's reign: it was then poſſeſſed by Hamilton of Bothwell haugh, whoſe wife was cruelly uſed by ſome of the earl of Murray's emiſſaries[c]; which Hamilton revenged in Linlithgow by ſhooting the regent as he was paſſing through that town: the gun is ſtill to be ſeen in the family of Mr. Hamilton of Dalzeil. Further up the ſame river ſtands the houſe of ſir John Clerk of Pennycuik, lately built by his uncle ſir James, wherein are preſerved many articles of antiquity and various Roman reliques collected at different times and places by baron Clerk of that family. Weſt of this is *Newhall*, which has paſſed through different proprietors ſince ſir Walter Pringle, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice, eminent for his integrity, lived there. Near this bordering on *Peebles* ſhire is *Carleps*, which belonged to Mr. Burnet who was executed in 1715.

On the north ſide of Pentland hills weſtward from Edinburgh, along the banks of the water of Leith are a great number of gentlemen's ſeats: as *Dalry*, that has often changed its proprietors ſince the unhappy Cheeſelie enjoyed it. The antient ſquare tower of *Ridhall*. The kirk town and caſtle of *Collington*, the poſſeſſion of the learned ſir James Foulis: this is an antient family.[d] Near it is *Woodhall* of the ſame ſurname. *Currie* and its kirk town. More to the north is ſituated *Riccarton*, the houſe and eſtate of the great lawyer Craig, whoſe ſucceſſors inherit it ſtill. At no great diſtance from this is *Hatton*, the family houſe of the earls Lauderdale, who were heretable ſheriffs of Mid-Lothian. *Ratho*, another branch of the Foulis name. Weſt of theſe is *Dalmahoy*, pertaining to the earl of Morton: this was built by the late baron Dalrymple, brother to John earl of Stair, the great general.

From Leith weſtward on the ſhore nigh the Forth are lately erected new barracks, fortified with cannon for the protection of that port; beſide it is the ſmall fiſhertown of *Newhaven*, wherein was an old chapel for the inhabitants, dedicated to St. Thomas, with a ſmall ſpot of ground, where many of them are buried: it is now annexed to North Leith pariſh. At no great diſtance is *Caroline* park, belonging to the counteſs of Dalkeith, a daughter of the late John duke of Argyle, ſo named from her ladyſhip after his grace purchaſed this from ſir James Mackenzie, of Royſtoun, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice, ſtyled lord Royſtoun as this place was then called. Further up the river is *Cramond*, a ſea-port of old when the Roman army was in this country: here they brought in their grain for the ſupport of their troops. Here are the remains of a bath or ſudatory: and about this place many medals and altars, &c. have been dug up. Moſt of the former make part of the Pennycuik cabinet. Gordon in his itinerarium Septentrionale with other later writers properly pronounce this a Roman ſtation, and the military way from the ſouth led to this village. Near it are ſundry gentlemen's ſeats; as *Cramond* belonging to ſir John Inglis, *King's Cramond*, *Craigie hall* to Charles Hope Weir, eſq. *Todſhaugh* at Kirkliſton to Mr. Wiſhart. *Barnbugle* to earl Roſeberry. *Queen's ferry*, *Dundas* caſtle, to the laird of Dundas, chief of that name. *Hopeton* houſe to earl Hopeton. Further weſt *Blackneſs* caſtle; then *Burrowſtouneſs*, *Kinneil*, &c.

Newhaven.

Cramond.

The ſhire of Linlithgow produces coal, lime, and free-ſtone, lead and ſilver mines, beſides ſeveral figured ſtones and curious plants, which may be ſeen in Sibbald's hiſtory of it[e].

Earl of Lothian. Anne, counteſs of Lothian, granddaughter of Matthew Ker earl of Lothian, marrying ſir William Ker eldeſt ſon of Ancram of Ferneherſt, he had the title of earl of Lothian from Charles I. and his ſon Robert that of marquis from William III. From him William the fifth and preſent marquis is fourth in lineal deſcent.

[y] P. 125.
[z] 3 Berlin Beſchaftig, p. 471.
[a] See Maitland's Hiſt. of Edinb. p. 9.
[b] Keith's Liſt of Biſhops, p. 135.
[c] See D. Crawford's of Drumſoufie's Memoirs, Lond. edit. 1706, p. 140.
[d] c. 8.

SELGOVÆ.

BELOW the GADENI to the ſouth and weſt, where now are the ſmall diſtricts of *Lideſdale*, *Euſdale*, *Eſkdale*, *Annandale*, and *Nideſdale*, ſo called from the little rivers that run through them and empty themſelves into *Solway frith*, dwelt antiently the SELGOVÆ, the traces of whoſe name appear to me, I know not whether they do to others, to remain in that of Solway. *Lideſdale.*

Armitage.

IN LIDESDALE riſes *Armitage*, ſo called from having been formerly dedicated to a ſolitary life, but now a very ſtrong caſtle, which belonged to the *Hepburns*, who derive their deſcent from a certain Engliſh priſoner, whom the earl of March greatly enriched for having reſcued him from imminent danger. They were earls of Bothwell [1], and for a long time hereditary admirals of Scotland. By a ſiſter of James, earl of Bothwell, laſt of the Hepburns, married to John, prior of *Coldingham*, natural ſon of king James V. (who left a numerous illegitimate iſſue) the eſtate and title came to his ſon. Near this is *Brakenſey* [2], the ſeat of the warlike family of *Bucleugh*, ſurnamed *Scot*; and many little towers belonging to military men are ſcattered up and down the country.

Hepburn earls of *Bothwell.*

Brakenſay. Lords *Bucleugh.*

From the affinity of the name I ſhould imagine the antient VZELLVM mentioned by Ptolemy was in *Euſdale* upon the river *Euſe*. *Euſdale.* UZELLVM.

In *Eſkdale* lived, as ſome think, the HORESTI, into whoſe territories Agricola, after reducing the Britans ſettled in this tract, led the Roman army. This will be put out of doubt, if for *Horeſti* we read *Horeſci*: *Ar Eſc* in Britiſh ſignifying a place on the river *Eſc*. Of *Eſica* in *Eſkedale* I have already ſpoken in England [3], and need not here repeat what I have ſaid.

[1] in Clydeſdale. D.

[2] *Brankſholm* in the ſhire of Roxburgh. D.

[3] See before, p. 176.

ADDITIONS.

LIDDESDALE is part of the county of Dumfries; a moſt fertile and well cultivated tract of low arable and paſture land [a].

In biſhop Gibſon's additions Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, mentioned by Mr. Camden, is confounded with Stuart earl Bothwell, who for his treaſonable deſign of ſeizing the king in Holyrood palace, forfeited his eſtate and ſpent the remainder of his days beyond ſea.

Canonby. At *Canonby* on the Eſk, in Eſkdale and Roxburghſhire, was a houſe of canons regular, founded before 1296, frequently deſtroyed during the wars with the Engliſh [b].

A little attention to the circumſtances of Agricola's expedition into the country of the *Horeſti* will ſhew the great improbability of Mr. Camden's conjecture. It was undertaken at the cloſe of Agricola's command, whereas we find that in his fourth year all ſouth of that neck of land between the two forths was added to the Roman province, ſo that we muſt look for the Horeſti further north. Tacitus in effect forbids our ſeeking him here when he calls the people againſt whom Agricola was then fighting, *populi Caledoniam incolentes & novæ gentes* [c], namely thoſe beyond the frith, who, by the fortifying of that neck of land were *ſemoti velut in aliam inſulam*. So that if there be any relation between the *Horeſti* and *Eſk* it will better ſuit the people of Angus between South and North Eſk. But this name ſeems to imply no more than Ορεσται, mountaineers or highlanders, the proper Caledonians. Tacitus adds [d] that Agricola having defeated Galgacus near the Grampian hills, brought back the army to the borders of the Horeſti, and after taking hoſtages of them, ordered the fleet to ſail round the iſland, which can never agree with Eſkdale, an inconſiderable tract ſurrounded by others, and not bordering on the ſea, but is very applicable to the mouth and frith of Tay, and to Angus and Mernis lying thereon, where the Roman navy landed the troops, and waited for them. There are ſtill evident traces of a Roman road from this port through the large country of Strathmore, for communication with the ſhips: but no ſuch thing occurs between the Grampian hills and Eſkdale, nor could an army with heavy carriages march between theſe two places [e].

Mr. Horſley [f] places the *Horeſti* in Angus. Upon their coaſt, or in the river Tay, Agricola's fleet probably lay, and from thence, or ſome part of Angus, ſailed north about to the *portus Trutulenſis*, which is generally ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Rhutupenſis*.

The ſame learned antiquary inclines to fix *Uzelum*, or *Uxelum*, at Caerlaverock.

The *Horeſti* are the people in the midland diſtrict of Scotland, ſouth of Tay, where the forts were placed at the entrance of the Highlands, and where Agricola received hoſtages for their conduct during the abſence of the army [g].

[a] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, 77.

[b] Keith, 240.

[c] Vit. Agric. c. 25.

[d] Ib. c. 38.

[e] P. 44, 45.

[f] Biblioth. Top. Brit. N° XXXVI. p. 5. n.

[g] G.

ANNANDALE.

TO Eſkedale on the weſt adjoins *Annandale*, q d. the valley on the river *Annan*, which is difficult of approach by land. The more conſiderable places are a caſtle[1] at *Lough Maban*, ſurrounded on three ſides by water, and defended by ſtrong walls; and the town of *Annandale* almoſt at the mouth of the river *Annan*, which loſt all its luſtre in the Engliſh wars under Edward VI. In this tract are ſome of the famous name of Johnſton, a family inured to war, and between whom and the Maxwells have long ſubſiſted profeſſed and open quarrels, which have proceeded even to bloodſhed. They have held this ſtewartry[2] as it is called by antient right. This vale Eadgar, king of Scotland, on his reſtoration to the crown by the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, gave in reward of his ſervices to Robert *Brus*, or *Bruce*, lord of *Cleveland* in Yorkſhire, who, declining himſelf to ſerve in the king of Scotland's army, with leave of that prince gave it to his younger ſon Robert. From him deſcended the *Bruces*, lords of Anandale, of whom Robert *Brus* married Iſabella, daughter of William king of Scots, by a daughter of Robert *Avenell*, and his ſon Robert, third of the name, married a daughter of David, earl of Huntingdon and Garioch, whoſe ſon Robert, ſurnamed the *Noble*, on failure of iſſue to Alexander III. king of Scotland, in right of his mother claimed the crown of Scotland in the preſence of Edward I. king of England as "direct and ſupreme lord of the king-"dom of Scotland," as the Engliſh ſay," or as the Scots, "by honourable arbitration, as neareſt "in degree and blood to king Alexander III. and "Margaret, daughter of the king of Norway," though ſon of the ſecond ſiſter. Afterwards quitting his right to his ſon Robert *Brus*, earl of Carrick, "and his heirs (to uſe the words of the original record), he remitted and granted all this right and "claim that he had or could have to the kingdom "of Scotland." But judgment was given for John Bailiol (who claimed "as deſcending from "the elder ſiſter, though in a more remote de-"gree)," in theſe words. "Becauſe the remoter "deſcendant in the deſcending degree in the firſt "line is to be preferred to the nearer deſcendant "in the ſecond line in ſucceſſion to an inheritance "which does not admit of partition." However, Robert, ſon of the earl of *Carrick*, at length poſſeſſed himſelf of the kingdom by his valour, and confirmed it to his poſterity: a prince ennobled by his atchievments, and happily triumphant by his invincible ſpirit over fortune that ſo often foiled him.

Lough Maban.

Annandale.

The *Johnſtons.*

The ſtewartry of *Annandale.*

The *Bruces.*

[1] and town. D.

[2] This ſtewartry lies in Dumfries ſhire. D.

ANNANDALE

ADDITIONS.

ANNANDALE, Wachopdale, and Nithiſdale, are ſo many parts of the ſhire of Dumfries, which takes its name from the chief town, and is bounded on the weſt by Galloway and Kyle, on the eaſt by Solway frith and the Marches, on the north by part of Clydeſdale, Tweedale, and Tiviotdale, and on the ſouth by the Iriſh ſea. It is in length from weſt to ſouth-eaſt about 50 miles, and in breadth about 34. The inhabitants were a ſtout warlike people, and in former times the bulwark of the kingdom. The ſoil is in general fitter for paſturage than corn, and a conſiderable profit is here made of cattle and ſheep [1].

Wachopdale. Between Annandale and Eſkdale lies *Wachopdale*, ſo called from the water of Wachop running through it, and much reſembling the adjacent diſtricts already deſcribed.

Annandale runs due eaſt and weſt about 24 miles long and 14 broad [2].

Loch Maban. A town of the name of *Loch Maban*, a burgh royal, ſtands on the ſouth ſide the water of Annan in the heart of the country. Tradition ſays the caſtle, now ruinous, ſtood antiently in the middle of the lake. It may have been the *Mapone* or *Taba* of Ravennas [a].

Moffat. At the head of Annan water ſtands *Moffat*, a ſmall neat town, famous for its medicinal waters [3]; one antiſcorbutic, the other chalybeat [b].

Moſs of Drumcrief. The moſs of *Drumcrief* near Moffat, 40 or 50 miles above the level of the ſea, covers an incredible number of the fineſt large oaks which ever have grown in that place. They lie ſix feet under the ſurface, ſtrait and above 70 feet long; all freſh from root to top, though they had lain, no doubt, 1500 years. Above, near the ſurface, a whole wood of birch trees, which had grown up after the cataſtrophe of the oaks [c].

Annandale gave title of earl to ſir James [d] Murray, ſo created by James VI. 1624, the year before viſcount Annan. His ſon James died without iſſue 1658.

James, laird of Johnſtown, was by Charles I. 1633, created lord Johnſtown, and 1643 earl of Hartfield. Charles II. added to this laſt title 1661 that of Annandale, which William III. 1701 changed to that of marquis. Queen Anne appointed William the firſt marquis preſident of the council and ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland. He died 1720, and was ſucceeded by his ſon James, and he by his brother George, third and preſent marquis, a lunatic.

Annan. *Annan*, but a little village of about 100 houſes, though a royal burgh [e], ſtands on the river of its name: veſſels of about 50 tons can come within a mile of the town, and of 60 as high as the bridge. The caſtle was entirely demoliſhed by order of parliament on the acceſſion of James VI. to the crown of England, and only the ditches remain. Mr. Pennant [f] ſaw in a garden wall a ſtone from its ruins inſcribed, "Robert de Brus count de Carrick, & "ſenteur [g] du val de Annand 1300." The town and church were burnt by Wharton lord preſident of the marches in the reign of Edward VI.

Ruthvel. In the church of *Ruthvel*, four miles weſt from Annan, lies an obeliſk now broken into three parts by order of the general aſſembly, conſiſting of four ſides of different dimenſions, the whole broadeſt at the baſe, and placed on a baſe 15 feet long, now in two pieces. The two narroweſt ſides 16 inches at bottom, 11 at top, are adorned with vine leaves and animals intermixed with Runic characters. On one of the broader ſides, which are 18 ½ inches at bottom, and 15 at top, is the figure of our Saviour, his right hand elevated to give the benediction, his left holding a ſcroll, and under his feet two animals with their fore feet elevated. In the compartment below are two rude figures of ſaints bareheaded, and over them in Saxon capitals: ꝺꝋ ꝓꝛVLVꝛ.

Over the head of Chriſt,

Iꝺꝛ XPꝛ, on each ſide IVDEX AEQVITATIꝛ ▫ ꝛERTO ▫ ꝛALVATOREꝫ ꝫVNDI ▫ ET AN

BEꝛTIAE ▫ ET ▫ DRAꝺ ▫ NEꝛ ▫ ꝺOꝺNOVERVNT ▫ IHDE × FRESERUNT ▫ ET ▫ PANEM.

Jeſus Chriſtus Judex aequitatis ſerto ſalvatorem mundi & an. perhaps *angelorum. Beſtiæ & dracones cognoveruut inde + fregerunt & panem.*

On the other ſide is the repreſentation of our Saviour and Mary Magdalen waſhing his feet with her tears, and wiping them with her hair. The inſcription,

IALLVLLII ABAꝛTRVM VISVENTI
6ꝛIAN SAEIR ▫ ꝛELVꝛI DEꝛA
NAꝛTIBITAIEETꝛ.
EIVS ꝂRIIIIIL ꝺꝋEPIT RISARE
PEDEꝛ EIVS BEAPILLIꝛ + ET
PRAETERIVS VIDI.....

and over a figure with a nimbus and book converſing with another: in the diviſion over them ꝺAPITIS ꝛVI TERSEBA, i. e.

attulit alabaſtrum unguenti
et ſtans retro ſecus
..... *pedes*

[1] G. [2] G. [a] MS. n. Gale.
[b] Pennant's Tour 1769, p. 216.
[c] Sir John Clerk's letter to Mr. Gale, p. 259*. 333.
[d] *Richard.* D.
[e] Sir John Clerk's letter to Mr. Gale, p. 332.
[f] Voy. to the Hebrides, p. 84.
[g] Probably *ſeigneur.*

Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

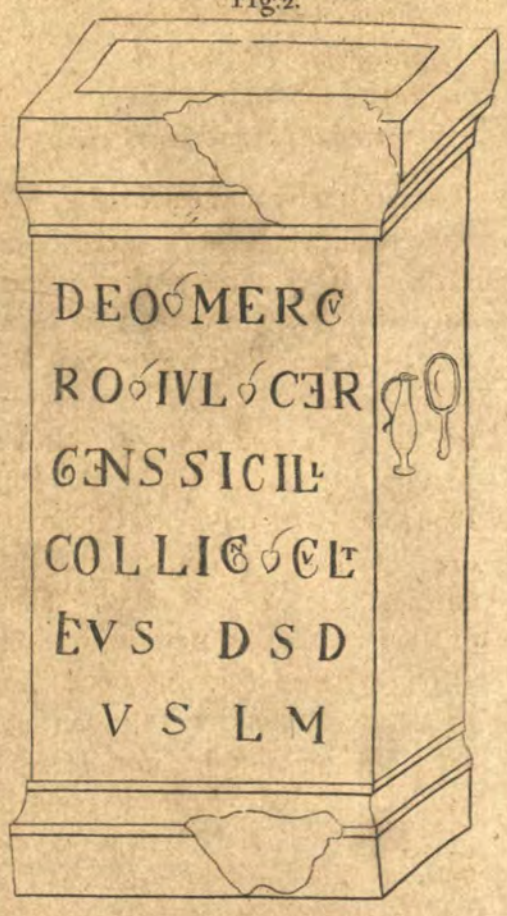


Fig. 7.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.

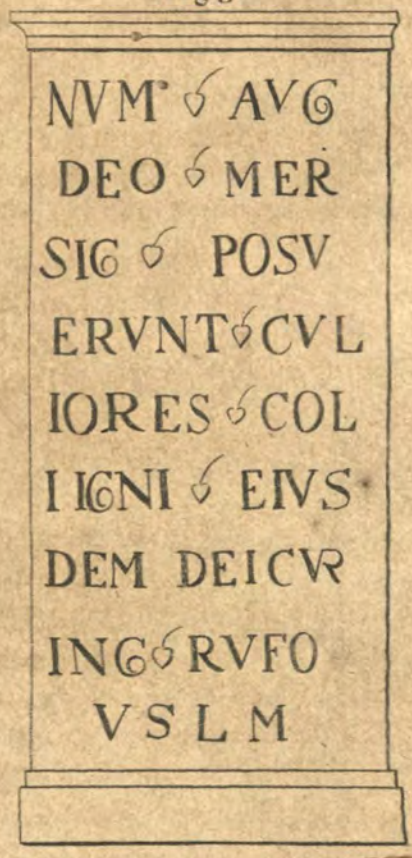


Fig. 8. p. 358.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 10. p. 358.

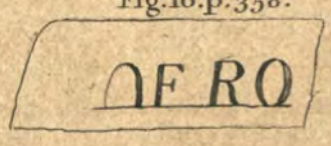


Fig. 9. p. 358.

Fig. 11. p. 358.

F. Cary sculp.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS in SCOTLAND.

ejus lacrimis coepit rigare
pedes ejus et capillis et
capitis sui tergebat [h].
præterjus [præteriens] *vidi.*

The last line by the cross prefixed began a new sentence. The Runic characters are ranged differently from the Saxon. This variety of characters and carving led Mr. Gordon [i] to suppose that the monument was the work of two different people, the Danes first and then the Saxons. He has engraved the four sides in his Pl. LVII. and LVIII. Mr. Pennant [k] adds, the pedestal lies buried under the floor of the church. He found some fragments of the capital, with letters nearly similar to the other, and on each opposite side an eagle neatly cut in relief. There was a piece of another with Saxon letters round the lower part of a human figure in long vestments, with his foot on a pair of small globes: this too seemed to have been the top of a cross. The salmon hunting is so little practised that Mr. Pennant could find only one man that understood it. This parish extends along the Solway frith, which gains continually on the land. Salt is made from the sands here, which, perhaps from the nitre mixed with it, has a bitterish taste [4]. James VI. visiting the place granted the saltmakers here an exemption from duty, which was specified in all accounts till the Union. A road through a moras made of split oak planks, eight feet long, fastened down by piles driven through them, was discovered in digging peat pointing to the sea [l].

Bell c.

Near *Springkell*, the seat of sir William Maxwell, is the site of *Bell castle*, where the duke of Albany, brother to James III. and the earl of Douglas lodged the night before their defeat at *Kirkconnal*, a place almost contiguous. They had been exiled in England, and invaded their own country in a plundering scheme. Albany escaped, Douglas was taken, and ended his life in Lindores abbey [m].

Kirkconnal.

In Kirkconnal churchyard is a tomb-stone with this inscription, *Hic jacet Adam Fleming*. A sword and cross are engraved on it [n]. Mr. Pennant mistakes the idle story told about it.

The country is very naked having been cleared of its wood by act of parliament in the reign of James VI. in order to extirpate the moss troops who infested the borders [o].

Middleby.

Burrens.

In *Middleby* parish is a Roman station called *Burrens*, or *Birrens*, seated on a flat, bounded on one side by the small water of *Mün*, and on another by a small burn; well defended by four ditches and five dykes, but much of both has been erased by winter floods. A hypocaust, illegible inscribed stones, and a gold coin of Constantius Chlorus, and coins of the lower empire have been found here; a place formed of square stones, which contained wheat, and a large vault arched with stone. Mr. Horsley [p] imagines this the BLATUM BULGIUM of Antoninus, being on the north side of the wall with a military road between it and Netherby, and that it was the place where Agricola concluded his second year's expedition [q]. An inscription built up in one of the houses at Midleby

AXAN
CONIS

is Horsley's Scotland xxxi [r].

In the ruins of a temple, 36 feet by 12, without the wall, was found 1732 a winged statue in a nich armed like Pallas with a helmet crowned with olive incircled by a mural crown; in the right hand a spear with a pileus on its top, and a shield; in her left hand a globe, and on her breast a bust like a fibula to fasten the garment. At her feet this inscription: Pl. XXIII. fig. 1.

BRIGANTIAE S. AMANDVS
ARCITECTVS EX IMPERIO IMP. I.

which Mr. Roger Gale read:

Brigantiæ sacrum Amandus
Architectus ex imperio imperatoris Juliani

and supposed the figure to represent Victory, or a Panthea adorned with the symbols of Victory and Pallas. The name of *Brigantia* as a goddess of the province, he thinks, occurs before on an inscription in Yorkshire, p. 62 [s]. Mr. Pennant saw here part of a Victory with her foot on a globe.

Another inscription found here is Horsley's Scotl. xxxv. thus read: Pl. XXIII. fig. 2.

Deo Mercurio Julius Cerealis [t] *censor sigillorum collegii ligniferorum cultorum ejus de suo dedit votum solvens libens merito.*

Another to Mercury; Horsley's xxxvi. thus read: fig. 3.

Numini Augusti Deo Mercurio signum posuerunt cultores collegium ligniferorum ejusdem Dei curante Ingenuo Rufo votum solverunt libentes merito.

Mr. Gale understood *censor sigillorum* to be an officer appointed to examine such images as were erected by the college of *ligniferi*, the same as the *dendrophori* of other inscriptions, whose business was either to carry boughs at festivals, or wood for sacrifice. Mr. Ward takes CENSOR for another name of the person, as *Censorinus* and *Sigillarius* for a founder of images [u]. Mr. Gale finds from Amm. Marcellinus xvi. 5. that Mercury was a favourite of Julian, to whom *occultè supplicabat*. He hoped his statue would be found; and baron Clerk, searching the ground 1733, found the remains of a statue 26 feet and a half high, miserably defaced, the head, hands, and feet broken off and lost, so that nothing was left to determine to whom it referred, except the place where it was found, which being so near the inscription, made it probable that it was Mercury: the holes for the head and left hand seem to indicate that they were fixed in, and perhaps were of a different material. The breadth of the base proves it to have belonged to the pedestal inscribed to Mercury, and both were fixed against the wall [x]. The baron published a Latin dissertation on the three inscriptions with draughts, and a more particular account of the figure, intituled, "Dissertatio de monumentis quibusdam Romanis in boreali M. Brit. parte detectis A. 1731. Edinb. 1750," 4to. Mr. Pl. XXIII. fig. 4.

[h] Luke vii. 37, 38. [i] Itin. Sept. p. 161.
[k] Tour, p. 85. He has not copied the inscriptions faithfully, nor given a new print of it, or of its unpublished side.
[l] G. [l] Pennant, Ib. p. 87, 88. [m] Ib. ex Hume's Hist. of Douglas, 206. [n] Pennant, Ib. 89.
[o] Ib. [p] P. 409. [q] Pen. Ib. 90. [r] P. 207. Baron Clerk's letter to Mr. Gale, p. 253*.
[s] Horsley, 341. [353]. Additions to Gordon's Itin. Sept. p. 27. Pennant Appendix to Tour, Part II. 1772, 409. It is pity Mr. P. did not procure a correct drawing of this curious figure. He says Minerva has the name of *Brigantia* from her *delight in war*, and that she was the favourite deity of Julian who continually paid her his devotion in secret before his apostacy. But he mistakes her for *Mercury*.
[t] or by baron Clerk in a letter to R. Gale. *Juliani Cæsaris* censores or *censuales* Sigillanorum collegiati *lignatores* or *collegam lignatorum*.
[u] Horsl. p. 354. [x] MS. letter to R. Gale, 1735.

Pennant

Pennant takes no notice of this image, but gives [y] a number of other inſcriptions and antiquities found here, and preſerved at Hoddam caſtle in the neighbourhood.

An altar inſcribed,

Pl. XXIII. fig. 5.

DEAE HARIMEL
LAE SACGA
MIDIAHVS
ARCXVSLL[M].[z]

Another,

Pl. XXIII. fig 6.

DEAE VIRADES
THI. PAGVS CON
DRVS TIS MILI
IN COH. II. TVN
GR. SVB SIVO
AVSPICE PR
AEFE.

The lower half of a ſmall ſtatue of Fortune on a pedeſtal inſcribed,

Pl. XXIII. fig. 7.

FORTVNAE Reduci pro
SALVTE P. CAMmii
ITALICI PRAEFect. COh
TVNgrorum CELER LIBERtus
LL M

A ſepulchral ſtone with a rude head on it. Part of a figure of Victory, with one foot on a globe: only her veſt and part of her wings to be ſeen. A ſepulchral ſtone inſcribed,

D. M.
AFVTIANO BASSI ORDINATO
Tribuno COH. II. TVNGrorum FLAVIA BAETICA
CONIVNX FAC. CVRAVIT.

A very plain altar addreſſed to Fortune:

FORTVNAE COH. I NER
M. GER. EQVI.

Fragment of an earthen veſſel with a naked female leaning againſt a column. Another with part of a boar under a tree, and over him II. TVN.

An inſcription,

C. L
BED. BR. P.

which, from the inſcription to Mercury by the college or company of woodmongers under Ingenuus Rufus, given by Mr. Horſley, Scotland xxxvi. is read *Collegium ligniferorum peditatus Brigantiæ poſuit*, but q. the ſenſe.

A piece of ornamental ſtone inſcribed:

LEG. XX. VICT.

An inſcription

IMP. CAES. TRAIANO HADRIAN
LEG. II. AVG.

A fragment of a veſſel inſcribed Sac EROR.

An inſcription

IMP.CAES.FLAVIO VALERIO CONSTANTINO.
PVBL. I FILIO INVICTO AVGVSTO.

found on the Roman road in the pariſh of Heſket between Carliſle and Penrith.

An inſcription in memory of Pervica by her mother Julia.

D. M. S.
IVLIA PERVICAE F.

like Horſley's Northumberland LXIV, and our Pl. XVII. fig. 2.

The ſtatue of Brigantia and the two altars to Mercury were purchaſed by the late ſir John Clerk of Pennycuick near Edinburgh. Among other coins of ſilver and copper found near the camp was a large braſs of Germanicus: on one ſide his figure with his right hand extended, in the left the legionary ſtandard; GERMANICVS CAESAR, rev. a quadriga and Germanicus in it; GERMANIA DEVICTA: alſo a ſeal ſet in gold with the impreſſion of a woman dancing to the right, her left hand elevated, in her right a ſerpent. In a moſs by the ſide of the Roman road between Netherby and Middleby was found ſeven feet under ground an antient iron ploughſhare, about 14 inches long, ſticking in a very fertile ſoil under the moſs which appeared to have been once ploughed. From the ſame neighbourhood came a braſs ſacrificing inſtrument or weapon [a].

On the ſides of *Burnſwork* hill, two miles from Burrens, are two beautiful camps, or two diviſions of one united to each other by a rampart that winds along the ſide of the hill, one camp being on the ſouth-eaſt, the other on the north-weſt: that on the ſouth-eaſt has a ſingle agger of ſtone and earth which ſurrounds a huge ditch, with another agger riſing within it. It is 834 feet by 492. It has the prætorium, and the agger is yet viſible; and on the north ſide are three round hillocks, each joined to it by a dike projecting to ſome diſtance from the ramparts, as if to protect the gate on that quarter; for each of theſe mounts had its little fort: the other camp had two of theſe mounts on one ſide and one on each end, but the veſtiges of theſe are very faint. From this camp runs a huge rampart of ſtone and earth round by the end of the hill which joins it with the other ſquare to the north-weſt, which is ſurrounded by a deep ditch between ſtrong ramparts, and has four round hillocks projecting from each ſide of the area. This camp is 922 feet by 395, and on the very ſummit of the hill is a ſmall irregular entrenchment intended as exploratory, the view being uninterrupted on every part. Theſe camps are very accurately planned by Mr. Gordon Pl. I. p. 16. Mr. Horſley, with great probability, eſteems them Agricola's work, and ſummer camps to that at Burrens [b].

Agricola's march to Glota and Bodotria is ſuppoſed to have been through the valley of Locher moſs by Dumfries and Drumlanrig, by all which a noble military way has paſſed, and is ſtill plain in ſeveral other tracts of that road, particularly a little to the eaſt of *Durriſdeir kirk*, where the family of Queensbury bury. Thence it runs over a great tract of high mountains, two miles eaſt of Entriken paſſage going through Crawford town, keeping two miles eaſt of the Lead hills: thence runs by the Elvin foot, by the ſide of Clyde, to Biggar moſs, where it is very diſtinct; then by Carnwath and Kinkigyla, viſible the whole way, not far from Lanerk: then comes upon the iſthmus which Agricola fortified with garriſons and caſtles. Several forts are to be ſeen along

[y] Append. to Tour 1772, p. 409.
[z] Are we at liberty to read this, *Deæ Harimellæ Sanctæ Amandhus Architectus votum ſolvit libentiſſime.*
[a] Baron Clark's Letter to R. Gale, ubi ſup.
[b] Gordon, p. 16, 17. Pennant, 91.

this tract, one near *Lockerbe*, three miles north of Burnſwork; three other ſmall intrenchments are called Caſtleſteeds, a name common to many forts on Severus' wall; the others *Caſtle hills*, though their roundiſh form makes it doubtful if they be Roman. 14 miles north of Burnſwork is another ſquare fort like that at Midleby. Near Drumlanrig is another ſquare fort called *Tibber's* caſtle, originally Roman, but uſed in Edward I's wars [c].

Ecclefechan. *Ecclefechan* is noted for its great monthly markets for cattle. On Mr. Irvine's eſtate at *Cove* here was found a piece of pure gold, ſoft and pliable, in form of a handle, ſeven inches and an half long, weight two ounces and a half and 15 grains, round and ſlender in the middle, but thicker at the ends, terminating with a flat circular plate: on the ſide of one end is ſtamped HELENVS FECIT, on the other is dotted M B. Several of the ſame ſort have been occaſionally found in Scotland [d].

Hoddam. *Hoddam* or *Hodholme* caſtle was built by John lord Herries, a ſtrenuous ſupporter of Mary Stuart. He conveyed her ſafe from the battle of Langſide to his houſe at Terrigles in Galloway, thence to Dundranen abbey, and then accompanied her in a ſmall veſſel into England. This caſtle was ſoon after ſurrendered to the regent Murray, and before the acceſſion of James VI. was one of the places of defence on the borders "to be keped with ane wiſe ſtout man, and to have with him four well horſed men, and ther to have two ſtark footmen ſervants to keep their horſes, and the principal to have ane ſtout footman [e]." In the walls about it are preſerved the altars and inſcriptions found at Burrens before-mentioned. Near it on an eminence is a ſquare building called *The Tower of Repentance*, built by a lord Harries as an atonement for putting to death ſome priſoners to whom he had promiſed quarter. On it is carved the word *Repentance* between a ſerpent and a dove, emblems of prudence and meekneſs [f], and probably the word is the family motto.

Camlongam. *Camlongam* caſtle on Solway frith was built by one of the anceſtors of the Murrays earls of Annandale, and its great ſquare tower with walls 13 feet thick, now in ruins, is ſtill the property of David Murray viſcount Stormont [g]. At the family ſeat here was born his uncle William, who having been educated at Weſtminſter and Oxford, and called to the bar from Lincoln's inn, was appointed ſolicitor-general 1742, attorney-general 1754, lord chief-juſtice of the King's-Bench, and created baron of Mansfield c. Nottingham 1756, and in 1776 an earl of Great Britain by the title of earl Mansfield with remainder to the male iſſue of his father.

Lockermoſs. *Lockermoſs* is a moraſs ten miles by three, with the little water of *Locker* running through it. Near

Kilblain. it at *Kilblain* was found an antient canoe of one piece of wood eight feet eight inches long, hallowed by fire for ſix feet ſeven inches, two feet broad and near one deep. Another ſuch with its paddle ſeven feet long was found here 1736.

Wardlow. *Wardlaw*, a ſmall hill, has on the top a round Britiſh camp, double ditched, and on the ſouth ſide the veſtiges of a Roman camp, now almoſt ploughed up [h], which Mr. Pennant chooſes to ſuppoſe the *Uxelum* of Ptolemy rather than *Caerlaveroc* where Mr. Horſley has placed it [i]. This caſtle gave title of baron from the 13th century to the family of Maxwell, and was long one of their chief ſeats [k]. It underwent a long and celebrated ſiege by Edward I. in perſon 1300, when he invaded Scotland by the weſtern marches. All the nobility who held of him by military tenure were ſummoned to attend at Carliſle on the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt. A catalogue of them amounting to 103 may be ſeen copied from an old French poem on this expedition in the Cottonian library in the appendix to Mr. Pennant's Tour 1772, N° IX. and in the Antiquarian Repertory, N° 17, 18, 19. 21, 22. 24. II. 107. 135. 153. 169. 205. 227. 281. The following deſcription is there given of the caſtle:

Caerlaveroc *caſtle.*

Karlaverek caſteaus eſtoit
Si fort ke ſiege ne doutoit;
Ainz ke le roi ilucc veniſt,
Car rendre ne le conveniſt,
James mes k'il fuſt a ſon droit
Garniz quant beſoigns en vendroit
Des gens, des engins, & de vitaille.
Come uns eſcuz eſtoit de taile;
Car ne ot ke trois coſtez entour,
Et en chescune angle une tour.
Mes ke le une eſtoit jumele [l]
Tant haute, tant longue, & tant lee
Ke pardeſouz eſtoit la porte
A pont tournis bien faite & forte,
Et autres defenſes aſſes,
Les auſſi bons murs & bons foſſez
Tre tous pleins de eawe rez a rez;
Et croi ke james vie veirez
Chaſtel plus bel de luce ſeoir:
Car al vules puet on veoir
Devers le weſt la mere d'Irlande,
Et vers le north la bele lande
De un bras de mere environnee;
Si k'il ne eſt creature nee
Ki de deus par puiſt a priſmer
Sans ſoi mettre en peril de mer;
Devers le ſu legier ne'ſt pas
De bois de more et de trenchus
Si com la mere les a cerclies
Ou ſoult la riviere encontre,
Et par ce convint l'oſt entrer:
Ver le eſt on pendans eſt li mons.

It was battered by a variety of engines before it ſurrendered, though garriſoned only by 60 men, who ſurrendered at diſcretion and were pardoned by the Conqueror, who ſet up his ſtandard on the keep, and left the lord Clifford in command of the caſtle. It is a miſtake to ſuppoſe that all Edward's preparation was againſt this caſtle. It was againſt the rebellious Scots; and Peter Langtoft [m] ſpeaking of this ſiege ſays, he

A povere hamlite toke, the caſtelle Karelaverok.

The Scots retook it ſome time after [n]. The gallant owner ſir Euſtace Maxwell ſupported a long ſiege,

[c] Gord. p. 19. [d] Pen. 91. Archæol. II. Pl. III. f. 4. p. 41. [e] Border Laws, App. 197.
[f] Not as Mr. Pennant, p. 93. of *remorſe* and *grace*. I take the tradition he mentions to be founded on a miſunderſtanding of the carving and motto. [g] Pennant, p. 93.
[h] Ib. [i] P. 366. 494. Maitland, Hiſt. of Scot. p. 138. [k] Douglas' Peer. p. 515. [l] *gemelled* or double.
[m] P. 310. He is the only one of our antient hiſtorians who mentions this ſiege. Archbiſhop Winchelſey in a letter to the Pope, dated 8 Oct. 1300, informs him, that having received his bull directed to Edward I. he proceeded to the king "verſus caſtrum de *Carlandrok quod prius ceperat*." (Leibn. cod. jur. gent. II. 280.) The account of John de Drokenford, comptroller of the houſhold for the 28th year of Edward's reign, printed by the Society of Antiquaries, gives a full account of the campaign in which this caſtle was taken.
[n] Mr. Pennant ſays, "*the following year*, and that it was very ſoon after re-poſſeſſed by the Engliſh." But in this he miſtakes his author, Maitland, Hiſt. of Scot. II. 400.

and obliged the enemy to retire: he then dismantled it, and in return the pecuniary acknowledgement of 10*l*. *per ann.* due from him and his heirs to the crown for this castle and estate were remitted for ever[o] by Robert Bruce, who also bestowed on him certain lands. It was again re-fortified, but 1355 was taken by Roger Kirkpatric, and razed[p]. It was ruined by the earl of Sussex 1570[q], and it remained when Mr. Camden wrote his Britannia, 1607, a weak house of the barons Maxwell. Robert first earl of Nithisdale reinstated it 1638. In Cromwell's time it was surrendered on terms; and among the furniture, for which a receipt was given by one Finch, are mentioned 80 beds. The form of the present castle is triangular, answering to the shield form in the French poet; at two of the corners has been a round tower, but one is demolished, and on each side the gateway which forms the third angle are two round towers. Over the arch is the crest of the Maxwells with the date of the last repairs and this motto, "I bid ye fair[r]." The castle-yard is triangular. One side which seems to have been the residence of the family is 123 feet long within, very elegantly built, and has three stories with very handsome window-cases. On the pediment of the lower are coats of arms, over the second legendary tales, over the third Ovidian fables, all neatly cut in stone. In front is a handsome door-case leading to the great hall which is 91 feet by 26[s]. It was the seat of the Maxwells so early as 1296, when sir Hubert, its lord, swore fealty to Edward I.

Mr. Horsley[t] transfers *Carbantorigum*, the *Carbantium* of Ravennas, further north to *Bardanna* or *Keir*.

Newby *abbey.*

In a bottom near the mouth of the *Nith* lies *Newby* or *New* abbey, founded 1200 by Devorgilla, wife of John Baliol lord of Castle Bernard and founder of Baliol college, Oxford, who died 1269, and was buried here. His lady embalmed his heart, and inclosed it in a case of ivory bound with silver and enamelled in the wall of the church near the high altar, whence the abbey is oftener called *Sweet heart*, *Suavicordium*, and *Doux quer*. The last abbot died 1612 at Paris. Sir Robert Spotiswood, president of session and secretary of state to Charles I. was designed lord New abbey, being then in possession of this dissolved abbey[u].

Port Kepel.

At *Port Kepel* Solway frith gradually contracts itself, and to this place vessels of 200 tuns may come. The country on both sides the river is extremely beautiful, richly cultivated and well inclosed[x].

Nid r.

Mr. Horsley agrees with Mr. Camden in making Ptolemy's Novius or Nonius the river *Nid* or *Nith*[y]. Corda is also in Scotland, and, according to Ptolemy north, *i. e.* west of *Colania*. If we are guided by affinity of name only, we should rather seek for *Curia* near *Lough Cure*. But the situation is in favour of *Corda*, and *Cumnoch* seems to be nearest[z].

[o] This fact we have from the charter in the Haddington collections in the Advocates' library at Edinburgh. Douglas' Peer. 516. Crawford's Peer. 370.

[p] Major de gest. Scot, 248. This probably relates only to the fortifications.

[q] Camden, Ann. 217.

[r] Probably a translation of the family motto, *Revirescо*, and not as Mr. Pennant thinks, meaning Wardlaw the hill where the gallows stood.

[s] Pennant, p. 99, 100.

[t] P. 366. 494. Maitland, Hist. of Scot. p. 138.

[u] Keith, 259, 260. Pennant, 100.

[x] Pennant, 100, 103.

[y] P. 373.

[z] Ib. 367.

NIDISDALE.

TO Annandale on the weſt adjoins NIDISDALE, by no means ill furniſhed with corn and paſture land. It takes its name from the river *Nid*, improperly called by Ptolemy NOBIVS[a] inſtead of NODIVS or NIDIVS, a name given to their rivers in Britain like this muddy and full of ſhoals. It riſes from *Logh Cure* (on which ſtood CORDA *Selgovarum*), and runs firſt by *Sanqhuer*, a caſtle of the *Creictons*, long diſtinguiſhed by the title of barons *Sanqhuer*, and the office of hereditary ſheriffs of *Nidiſdale:* and then by *Morton*, which gave title of earl to ſome of the family of Douglas, of which others alſo have their ſeat at *Drumlanrig* on the ſame river: near whoſe mouth ſtands between two hills *Dunfreys*, the moſt flouriſhing town in theſe parts, and having an antient caſtle. It is famous for woollen manufacture, and for the murder of John *Commin* a lord of the greateſt intereſt among the Scots[b], and killed by Robert Brus in the church to prevent his obſtructing him in his way to the crown, for which murder committed in ſuch a place he eaſily purchaſed his pardon of the Pope. Nearer the mouth of the river *Solway*, a ſmall village, retains ſome traces of the antient name of the SELGOVÆ. At the mouth ſtands *Caerlaverock*, Ptolemy's CARBANTORIGVM, accounted an impregnable fortreſs till king Edward I. with the flower of the Engliſh nobility beſieged and took it. It is now the weak manſion of the barons *Maxwell* of antient nobility, long wardens of theſe weſtern Marches, and lately advanced by marriage with a daughter and coheireſs of the earl of *Morton*, whence John lord *Maxwell* was declared earl of *Morton*, and alſo with the daughter and heireſs of *Hereis* lord *Toricles*[c], married to John the ſecond ſon, who thence took the title of baron *Hereis*. In this valley on a lake ſtands *Glencarn* alſo, whence the *Cuninghams*, of whom in their place, long enjoyed the title of earl.

Nid r.

Logh Cure. CORDA. *Sanqhuer.* The *Creictons*, barons *Sanqhuer.* *Morton.*

Drumlanrig.

Dunfries.

Solway.

Caerlaveroc. CARBANTORIGVM.

Baron *Hereis.* *Glencarn.*

This *Nidiſdale*, together with Anandale, produces a warlike race of men, but infamous on account of their depredations. They live on the fordable frith of *Solway*, which they frequently croſs to ravage England, and in which the inhabitants on both ſides hunt or rather fiſh for ſalmon, wherewith it abounds, on horſeback with ſpears, an entertaining ſight and pleaſant ſport.

Salmon.

The manners of the marauders in theſe vallies on the borders are thus deſcribed by John *Leſley*, a Scotchman and biſhop of Roſs. "They come out "of their own borders in the night by troops over "inacceſſible places and infinite windings. In the "day time they refreſh their horſes in proper hiding "places, and conceal themſelves till they arrive by "favour of darkneſs at the places of their deſtina-"tion. When they have got their booty they re-"turn home again by long circuits and pathleſs "ways. The more capable any of them is to guide "through theſe waſtes, windings, and precipices in "midnight darkneſs, the greater honour is he held "in for his ſkill: and ſo cunning are they that they "ſeldom ſuffer their booty to be taken from them, "unleſs they are ſometimes ſeized by their enemies, "who follow cloſe at their heels, and track them by "the ſcent of dogs[d]. And, if they happen to be "taken, they uſe ſuch flattering fluency of ſpeech "as to engage both judges and plaintiffs, however "ſevere, if not to ſhew them mercy, at leaſt to "admire and greatly commiſerate them."

Manners of the Scots borderers.

[a] *Panovius.* Ravenn. MS. n. Gale.
[b] The mightieſt man for *manred* and retinue in all Scotland. D.
[c] *Taregles* D,
[d] *odoriſequorum canum:* Quick ſcenting Slough dogs. D.

NIDISDALE

ADDITIONS.

Nidiſdale or the ſhire of Dumfries.

NIDISDALE is encompaſſed with hills, at whoſe bottom grows plenty of corn. It is divided into the *Over-ward*, containing the pariſhes in the preſbytery of *Penpoint*, and the *Nether-ward*, containing the pariſhes in the *Dumfries* preſbytery [1].

William Creighton was by James VI. 1622, created viſcount Ayr, and by Charles I. 1633 earl of Dumfries; his great-granddaughter Penelope marrying the ſon of John earl of Stair, the titles were united in 1761 in the perſon of William 4th earl of Dumfries, as well as of Stair.

The lordſhip of Sanquhar and ſheriffſhip of Dumfries was purchaſed by the earl of Queenſberry from the earl of Dumfries, whoſe reſidence has ſince been at *Leifnoris* near *Cumnoch*, a regality belonging to them in Kingſhyle in the ſhire of Air [2].

James I. 1458, advanced James Douglas lord Dalkeith to the title of earl of Morton, which his grandſon forfeiting, it was revived 1588 in Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, of which family James is the 9th earl.

Drumlanrig.

Drumlanrig gave title of viſcount to its laird by favour of Charles I. 1628, advanced 1633 to the earldom of Queensberry. William third earl was created 1682 marquis and 1684 duke of Queenſberry, ſince which the title of earl of Drumlanrig belongs to his eldeſt ſon. James Douglas of Scraling, ſecond ſon of James ſecond earl of Queenſberry, being an expert captain and lieutenant-general, was joined with the duke of Schomberg in the firſt expedition into Ireland 1689, where he continued that year and the next until he went with the army into the Highlands 1691, where he died [3]. Duke William built here a noble ſeat 1689 [4]; a ſquare building, with a ſquare tower at each corner, and three ſmall turrets on each, incloſing a court having at every angle a round tower containing a ſtaircaſe. The Douglas hearts are ſprinkled over the whole: every window from the bottom to the third ſtory is guarded with iron bars: nor was the dungeon forgotten. The gallery is 100 feet long, adorned with much of Gibbons' carving, and ſome good portraits. The gardens are expenſively cut out of the rock, the walks formed in the woods by the ſides of the Nith. The country about is peopled with manufacturers of woollen ſtuffs and ſtockings encouraged by the late duke. In the park is the original breed of wild white cattle: the cows are fine horned, the orbits of the eyes and the tips of the noſes are black, but the bulls have loſt the manes attributed to them by Boetius [5].

In the Nith is an eddy called *Hell Cawdron*. On the oppoſite ſide is the appearance of a Britiſh entrenchment, and near *Duriſdeer* is ſaid to be a ſmall Roman one. The Roman road runs by it, and is continued from thence to the *Well path* through Crawford moor to *Elven foot*. It has been lately repaired, and is much preferable to the other through the mountains, which would never have been thought of but for the mines in the Lead hill [6].

Morton c.

Morton caſtle, four miles from Drumlanrig, on a high ſituation, the ſeat of Dunenald, predeceſſor of Thomas Randolph, created earl of Murray by Robert Bruce, when that caſtle and that of *Auchencaſs* near Moffat was diſpoſed of to Douglas of Morton, predeceſſor of the earls of Morton; but when that title was conferred, this eſtate being ſettled on a ſon of a ſecond marriage parliament declared that the beſtowing that title ſhould not prejudice his right to that caſtle and lands, but that it was taken from *Morton* in Weſt Lothian. Only one front of the caſtle remains, with a number of ſmall windows, each aſcended to on the inſide by a flight of ſteps. It was among the caſtles demoliſhed by David II. on his return from England [6].

Duriſdeir.

Two miles from Morton ſtood the caſtle of *Duriſdeir*, demoliſhed at the ſame time with it. In the church of Duriſdeir is the mauſoleum of the family of Dumlanrig, and a monument of James duke of Queenſberry, who died 1711, with his effigy and that of his counteſs [c].

Tibber c.

About a mile below Drumlanrig are the foundations of *Tibber* caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built on the ſite of a Roman fort [d].

Eliock.

On an eminence is the houſe of *Eliock*, once the property of the father of the admirable Crichton,

Sanquhar.

and at ſome diſtance before it the town of *Sanquhar*, with the ruins of the caſtle, the antient ſeat of the lords Crichton, afterwards earls of Dumfries and Stair. The pariſh is remarkable for the manufacture of woollen ſtockings and the abundance of its coal [e].

Lincluden.

Lincluden was founded for Benedictine nuns in the reign of Malcolm IV. by Uthred, father to Roland lord of Galloway on the water of Cluden, a boundary of Galloway. Theſe nuns were expelled by Archibald the black or grim earl of Douglas, who ſubſtituted a provoſt with 12 beadſmen, and made the houſe collegiate. Part of the houſe and the chancel, and the ſouth wall of the church remain. In the chancel is the tomb of Margaret, daughter of Robert III. and wife of Archibald earl of Douglas, who died 1424, firſt duke of Terouane, and ſon of Archibald the grim. Her figure which lay on it is mutilated, and her bones were diſturbed by a poor viſionary, who dreamed of treaſure in the tomb, and broke it open [f]. They have ſince been carefully replaced.

Dumfries.

Dumfries has a bridge of nine arches over the Nith, connecting this county and that of Galloway, and

[1] G. [2] D. [3] D. [4] G. [5] Pennant, Voy. to the Hebr. 107. 112. [6] Ib. 112.
[c] Ib. 110. [d] Ib. Gordon, It. Sept. p. 19. [e] Pennant, Ib. 113.
[f] Keith, 281. 287. Pennant, 104. 106. Print by Hearne and Byrne.

originally

originally built by Devorgilla, who gave the tolls of it to the convent of Franciſcan friars, which ſhe had founded here. In this convent Robert Bruce of Carrick having an interview with John Comyn, and reproaching him with betraying his confidence to king Edward I. which the other denied, he ſtabbed him, and haſtening out of the ſanctuary called to horſe. His attendants Lindſay and Kirkpatrick perceiving him pale and agitated, anxiouſly enquired how it was with him. "Ill", replied Bruce; "I doubt I have ſlain Comyn!" "You doubt!" cried Kirkpatrick, and, ruſhing into the church, fixed his dagger in Comyn's heart. Sir Robert Comyn generouſly attempted to defend his kinſman, and ſhared the ſame fate[g]. The church thus defiled with blood was pulled down, and another built in a different place, and dedicated to St. Michael. Bruce alſo when poſſeſſed of the crown built a chapel, where maſs was ſaid for the ſoul of Sir Chriſtopher Seton, who had married a ſiſter of Bruce, aſſiſted at the death of Comyn, and was afterwards 1306 executed by order of Edward I.[h] The town, a royal burgh, is neat, well built with wide ſtreets, two neat churches, a caſtle, an exchange, and harbour, the tide flowing up to the town[3]. It has now little commerce, but the great weekly markets for black cattle are of great uſe to it[i]. The title of earl of Dumfries was conferred by Charles I. 1623 on William Crichton of Rayhill. His grandſon Charles married Sarah, daughter of James Dalrymple, viſcount Stair, and dying before him, his ſurviving daughter Penelope became counteſs of Dumfries, and by William Dalrymple, ſon of John, and brother of the late earl of Stair, had William earl of Dumfries and Stair, who dying 1768 without iſſue male, the title of Stair deſcended to John Dalrymple, eſq; grandſon of John firſt earl of Stair, and that of Dumfries to his nephew Patrick fifth and preſent earl.

In blowing up ſome rocks on the eſtate of *Mains* of *Southwick* near Dumfries, was found in a ſort of cavity a poliſhed granite ſtone, nine inches long, four and a quarter broad at one end tapering towards the other, $\frac{6}{8}$ths of an inch thick in the middle, and ſharp at the edges all round. There are ſeveral Druidical temples in this part of the country. In deſtroying one were found three or four coarſe clay urns with the mouths cloſe and containing aſhes[k].

A natural ſon of the regent Morton was by James VI. created lord Tothorwald between 1585 and 1592, whoſe honours are now extinct; but many conſiderable perſons are deſcended from him, his lands being purchaſed by the family of Queenſberry, and giving one of the titles of the preſent duke[3].

Robert lord Maxwell married the daughter of James earl of Morton, regent, on whoſe attainder, 1581, his ſon John ſucceeded to the title, but laid it aſide ſeven years after, when ſir William Douglas of Lochleven ſucceeded to it 1588[a].

Alexander Cunningham lord of Kilmaures was by James III. 1488, created earl of Glencairn. James the preſent earl is the 14th in lineal deſcent.

James VI. 1581 created Robert, 9th lord Maxwell, earl of Nithiſdale 1620; but the heirs of his eldeſt ſon Robert failing 1667, lord Herries, of the ſecond branch, ſucceeded to this title which was forfeited by his grandſon William fifth earl 1715.

[g] Dalrymple's Annals, I. 291. [h] Pen. 103. Dalrymple's Ann. II. 14. [3] G.
[i] Pen. 101. [k] Archæol. VII. p. 414—416. [3] D.
[a] Dugd. Peer. 493—5. Sir James Dalrymple ſays, "John lord Maxwell, declared earl of Morton on the forfeiture of the regent, is ſo deſigned in the parliament 1581, and the Dowglaſſes being reſtored to the dignity of earl of Morton in the parliament 1585, the earl of Angus, nephew to the regent, was firſt veſted with that earldom. Thereafter it came to the laird of Lochleven, of which family was William earl of Morton, treaſurer to Charles I. and grandfather of James earl of Morton. Lord Maxwell was created by James VI. earl of Nithiſdale with the ſame precedence he would have had when created earl of Morton; which dignity his ſucceſſor William earl of Nithiſdale enjoyed 1695."

NOVANTES. GALLOWAY.

NEXT to Nidiſdale the NOVANTES inhabited that tract of country in the vallies which reaches a conſiderable way weſtward [a], but is ſo full of creeks as to be frequently contracted, and toward the very extremity it again extends itſelf; whence ſome called it the CHERSONESVS of the NOVANTES. Their country contains at preſent *Galloway*, *Carick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*.

Galloway. *Galloway*, called by Latin writers of the middle age *Gallwallia*, and *Gallovidia*, from the Iriſh, who formerly occupied it, and call themſelves by contraction in their own language *Gael*, is interſperſed with hills better adapted for feeding cattle than for producing corn. The inhabitants follow fiſhing both in the ſea that ſurrounds them, and in the rivulets and lakes ſtagnated under almoſt every hill. In theſe about Michaelmas they take in weels an incredible quantity of the niceſt eels, of which they make great advantage, as well as of the boney hobbies or Galloways, with ſtrong limbs fit for work, exported from hence in great numbers. Among theſe people firſt preſents itſelf on the river DEA mentioned by Ptolomy, and ſtill retaining the name of *Dee*, *Kircoubright*, the moſt commodious harbour on this coaſt, the ſecond ſtewartry of Scotland, which alſo belongs to the *Maxwells*; then *Cardines* a fortification on the little river *Fleet*, ſtanding on a high craggy rock, and furniſhed with ſtrong walls. Near it the river *Ken*, called by Ptolomy corruptly IENA, glides into the ſea: then *Wigton*, a narrower harbor between the rivers *Blaidnoo* and *Crea*, which is reckoned a ſheriffdom governed by *Agnew of the iſle* [b]. It once had for its earl Archibald *Douglas*, diſtinguiſhed in the French wars, and now has by favour of king James VI. John *Fleming* deſcended from the antient earls of Wigton.

Galloway nags. *Dee r.* *Kircudbright.* *Cardines.* *Fleet r.* *Ken r.* *Wigton.* Earls of *Wigton.*

LEVCOPIBIA. Near this place Ptolomy fixes the city of LEVCOPIBIA [c], which I confeſs myſelf totally at a loſs where to ſeek. Its ſituation, however, requires that it ſhould be that epiſcopal ſee of Ninianus, which Bede [d] calls *Candida Caſa*, and the Engliſh and Scots by a ſimilar name *Whit-herne* [e]. What if we therefore ſuppoſe that Ptolomy, according to cuſtom, rendered what the Britans called Candida Caſa, by the Greek words Λευκ' οικιδια, or the *White houſe*, for which the copyiſts have put upon us *Leucopibia*. In this place Ninia, or Ninian, a holy man among the Britans, who firſt converted the Southern Picts to the Chriſtian faith in the reign of Theodoſius the younger, had his reſidence, and built a church dedicated to St. Martin in a ſtyle unknown to the Britans, as we are informed by Bede, who adds, that in his time the Saxons [f] held this province, and, as the number of converts increaſed, an epiſcopal ſee was eſtabliſhed at this *Candida Caſa*. A little higher up the peninſula narrowing is ſurrounded by the ſea on both ſides, and is that properly called NOVANTVM CHERSONESVS & PROMONTORIVM, commonly *The Mull or* Beak *of Galway*.

Whitherne. *St. Ninian.*

NOVANTUM PROMONTORIUM.

Below this to the north extends a ſpacious bay full of iſlands into which many rivers diſcharge themſelves on every ſide. Firſt, at the very point of the promontory, the ABRAVANVS, which, having ſomewhat changed its place, is ſo called by Ptolomy, inſtead of *Aber-Ruanus*, q. d. *the Mouth of the Ruan*. The river is at preſent called *Rian*, and the lake out of which it riſes *Logh Rian*, abounding with herrings and a ſort of gudgeons [g].

ABRAVANUS

Galway had formerly princes and lords of its own, of whom the firſt recorded in hiſtory was Fergus in the reign of Henry I. of England, who bore for his arms a lion rampant Arg. crowned Or in a field Az. After the many diſturbances he had occaſioned, he was by king Malcolm compelled to give up his ſon Uchtred as an hoſtage, and, being weary of the world, took the habit of a canon at *Holy rood houſe* in Edinburgh. *Uchtred* was taken in battle by his younger brother Gilbert, who, cutting out his tongue, and putting out his eyes, moſt cruelly deprived him of his life and eſtate. But a few years after, on the death of Gilbert, *Roland*, ſon of Uchtred, recovered his patrimony, and, by a ſiſter of William *de Morvill*, conſtable of Scotland, had *Alan*, lord of Galway and conſtable of Scotland. Alan by Margaret, eldeſt daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, had Dervolgilda, wife of John *Balliol*, and mother of John Balliol, king of Scotland, competitor for the crown of Scotland with Robert *Brus*, and by his firſt wife, as ſeems he had, Helena, married to Roger de Quincey, an Engliſhman, earl of Wincheſter, who thereby became conſtable of Scotland, as was alſo William *Ferrars of Groby*, grandſon of the ſaid Roger by a daughter and coheireſs. But the Engliſh ſoon loſt their poſſeſſions in Scotland, together with the office of conſtable, which the *Comins*, earls of Buchan, deſcended alſo from a daughter of Roger Quincy, held, till it was transferred to the earls of *Errol*. The title of lord of Galway came afterwards to the family of *Douglas*.

Lords of *Galloway.*

Conſtables of *Scotland.*

[a] Between the ſea and Dunbritain frith or Clydes forth. D.
[b] Agnew of *Lochnaw*, bart. D.
[c] Λευκοπιβια and Λευκοπιδια. MS. *Leucotion.* Raven. MS. n. Gale.
[d]
[e] See Selden præf. ad X Script.
[f] The *Engliſh*. D.
[g] *Piſces ſaxatiles*, ſtone fiſhes.

ADDITIONS.

GALLOWAY

ADDITIONS.

GALLOWAY has on the ſouth the Iriſh ſea; on the weſt the frith of Clyde; on the north Carric and Kyle; and on the north-eaſt the river Nith. It is in length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt about 70 miles: in breadth from north to ſouth from 16 to 24. The higher part of the country forming the ſheriffdom lies between the water of Cree and the Mull of Galloway. The lower compoſes the reſt, or the ſtewarty of Kircudbright on the water of Cree. The plenty of paſtures induces them to keep large flocks of ſheep and herds of cattle[a], of which great numbers are ſent into England[a].

The Maxwells were earls of Nithiſdale beforementioned. The antient family of Maclellan was dignified by Charles I. 1633, with the title of lord Kircudbright, of which the preſent William is the 6th.

Kircudbright

At *Kircudbright* was a Franciſcan friary, but when or by whom founded does not appear[b].

Mr. Horſley[c] agrees with Mr. Camden in making Ptolomy's *Deva* the river *Dee* in this ſhire, and *Iena æſtuarium* the bay or gulf near Wigtown in Galloway. *Leucopibia* is rightly ſuppoſed to be ſomewhere in Galloway. *Wigtown* ſeems to anſwer for ſituation; but others with Mr. Camden, from a fancied etymology, place it at *Whithorn*, which is ſomewhat nearer the ſea than Wigtown. Mr. Horſley finds *Broughton* near Whithern, which name may ſeem to carry antiquity in it[d]. Biſhop Gibſon ſays the latter part of the Saxon name ƿrit-epne ſignifies any ſort of veſſel, and that the word *Inkhorn* is called in the North *Ink-erné*, i. e. a veſſel for ink. But this ſeems nothing to the purpoſe.

Novantum Cherſoneſus is *the mul of Galloway*; *Novantum promontorium* is near *Dunſkey*, not far from Port Patrick in the mul of Galloway[e]. *Abravennus* muſt be the river that runs into the bay of *Glenluce* near the mul of Galloway, but Mr. Horſley ſaw no name for it in the maps of Scotland. The former part of the Latin name is no doubt the *Britiſh Aber* ſignifying the mouth of a river[f].

Kenmure.

On the river *Ken* ſtands *Kenmure*, whence the Gordons had the title of viſcount conferred on them by Charles I. before 1633, but it was forfeited by William 7th viſcount engaging in the rebellion 1715. His ſons ſucceſſively inherited the eſtate by royal clemency.

Near it is *New Galloway*, a burgh royal. New Galloway.

The title of earl of Wigton ended in Charles the 7th earl 1747. It was claimed by Dr. Fleming, phyſician at Dublin 1748, but not allowed.

The *Mull of Galway* is formed by two bays; *Loch Rian* on the north, and Ptolemy's ABARAVANIS, on which ſtands *Stanrawer*, a burgh royal, on the point of Corſehill ſtretching towards Cantire; and on the other ſide is *Port Patric* a noted ſea port, oppoſite to Donaghadee in Ireland, and thence the land runs ſouthward to the Mull. The land between theſe two points of *Corſehill* and the *Mule*, which are 24 miles diſtant, is called the *Rinnes of Galloway*, perhaps from their *running* out narrow a great way into the ſea. To the ſouth of Loch Rian is the loch or bay of *Luce*, running between the Mull and Whithern oppoſite to the Iſle of Man. The iſthmus between the lochs joining the Rinnes to the main land is ſix miles broad, and near the centre ſtands on an eminence the caſtle of the *Inch* among the lakes. On this bay is the vale or glen of *Luce*, where was an abbey founded 1190 by Roland lord of Galloway, father of Allan, and the monks brought from Melroſs. Laurence de Glenluce, ſon to Alexander, biſhop of Galloway was abbot here, and in his favour James VI. created Glenluce into a temporality, confirmed by the king with a regality, whereof the family of Stair is hereditary baillie[g]. After Laurence's death John de Glenluce, dean of Saliſbury, ſon to the ſaid Laurence, became lord Glenluce and diſpoſed of the lordſhip to ſir Robert de Glenluce his ſon-in-law. It was united to the biſhoprick of Glaſgow by act of parliament, and at length ſir John Dalrymple of Carrict was created lord Glenluce. His ſon John, king's advocate, juſtice, clerk, and ſecretary of ſtate, was lord Glenluce and earl of Stair. William earl of Dumfries was created 1690 lord Glenluce and Stranrawer. James Dalrymple ſucceeded his uncle the renowned John earl of Stair 1747, and was ſucceeded 1761 by his brother John, and he 1768 by his couſin John, preſent and 5th earl of Stair.

Stranrawer. Port Patrick. Inch c. Glenluce abbey.

The title of lord Galloway came ſince Mr. Camden's time to the *Stewarts* of Gairlies, of whom ſir *Alexander* was by James VI. in 1609 created lord Gairlies, and 1623 earl of Galloway, whoſe lineal deſcendant John is the preſent and 8th earl.

[a] The biſhop pleaſantly enough has been impoſed upon by the Scotch word *kues* to call all horned cattle *cows*.
[a] G. [b] Keith, 175. [c] P. 370.
[d] P. 371. [e] P. 373. [f] P. 364. [g] G. D.

CARRICT.

NEXT follows *Carrict* with its fruitful paſtures, abundantly ſupplied with conveniencies both by land and ſea. In it Ptolemy places RERIGONIVS ſinus, the *bay*, and the town of RERIGONIVM, for which the oldeſt edition printed at Rome 1480 gives BERIGONIVM, ſo as to incline one to ſuppoſe it was the preſent *Bargeny*, which has a lord of its own of the family of *Kennedy*, which came from Ireland in the reign of Robert Brus, and became noble, numerous, and powerful, in theſe parts. The head of it is earl of *Caſſils*, which is the name of the caſtle, his reſidence, on the river *Dun*, on whoſe banks is alſo another caſtle named *Dunnur*. He is alſo hereditary bailiff of this province, which with *Kyle* and *Cunningham*, makes the three *bailliaries* of Scotland, thoſe who preſide over them with ordinary power and juriſdiction being called *baillifs*, a word which took its riſe in the middle age, ſignifying in Greece, Sicily, and France, *conſervator*. But in former ages *Carrict* had its earls. For to ſay nothing of the ſon of Gilbert de *Galway*, to whom king William gave "all Carric in poſſeſſion for ever *," we read that Adam de *Kilconath*, about the year 1270 was earl of *Carrict*, and died in the Holy War, whoſe only daughter Martha [a], ſeeing Robert Brus, a handſome young man, as he was hunting, became deſperately enamoured of him, took him for her huſband, conferred on him the title and eſtate of earl of Carrict, and had by him Robert Brus the renowned king of Scots, from whom the royal family is deſcended. But the title of earl of Carrict was for ſome time left to the younger ſons of the houſe of Brus, and afterwards became an additional title to the princes of Scotland.

RERIGONIUM. *Bargeny.*

Caſſils c.

Dunner c.

* Lib. Mailros.

a Margaret. Douglas, Peer. 126. Martha. D.

ADDITIONS.

THE ſhire of Carrict lies on Dumbritain frith on the Eaſt ſide of Loch Rian oppoſite to the Corſe hill in the ſhire of Aire [1].

Biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes BERIGONIUS SINUS the *bay of Glenluce*. Mr. Horſley [a] *Loch Rain* formed by the mull of Galloway. *Rerigonium* is among the *Novantæ*, and ſo muſt be ſomewhere in Galloway. Mr. Horſley likes not the conjecture of Mr. Camden concerning *Bargeny*, which is quite out of the way. *Bartun* or *Strathaven* ſeems to anſwer beſt as to ſituation.

The Bargeny eſtate being purchaſed by ſir John Hamilton, natural ſon of John marquis of Hamilton, his ſon was created lord Bargeny by Charles I. 1639, which title ended in his grandſon fourth lord, for want of heirs male.

James IV. created David, third lord Kennedy, ſon of James Kennedy by Mary Stuart, daughter of Robert III. [2] firſt earl of Caſſils 1509; which title ended with the eighth earl John 1759, who was ſucceeded by his own deſtination in his eſtate by ſir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean his undoubted male heir, now 9th earl of Caſſils, after a conteſt with the earl of March, which was decided in his favour. The Scotch antiquaries will not allow this family to be of Iriſh origin [b].

Charles I. 1633 conferred the title of earl of Carrict on John lord Kincleven, in Perthſhire, ſo created by James VI. in right of whoſe heireſs, married to George Verney lord Willoughby de Broke, it is now claimed by that family [c].

[1] D. [a] P. 375. [2] D. [b] Donglas' Peer. 133.

[c] Ib. 132. Dalrymple ſays, the title of the lord Kincleven in Perthſhire was conferred by James VI. 1607, on John Stuart, brother to Patrick Stuart, laſt earl of Orkney, deſcended of king James I. by a natural ſon, which is now extinct.

KYLE.

MORE inland on this bay follows *Kyle*, abounding in all conveniencies, and full of inhabitants. In the additions to Bede it is called *Campus Cyel* and *Coil*, where it is related that "Eadbert, "king of Northumberland, added this with other "countries to his dominions." In Ptolomy's time the moſt remarkable place here was VIPOGARA, probably *Aire*[a], which is a ſheriffdom, and a ſmall ſea-port and well known harbour on a rivulet of the ſame name: of which I have nothing better to write than theſe lines ſent me by J. Jonſton:

A. D. 750.

Aire.

Parva urbs, aſt ingens animus in fortibus hæret
Inferior nulli nobilitate virûm.
Aëris e campis haurit puriſſima cœlum,
Incubat & miti mollior aura ſolo.
Aëria *hinc, non* Æra *prius, credo, illa vocata eſt,*
Cum duris quid enim mollia juris habent?
Infera cum ſuperis quod ſi componere fas eſt,
Aurea *fors dici debuit illa prius.*

ÆRA, or AERIA.

This little town a mighty ſpirit boaſts,
Second to none for ſons of noble race,
Heaven ſends its pureſt influence on its coaſts,
And mildeſt ſeaſons fertilize the place.
From hence *Aëria* firſt, not *Æra*, called;
For what has mildeſt air with braſs to do?
If things below with things above compare,
The name of *Aurea* were its juſter due.

Beſides the river *Aire* two other ſmall rivers water this tract, having a number of little villages on their banks. The *Lougar*, on which live the *Crawfords*, as on the *Ceſnoch* do the *Cambells*, eminent families in theſe parts. On the bank of the latter alſo is *Uchiltre* caſtle, the ſeat of the *Stewarts* of the blood royal, as deſcended from the dukes of Albany, and hence ſtiled barons of *Uchiltrey*, of whom was that Robert Stewart the inſeparable companion of the prince of Condé, and ſlain with him in battle in France. *Cambell* of *Louden* is hereditary bailiff here.

Aire r.

Lougar r.

Ceſnoch r.

Uchiltre c.

[a] Perhaps *Loch Rian*. Gibſon, who reads VIDOGARA.

KYLE

ADDITIONS.

THE country of Kyle lies between the rivers Dune and Irwine, the former ſeparating it from Carrick, the latter from Cunningham. It is divided into *King's Kyle*, under the juriſdiction of the ſheriff, lying between the Dune on the ſouth and weſt and the Aire and Lougar running into Aire on the north and eaſt, including alſo the pariſh of *Auchinlech* on the other ſide of Lougar; and *Kyle Stewart*, containing the reſt of the county northward to the river Irwine, which belonged antiently to the *Stewarts*, and ſince to the king's eldeſt ſon as prince [1].

The Wallaces, lords of Craigie, were hereditable ſtewarts, but ſince both ſheriffdom and ſtewartry are in the king, and granted to one perſon [2].

Horſley [3] ſays *Vidotara* or *Vidogara*, appears by the ſituation to be the bay near the mouth of the river which runs by *Aire* or perhaps near *Irwyn*.

AIRE is reckoned the ſecond diviſion of the *Novantes*, though this north part of it ſeems rather to have belonged to the Damnii. This ſheriffdom is bounded on the north by Renfrewſhire, on the ſouth by Galloway, on the eaſt by Clydeſdale, and on the weſt by the frith of Clyde. It produces in general plenty of corn and graſs, and is very populous, and the inhabitants of it exceeding induſtrious. Caric, Kyle, and Cunningham, are three bailliaries in it.

Loch Dun. The moſt conſiderable lake in it is *Loch Dun*, ſix miles long, and two broad, having an iſland with a ruin called Caſtle Dun. Upon the water of *Dun* is a bridge of one arch, 90 feet wide.

Aire. The town of *Aire*, antiently called St. John's town, is now the chief market in the weſt of Scotland, ſituate in a ſandy plain among fruitful fields; the church is ſtately enough, and a bridge of four arches joins the old town to the new. Here was a houſe of Dominicans, founded by William biſhop of St. Andrew's or king Alexander II. 1230, the firſt in the kingdom [b]. Another of Obſervantines, founded by the inhabitants 1472 [c]. By the king's patent Aire is the ſheriff's ſeat, having a juriſdiction about 32 miles. A mile north of the town, near the ſea ſhore, is a lazar houſe called the *King's Chapel*, founded by king Robert Bruce for lepers [3].

Feale. *Feale*, a cell or priory, dependent on Paiſley [d].

Croſraguel. *Croſraguel* in *Kirkoſwold* pariſh in Carrick, a priory of Cluniacs, founded by Duncan ſon of Gilbert earl of Carick 1244. George Buchanan had a penſion out of the revenues. It was annexed by James VI. 1617 to the biſhopric of Dumblain [e].

The title of baron Uchiltree expired on the death of the 7th lord under age 1675. Charles II. 1651, created lord Colville, baron of Ochiltree, which title ended in his great nephew 3d lord, but is claimed by Robert Colville, a wright in Edinburgh, couſin-german to the laſt lord.

Stair. Near Ochiltree to the weſt in King's Kyle is *Stair*, which, 1690, gave title of viſcount to James Dalrymple lord Glenluce and Stranraer, and of earl to his ſon John 1705, whoſe ſon John eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf both in the field and cabinet; but, dying 1747 without iſſue, the title became united with that of Dumfries in the perſon of his younger brother's ſon, whoſe eldeſt ſon at preſent enjoys both.

Dundonald. The chief meſſuage in the ſtewarty of Kyle was *Dundonald*, purchaſed by ſir William Cochran, who was created lord Cochran by Charles I. 1647, and by Charles II. 1669, earl of Dundonald; which titles are now held by Alexander, 9th earl.

Loudon. *Loudon*, on the other ſide of the river Irwin and near its ſource in Cunningham, the antient ſeat of the Crawfords, coming by marriage to the Campbels, was raiſed to the dignity of a barony by James VI. in the perſon of ſir Hugh Campbel, 1604, and by Charles I. 1633, to the higher honour of an earldom in ſir John Campbel on his marriage with the grandaughter of ſir Hugh. His great great grandſon John is the preſent and 5th earl. Charles I. redeemed the ſheriffdom from John earl Loudon, which, together with the ſtewarty, was conferred by William III. on ſir George Campbel of Ceſnoch [4].

[1] D. G. [2] D. [3] P. 378. [b] Keith, 270. [c] Ib. 271.
[3] G. [d] Keith, 253. [e] Ib. [4] D.

CUNNINGHAM.

TO Kyle on the eaſt and north adjoins *Cunningham*, ſituate on the ſame frith, and confining its ſpreading extent this way. The name imports *the king's habitation*, from whence an idea may be formed of its pleaſantneſs. It is watered by the *Irwin*, which divides it from Kyle, almoſt at whoſe ſource is *Kilmarnock*, the ſeat of the barons *Boid*, of whom in the reign of James III. a gale of court favour advanced Thomas[a] to the rank of regent, and his ſon Robert[b] to the title of earl of Arran, and a marriage with the king's ſiſter. But the ſame gale turning contrary, they were declared traitors to their country, Robert's[b] wife was taken from him and given to James *Hamilton*, their eſtates confiſcated, every thing being torn from them by the ſport of fortune, they ended their days in baniſhment. Their poſterity at laſt recovered the honours of their anceſtors, which they ſtill enjoy. At the mouth of the river Irwin ſtands *Irwin*, a town with a port, ſo choaked up and rendered ſhallow with ſand banks as to admit only ſmall veſſels. *Ardroſſan*, a caſtle of the *Montgomeries*, commands the bay above. This is an antient and conſiderable family, which, in proof of their military proweſs, ſhew *Poununy* caſtle, built with the ranſom of Henry *Percy*, ſurnamed *Hotſpur*, whom J. Montgomery took priſoner and carried off at the battle of *Otterburne*. Not far from *Ardroſſan* is *Largis*, ſtained with the blood of the Norwegians by Alexander III. On a bend of the ſhore one ſees *Eglington* caſtle, the property of lords of that name, from whom it came[c] to the Montgomeries, who took this title of earls of *Eglington*. Whence they had this ſurname is not eaſy to ſay. I know it came from Normandy into England, and that there were ſeveral families of the name: but that in Eſſex, of which Thomas Montgomery, knight of the garter in the reign of Edward IV. deſcended, bore arms ſomewhat different from theſe. This moſt noble family has, however, greatly extended itſelf, and of thoſe at *Gevan* was that James[x] Lorge, ſtyled earl of Montgomery, captain of the Scotch guards (inſtituted by Charles V. king of France to guard his own and his ſucceſſors' perſon in token of their fidelity and his favour), who in a tournament accidentally killed Henry II. king of France, a piece of the ſpear entering his beaver, which happened to be up, pierced through his eye into his brain, and afterwards in the civil war which raged in France ſiding with the Huguenots he was taken and beheaded. The family of *Cunningham* is however accounted moſt numerous in theſe parts, the head of which is the earl of *Glencairn* who lives at *Kilmauris*, and derives his origin from England from an Engliſhman, who, with others, ſlew Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury. It is at leaſt a probable if not a juſt conjecture, that they borrowed the pale in their arms from the archbiſhop's pall.

Irwin r. *Kilmarnoc.* *Barons Boid.*

Irwin.

Ardroſſan c.

Poununy c.

Largis.

Eglinton c.

Montgomeries earls of *Eglinton.*

Scotch guards in France.

1574.

Cunninghams earls of *Glencairn.* *Kilmauris.*

[a] *Robert.* D. [b] *Thomas.* D. [c] by matriage. D. [x] *Gabriel.* D. G.

CUNNINGHAM

ADDITIONS.

THIS diviſion of Ayrſhire is the moſt populous and beſt cultivated. In point of cultivation the chief part of the ground in it is inferior to no country in Scotland either in produce or appearance. It is all incloſed, and has a great quantity of wood on it both in hedge-rows and plantations. There are ſeveral towns or large villages in it. *Kilmarnoch* is the largeſt and moſt populous of them all, and carries on manufactories of carpets, ſtockings, night-caps, bonnets, and other branches of the woollen manufacture to a very conſiderable extent both for home conſumption and exportation. There is plenty of coal in moſt parts of Cunningham, and iron-ſtone in many parts.

Kilmarnoch.

Irvine, a royal burgh, is the next largeſt town, containing a very conſiderable number of inhabitants both ſea-men and manufacturers. It has ſome foreign trade, but its chief trade and ſupport is in carrying coal round in its own neighbourhood to Ireland, particularly to Dublin. In the neighbourhood of Irvine at Saltcoats ſalt is manufactured from ſea water to a large extent, which is another advantage derived from the coal pitts.

Irvine.

Sir Robert Boyd lord Kilmarnock (whom Mr. Camden miſcalls *Thomas*, as he does his ſon Thomas *Robert*), having taken the minor king out of the hands of the Kennedys, was ruined by their influence in his and his ſon's abſence, and obliged to retire to Alnwic, where he died 1470, as did his eldeſt ſon (the youngeſt having been executed for treaſon 1469) the year after at Antwerp. His widow returning to Scotland was kindly received by the king her brother, who gave her in marriage to James lord Hamilton, ſo that Camden miſtakes in ſaying ſhe was taken from the earl of Arran in his life time[a]. His ſon was reſtored to the title of Boyd, and the ninth lord was created by Charles II. 1661 earl of Kilmarnock; which title his great grandſon forfeited with his life 1745. His eldeſt ſon James earl of Errol died 1778, and was ſucceeded by his ſon George Hay earl of Errol, lord Hay heretable high-conſtable of Scotland; he alſo repreſents the three attainted earldoms of Linlithgow, Callendar, and Kilmarnock.

Charles I. 1642 advanced James Campbel, brother to the eighth earl of Argyle, to the title of earl of Irwine, which ending with him, the title of viſcount Irwine was revived in the perſon of Henry Ingram of Temple-Newſon in Yorkſhire, by Charles II. 1661. His great grandſon Charles, ſeventh viſcount, dying 1778 without iſſue male, the title became extinct.

Hugh, fifth lord Montgomery, was created earl of Eglinton by James IV. 1503. Alexander, tenth earl, being unfortunately ſhot 1766, by one Campbel a poacher, was ſucceeded by his brother Archibald the 11th and preſent earl.

Robert Cunningham was created earl of Glencairn 1488 by James III. with whom he was ſlain the ſame year at Bannocburn. His lineal deſcendant James is the fourteenth earl. What Mr. Camden calls a *pall* is by heralds termed a *ſhake-fork*, and ſaid to have become the arms of this family, when one of the firſt Thanes of Cunningham concealed Malcolm Canmore from Macbeth in a barn under ſtraw or hay. The motto is ſuitable to it: *Over fork over*. Sir George Mackenzie derives it from the family antiently holding the office of maſter of the horſe. It is not eaſy to ſay how Mr. Camden ſhould ſo miſtake a blazon. Nor is it true that a Cunningham was among Becket's murderers.

The church of *Kilmaures* was by ſir William Cunningham, made collegiate 1403 for a provoſt, eight prebendaries and two ſinging boys[b]. Kilmaures.

[a] S. Stewart's Hiſt. of the Royal Family, p. 69. Dougl. Peer. 330. 375. Dalrymple ſays this is the received hiſtory, but the family of Hamilton doth controvert many of the circumſtances thereof. Bellenden in his tranſlation of Boetius XII. c. 5. ſays, James III. married his ſiſter to Hamilton *after the death of Boyd*.

[b] Keith, 286.

ISLE OF GLOTA, OR ARRAN.

IN ſight of *Cunningham*, among many other iſlands, appears that of GLOTA, mentioned by Antoninus in the frith of *Glota*, or *Cluid*, now called *Arran*, from a caſtle of that name. More inland riſes a ridge of mountains, at whoſe foot the ſhore is cultivated. The firſt earl of this place that I have met with, was Robert * Boid, whoſe wife, and with her his earldom upon his outlawry, was given to James Hamilton, as I before obſerved †, and their poſterity enjoyed the latter, except that the late James *Stewart* being appointed guardian to James *Hamilton*, earl of Arran, who was diſordered in his mind, had this title in right of his guardianſhip.

Earls of *Arran*.

Near this is *Buthe* [*Bute*], ſo called from a cell (as the name imports in the Scotiſh language[a]), founded by Brendanus, of which one of the *Stewarts* is ſheriff. In this iſland is *Rotheſay* [town and] caſtle, which gives title of duke to the eldeſt ſon of the king of Scotland, who is by birth prince of Scotland, duke of Rotheſay, and high ſteward of Scotland ever ſince king Robert III. created his eldeſt ſon David‡ by inveſtiture duke of Rotheſay, who was the firſt duke in Scotland. This title was formerly conferred by queen Mary on Henry lord *Darnley* previous to her marriage with him. Next to this is *Hellan*, antiently called *Hellan Leneow*, which John Fordun [a] renders *Iſland of Saints*; and *Hellan Tinoc*, or *Hog iſland*, in the ſame bay, with many other iſlands of leſs note.

Iſle of *Buthe*.

Rotheſay caſtle and dukedom.

Hellan.

* Thomas, eldeſt ſon to ——. D. † See p. 335. ‡ *Robert*. D. [a] II. 10.

ARRAN

ADDITIONS.

ALL the iſlands in the frith of Cluid form one ſheriffdom, of which the Stewarts of Bute, deſcended of a ſon of king Robert II. were heretable ſheriffs.

The iſle of *Arran* is 23 miles from north to ſouth, and the number of inhabitants about 7000, who chiefly inhabit the coaſts, the greater part of the country being uninhabited by reaſon of the vaſt and barren mountains of marle or ſtone[a]. The ridge mentioned by Mr. Camden may be *Goatfield*, which is a hill of ſtupendous height, almoſt inacceſſible at the ſummit to any creature but goats, yet the inhabitants attempt to aſcend it. Here are often found topazes, but of a muddy colour, yet when poliſhed they anſwer for rings, ſeals, and other jewellery work; alſo pebbles of various colours, and often prettily interſperſed as chryſtals, of which eye-glaſſes may be poliſhed. Theſe topazes are inferior to thoſe got from Caringorum in Roſsſhire, ſome of which are equal to the Oriental, now very rare. It has ſeveral lochs and rivers where ſalmon are caught. The climate is very ſevere. The inhabitants all ſpeak Erſe, and are greatly diſtreſſed by rack rents. This iſland forms part of the county of Bute, and is ſubject to the ſame ſort of government. Mr. Pennant noticed ſeveral ſtone circles, ſingle ſtones, cairns, and other druidical remains in it[b]. One of the many caverns on the coaſt is called the *Cave of Fingal*, carved in rude figures of men and beaſts[c]. Here are the ruined caſtles of *Ranza* and *Brodic*, and two pariſhes, all now the property of the Hamilton family, except what belongs to the Fullertons, and a Stewart deſcended from a ſon of Robert Bruce, who gave him a ſettlement here. Robert Bruce, afterwards king Robert I. retired hither 1306, after the failure of his attempts to recover his crown[d]. He quitted it on a falſe ſignal from the mainland, but after defeating the Engliſh near *Turnbery* caſtle in Carnot, was obliged to take refuge in the mountainous parts of that country. His brothers Thomas and Alexander who had landed with troops at Loch Rian in Galloway were defeated, taken, and executed. This iſland was part of the eſtate of Robert Stewart, great ſteward of Scotland, afterwards Robert II. and 1456 was ravaged by Donald, earl of Roſs, lord of the iſles, being ſtill the property of the crown, till James III. gave it with his ſiſter to Thomas lord Boyd, whom he created earl of Kilmarnoc, and afterwards deprived him of both, and gave them to ſir James Hamilton. Anne, dutcheſs of Hamilton, was a great benefactreſs to this iſland, the property of which belongs in ſuperiority to the duke of Hamilton, who ſpends ſeveral weeks in the iſland in the ſhooting ſeaſon, all manner of game being plentiful here.

Lamlaſh. *Lamlaſh* iſland is ſeparated from Arran by a very ſafe harbour of its own name, having a fine circular pier, now in ruins, the work of the good duchefs of Hamilton. It is a vaſt mountain, feeding a few milch cows and ſheep. Buchanan calls it *Molas* from having been the retreat of a ſaint called Maol jos or the ſervant of Jeſus, whoſe tomb and figure pontifically habited with a coif and croſier is ſhewn in the church-yard at *Seaſgain* in Arran, and his cave and other memorials in this iſland. The dean of the Iſles ſays that John lord of the Iſles founded a monaſtery in this iſland[e]. The Crag of Ailſa in this frith has a ruined chapel and caſtle.

Bute iſle. The iſle of *Bute* is about twenty miles long, the breadth unequal, perhaps five at moſt. It contains about 2000 acres and 4000 inhabitants; produces plenty of good corn, and is divided into two pariſhes of *Kingarth* and *Rotheſay*. In the laſt church were buried two biſhops of the iſles. The higheſt land is at the ſouth end. Much of the eaſt ſide is well cultivated and the hedges well grown. The earl of Bute poſſeſſes much the greater ſhare, and two or three private gentlemen the reſt. This iſle with that of Arran, the greater and leſſer Cumbray and Inch marnoc, form a county under the name of Bute. This ſhire and that of Cathneſs ſend a repreſentative to parliament alternately. The earl is admiral of the county by commiſſion from the king independant of the lord high admiral of Scotland. Near old Kingarth church is a circular ſtone incloſure called the *Devil's Cauldron*, of excellent maſonry, but without mortar, having the inſide faced in the moſt ſmooth and regular manner, the walls ſeven feet and an half high and ten thick: the entrance grows narrower as it approaches the area, which is 30 feet diameter. Mr. Gordon has engraved in his third plate a building like this near the Wall, and calls it a *caſtellum*. Mr. Pennant thinks this a ſanctuary. Q. if not a remain of one of the round towers to be hereafter-mentioned. In this iſland are druidical remains.

Rotheſay. *Rotheſay*, the capital town, is ſmall, but well-built, ſituate at the bottom of a fine bay, having a good pier. The caſtle was built at ſeveral times, the preſent entrance by Richard III. who lived there a conſiderable time, the reſt circular with round towers. It was burnt by the marquis of Argyle in the beginning of the laſt century[f]. Rotheſay, ſince the Union, gives title of duke to the Prince of Wales.

Bute is ſaid to derive its name from *Bothe* a *cell*; St. Brandan having once made it the place of his retreat, and hence its natives and thoſe of Arran have been called *Brandani*. It was from very early times part of the patrimony of the Stewarts; large poſſeſſions in it were granted to ſir John Stewart, ſon of Robert II. by his beloved wife[g] Elizabeth More; and it has continued in that line to the preſent time[h]. The title of baron Mount Stewart and earl of Bute was conferred by queen Anne 1703 on ſir James Stuart, who was a great oppoſer of the Union, and was ſucceeded 1710 by his ſon James, and he 1722-3 by his ſon John one of the ſixteen peers and third and preſent earl. *Mount Stewart* his manſion-houſe here is a modern building with a handſome front and wings in a fine well-wooded ſituation[i].

[a] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, 174.

[b] Ib. 178. 181. 185. Hector Boetius, II. 15. pretends that *Mainus* ſon of Fergus I. reſtored religion after the *Egyptian* manner, and cauſed great ſtones to be placed in form of a circle, the largeſt towards the ſouth ſerving as an altar. Boetius founds this fiction on the miſapprehenſion of the word *maen* a *ſtone*, and by Egyptian manner perhaps refers to obeliſks and ſingle ſtones.

[c] Pennant, 181.

[d] See Dalrymple's Annals of Scot. II. 1—19.

[e] Pennant, 188—189.

[f] Ib. 158—164.

[g] Her marriage is clearly proved by Mr. Hay of Drumbute, in the collection of charters in his "Vindication of Elizabeth More from the imputation of being a Concubine." Edinb. 1723, 4to.

[h] Penn. Ib. 158—164.

[i] Penn. 158. See a view of it in Antiq. Repert II. 116.

DAMNII.

DAMNII. NEXT to the Novantes, but more inland on the river *Glotta* or *Cluid*, and further on towards the eaſtern ocean, lived antiently the DAMNII [a]. If I am right in my conjectures (for in points ſo far remote from our times, and involved in ſuch deep obſcurity, who can pronounce with certainty?) I ſhould place them in *Cluydſdale*, *Renfraw* barony, *Lenox*, *Sterling*, *Menteth*, and *Fife* ſhires.

[a] *Dannoni.* Raven. MS. n. Gale.

CLUYDSDALE.

Crawford moor. NEAR the ſource of the Cluyd in *Crawford moor*, grains of gold found by the country-people after heavy rains, gave, for a long while, hope of great wealth, but eſpecially in our time ever ſince *Bevis Bulmer* undertook to diſcover a gold mine here. Certain it is that *lapis lazuli* is dug here daily with little trouble [a]. The caſtle and title of earl of *Crawford* was conferred by Robert II. king of Scotland on *James Lindeſay*, who gained great applauſe for his valour in ſingle combat with lord *Welles* of England. The Lindſeys have deſerved highly of their country, and are of antient nobility every ſince William Lindeſay married one of the heireſſes of William de *Lancaſter*, lord of Kendal in England, whoſe great grandaughter was married into the *Coucy* family, by far the moſt antient in France.

Gold mines. *Lindſays*, earls of *Crawford.*

Cluyd making its way from its ſource northward by [b] the houſe of baron *Somervill*, receives from the weſt the river *Duglas* or *Douglas*, ſo called from the blackiſh and greeniſh colour of its water, which gives the valley, through which it runs, the name of *Duglaſsdale*, and that of *Douglas* to the caſtle in it, and this alſo gives the ſame name to the family of *Douglas*. This family, which is certainly very antient, became conſiderable ever ſince James Douglas by his ſingular courage and prudence faithfully ſupported king Robert Brus in his diſtreſſes when he claimed the crown, and to him the ſaid Robert bequeathed his heart to be carried to Jeruſalem in performance of his vow. In memory hereof the Douglaſes inſerted a human heart into their ſhield. From that time the family acquired ſuch influence and increaſe, eſpecially after David II. created William earl of Douglas, as to become formidable even to their ſovereigns: for almoſt at one and the ſame time there were of this family ſix earls, viz. of *Douglas*, *Angus*, *Ormond*, *Wigtown*, *Murray*, and *Morton*; of whom the earl of *Wigtown* by his valour obtained of Charles VII. king of France the title of duke of Touraine, which he left to two earls of Douglas his heirs.

Baron *Somervill.*

Douglas or *Duglas.* The *Douglaſſes.*

Dukes of *Tourain.*

Above the confluence of the *Douglas* and *Cluyd* is *Lanric*, the hereditary ſheriffdom of the *Hamiltons*, who owe their name to *Hamilton* caſtle, ſtanding higher up [c] on the bank of the Cluyd in a fruitful and very pleaſant ſpot, but their origin as themſelves ſay from England to a certain Engliſhman ſurnamed *Hampton*, who following the fortunes of Robert Brus, obtained of him large poſſeſſions in theſe parts. A great addition was made to their revenues by the munificence of James III. who took away his eldeſt ſiſter from *Boyd*, with the earldom of Arran, and gave her to James Hamilton to wife. Their honours were augmented by the ſtates of the kingdom, who appointed his grandſon James Hamilton, regent of Scotland, on the death of James V. and Henry II. king of France created him duke of *Chatel Heraut* in Poitou. A further addition was made by James VI. who conferred on his ſon *John* the new, and, till then, unuſual title in Scotland, of marquis of Hamilton.

Lanric. Sheriffdom of *Lanric.* The *Hamiltons.* *Hamilton.*

Duke of *Chaſteau Herald.* Marquis of *Hamilton.*

Hence the *Glotta* or *Cluyd* runs by *Bothwell*, which boaſts for its earls John *Ramſey*, who, under James III. enjoyed an exceſs of power fatal to himſelf and his ſovereign; alſo the *Hepburnes*, of whom before. Preſently after it haſtes away to *Glaſgow*, antiently the ſee of a biſhop, but long neglected, till king William reſtored it: now of an archbiſhop, and conſiderable for the univerſity, founded on pious principles A. D. 1454 by biſhop *Turnbull*, who built the college. This is the moſt conſiderable market town in theſe parts, pleaſantly ſituated, and celebrated for its apple trees [d], and a handſome bridge of eight arches. Of it J. Johnſton ſings thus:

Bothwell. Earl of *Bothwell.*

GLASGOW.

[a] Inſtead of this paſſage Dalrymple has "Near to which place are the lead-mines belonging to the laird of Hoptoun."
[b] *Carnwath.* D. [c] Eight miles below that. D.
[d] *Pomiferis arboribus:* apple trees and other like fruit trees. D.

Non te pontificum luxus, non infula tantum
Ornavit, diri quæ tibi cauſa mali,
Glottiadæ *quantum decorant te*, Glaſcua, *muſæ,*
Quæ celſum attollunt clara ſub aſtra caput:
Glotta *decus rerum piſcoſis nobilis undis*
Finitimi recreat jugera læta ſoli:
Aſt Glottæ *decus & vicinis gloria terris*
Glaſcua *fœcundat flumine cuncta ſuo.*

Not prieſtly luxury, not prieſtly ſtate,
On thee, fair Glaſcow, ſo much fame confer;
Rather to them is due thy wretched fate;
Thy brighteſt boaſt the Glottan Muſes are:
Theſe raiſe thy lofty head above the ſkies,
While Cluyd fair river with his fiſhy ſtream
Serves the fair bordering meads to fertilize:
Yet greater glories on thy Glotta beam:
And noble luſtre to the world ſhall riſe,
Since Glaſcow's river ſo much wealth ſupplies.

Renfrew. Barony of *Renfrew.* RANDVARA.

On the higher bank of the Cluid lies the *barony of Reinfraw*, which takes its name from the chief town, which ſeems the RANDVARA of Ptolomy, and lies on the river *Cathcart* [a], and had antiently an inhabitant of its own name of antient nobility baron *Cathcart.* Near this (for this ſhire abounds with nobility) ſtands *Cruikſton*, antiently the ſeat of the lords *Darnley*, from whom it came by marriage to the earls of *Lenox*, whence Henry, father of James VI. was called lord Darnley. Then *Halkead*, the ſeat of the barons *Roos*, of Engliſh extraction, deſcended from that Robert *Roos of Wark*, who formerly left England, and followed the intereſts of the kings of Scotland.

Baron *Cathcart.* *Crichſton.* *Halkead.* Barons *Roos.*

Paſley was once a famous monaſtery founded by Alexander *, the ſecond of that name, high ſteward of Scotland, inferior to few for the beauty and furniture of its church. At preſent it gives ſeat and title of baron by favour of king James VI. to Claud *Hamilton*, younger ſon of the duke of Chateau l'Heraut; and *Sempill*, whoſe lord baron *Sempill* is by antient right ſheriff of this barony. But the title of *baron Renfraw* I find belongs in an eſpecial manner to the prince of Scotland.

Paſley. *Sempill.*

[a] *Cart.* D.

* Walter.

ADDITIONS.

CLYDESDALE

ADDITIONS.

CLYDESDALE, called alſo the *Sheriffdom* of LANERK, from the town of Lanerk, where the ſheriff keeps his courts, is bounded on the ſouth-eaſt by the ſtewartry of Annandale, on the ſouth by the ſherifdom of Dumfries, on the ſouth-weſt by that of Aire, on the north-weſt by that of Renfrew, on the north by that of Dumbarton, on the north-eaſt by that of Sterling, and on the eaſt by that of Linlithgow. It is in length about 40 miles, and in breadth from 24 to 16, and is divided into the Over and Nether Ward. The former hilly, heathy, and fit for paſture: the latter level and proper for corn. It is watered by the pleaſant and gentle river Clyde, which gives name to it, and riſing at Errick hill, runs quite through the county by many pleaſant ſeats of nobility and gentry, and ſeveral conſiderable towns, till it falls into the forth called after it at Dumbarton[1]. The boundaries are fixed by the ſources of the river and its ramifications on both ſides from the one end of the Sheriffdom to the other. They ariſe from a circular range of the higheſt and moſt inland mountains of Scotland, being nearly equidiſtant from the Atlantic and German oceans. Clyde denominates the general courſe of the river or dale in which it runs through the ſhire, until it takes the name of the *Firth* of Clyde when it enters Dumbartonſhire, and its branches give their names to the reſpective dales through which they run till they fall into Clyde, as Douglaſdale, Evorndale, &c.

The courſe of the river Clyde is over a tract of land of various productions and admitting of particular deſcriptions. In general towards its ſource and thoſe of its branches it is mountainous. On the ſurface it is chiefly covered with heath and only fit for paſture, which is much uſed in ſheep walks, and the mountains abound with game of various kinds. They alſo contain a variety of minerals, as lead, iron, and coal; ſome of which have been worked to the immenſe emolument of the proprietors, eſpecially the lead at Leadhills. A conſiderable iron work has lately been erected at Wilſontown or Cleugh near Carnwath, and another is erecting near Glaſgow. From the ſource till near Biggar the banks of the river produce corn, but the mountains ſoon riſe on both ſides. From Biggar to Lanark the country is more open and level, moderately peopled and cultivated, and the general produce is grain and cattle. From Lanark to Dumbartonſhire it is populous, well cultivated, and fertile. There is plenty of pit-coal every where, which proves a great aid and inducement to manufacture, and excellent roads are made every where through the ſhire by the landed intereſt.

It was in contemplation ſo long ago as 1726 to join the frith of Forth and Clyde by a navigable canal 25 miles in length. The two paſſages propoſed for it were either from the river Carron by way of the water of Bonnie through the bog of Dolater into the Kelvin, and thence into the Clyde by way of the Yocker Burn, or by following the river Forth ſome miles above Stirling, and then croſſing over through the bog of Bollat into the water of Enrich down to Loch Lomond, and from thence by the river Leven into the Clyde at Dumbarton. This laſt, on a ſurvey by Mr. Smeaton 1764, was found to be fartheſt about and moſt incumbered with difficulties. The expence being eſtimated at near £.80,000. and not encouraged by government, ſome merchants of Glaſgow and Carron ſet on foot a ſubſcription for a ſmaller canal.

Crawford

Crawford moor and caſtle, and the eſtate of the earl of Selkirk, was purchaſed 1771 by ſir George Colebrook, bart. for £. 74,000[a]. The greateſt part of it conſiſts of heath and paſture ground. Many hundred acres of it are not worth 2*s*. 6*d*. *per* acre.

Crawford is inhabited by miners, of whom 500 are employed in the lead works of this barren tract. Native gold has frequently been found in it in the gravel under the peat waſhed out by rains, but of late years the ſearchers for it have hardly gained a livelihood[b].

Crawford, jointly with Lindale, gave title of earl to George, 18th earl, and third viſcount Garrioch, deſcended from Sir William Lindſay of Crawford, created earl of Crawford by Robert III. of Scotland 1399.

Lead hills.

The town of *Lead hills* is reckoned the higheſt inhabited ground in Scotland, being 1564 feet above the level of the ſea. It conſiſts of about 300 miners and their families, which ſubſiſt entirely by the working of the lead-mines there. Theſe mines, which belong to the earl of Hopeton, have for many years paſt been worked by a mining company called the Scotch minering company, and have produced and are now producing immenſe wealth both to the earl and the company. About a mile ſouth of Lead hills is another village of nearly as many miners called *Wantoch head* belonging to the duke of Queenſberry, where lead-mines are alſo working by another company to great advantage. Fire-engines and other machinery for drawing water have been erected on theſe mines, and are maintained at a great expence.

Wantoch head.

Biggar.

Biggar, the moſt ſoutherly market town in the upper ward of Clydeſdale, is remarkable only for its weekly market, where the grain of the adjacent country is bought and ſold. It derives conſiderable benefit from the lead of Lead hills and Wantoch

[1] G.

[a] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, 115.

[b] Ib. 113, 114. Mr. Cant had a coin of James II. with his head of this gold dug out of the garden belonging to St. Anne's chapel at Perth. Gall's Gabions, p. 55.

head as being the only ſtage in drawing it to market.

Carnwarth. *Carnwarth* is the eſtate of the Somerviles, of whom ſir John being ſlain at Flodden, 1517, the ſucceſſion paſſed to thoſe of Corhouſe [c]. It was purchaſed by the Dalziels, of whom ſir Robert was created earl of Carnwarth by Charles I. 1639. Robert, 6th earl, was attainted 1715, and died 1737, leaving a ſon of his own name. This eſtate has for near a century paſt been by purchaſe in the poſſeſſion of the Lockharts of Carnwarth. The preſent poſſeſſor is general James Lockhart, count of the Holy Roman empire.

Douglas. Upon the forfeiture and death of William earl Douglas, whom James II. ſlew with his own hand in Stirling caſtle 1452, George Douglas earl of Angus obtained both the caſtle and country of Douglas. One of his ſucceſſors William earl of Angus was created marquis of Douglas by Charles I. 1633, and his great-great grandſon Archibald duke of Douglas by Anne 1703. His grace dying without iſſue 1761, the title became extinct; but Archibald, ſon of his ſiſter lady Jane Stuart, was, after a long conteſt, upon appeal to the parliament of Great Britain, finally confirmed in the greater part of his uncle's eſtates, though ſeveral of them devolved to the family of Hamilton, who are paternally allied to the houſe of Douglas. Douglas caſtle, long the principal ſeat of this family, was deſtroyed by an accidental fire 1758, with great part of the furniture, paintings, and evidences. The late duke began to rebuild it, but *left it imperfect*. In the front are three round towers. In the church are monuments of good *ſir James Douglas, the favourite* of Robert Bruce, who appointed him to carry his heart to the Holy Land, but, ſtopping in Spain, was ſlain aſſiſting the king of Spain againſt the Moors 1329; Archibald, firſt earl of Douglas, and ſecond duke of Terouane, who died 1438; James the fat, 7th earl 1443, and his lady [d].

Douglas dale is of great fertility, but deficient in natural wood [e]; but as planted timber of all kinds grows very well there, that defect is in a great degree remedied by the improvements of Mr. Douglas, the preſent proprietor and repreſentative of that antient family. That gentleman, with the ſame ſpirit of improvement that his anceſtors exerciſed, is now executing a plan of planting ſome thouſand acres round the caſtle, covering the hills with clumps, and by very broad verges including the mountains for miles on both ſides of the valley. The valley land, which is very fertile in corn, is interſected by the windings of Douglas water with the caſtle in the center and the village of Douglas half a mile diſtant from it, all ſurrounded by ſuch ſhades of planting as will in a few years give a moſt magnificent retreat to the family of Douglas.

Avondale. *Avondale* takes its name from the rivulet of that name, which runs from the confines of Airſhire down a fertile dale by the town of *Strathaven*, and then, through a deep rocky channel, affording many natural beauties and covered with wood, and paſſing Barncluth empties itſelf into the Clyde about a mile

Strathaven. above Hamilton. The town of *Strathaven* is populous, and chiefly ſupported by the ſpinning of yarn for the Glaſgow linen manufacture. It is remarkable for the remains of a very antient Gothic building or tower, wherein Anne ducheſs of Hamilton or ſome of her predeceſſors is ſaid to have reſided as a place of ſtrength and ſecurity. The country round it is populous, in a high ſtate of improvement, and remarkable for the quality of its cheeſe and the ſuperiority of its fatted calves, of which great numbers are annually ſold in Edenborough market.

Carmichael. In Clydeſdale is *Carmichael*, the ſeat of the lairds of that name, of whom ſir James was created by Charles I. 1647 lord Carmichael; and his ſon John earl of Hyndford by William III. 1703. His grandſon John, 3d earl, died 1767, and was ſucceeded by his couſin-german and nameſake fourth and preſent earl, who having no iſſue will be ſucceeded by Carmichael of Mauldſley, which eſtate lies on the banks of the Clyde.

Cadzow. Hamilton was antiently called *Cadzow* till Robert Bruce gave it to ſir Gilbert de Hamilton, or Hampton, who fled to him from England. Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, 1451, made the church collegiate for a provoſt and prebendaries [f].

Hamilton. James, grandſon of the firſt marquis of Hamilton, was advanced to the title of duke by Charles I. 1643 and his younger brother William, ſecretary to the ſaid king, created earl of Lanerk, from the head burgh of the ſhire, and on the death of his brother, who was beheaded by the Engliſh parliament 1649, he ſucceeded to the dukedom. Both theſe dying without iſſue male, the honour deſcended to lady *Anne*, eldeſt daughter of duke *James*, married to *William of Selkirk*, created *duke of Hamilton 1660* [g]. *His eldeſt ſon James, earl of Arran, was created an Engliſh peer by the title of duke of Brandon; and his great-grand-ſon Douglas now inherits all his honours, being 8th duke of Hamilton.* The palace of Hamilton, built after the deſtruction of Cadzow caſtle the family ſeat in the civil wars, is a heavy modern building, ſet off by no late improvements, conſiſting of a body and two very long wings added after, or as ſome by Mary, dowager of William firſt duke, and containing the moſt capital collection of pictures in this kingdom, from Holyrood-houſe, given by king James VI. to John firſt marquis of Hamilton, his favourite and brother-in-law. The gardens are good, and the park ſix or ſeven miles round, famous for its tall oaks. Juſt by the houſe is the church and the family vault, which ſeems to have been part of a Gothic church or chapel. The town is rendered conſiderable by the reſidence of this noble family. Lord John, third ſon of William third duke of Hamilton, was created earl of Ruglen by William III. 1697.

Chatelherault. *Chatelherault*, an elegant banquetting houſe near the dog kennel, built on the plan of a Gothic caſtle by the late duke, who made it the ſcene of his revels and frolics, commands a fine view of the country, is ſo called from the duke's French title, and ſtands about a mile from the houſe on an eminence. The park is now much incloſed, and Mr. Pennant was told there remained in it a few of the wild cattle mentioned by Boetius as peculiar to the Caledonian foreſt, white, with ſhaggy manes like lions [h].

Barncluth. About a mile from Hamilton is *Barncluth*, a ſmall old houſe which belonged to the Pencaitland family of the Hamilton race, once remarkable for its pleaſant garden walks one above another, cut out of the rocks, the flowering ſhrubs, &c. growing out of the fiſſures of the ſtones; but now much neglected.

[c] Crawford's Peer. 445.
[d] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, 116. 119.
[e] Ib. 119.
[f] Keith, 286.
[g] Of his ſons and daughters ſee Dalrymple, 79.
[h] Ib. 136. Tour 1772, 236.

A little

Falls of Clyde.

Bonington.

A little below the confluence of the Douglas and Clyde (not *above* as Mr. Camden has it), and about two miles above Lanark, the Linns or cataracts of Clyde commence. The firſt is called the *Bonington* Linn, where the whole river of Clyde is precipitated over a rock in one continued ſheet of the perpendicular height of ten feet at leaſt [i]. After which the river ſtill continuing to tumble over precipices leſs remarkable, arrives at the *Corhouſe* Linn, about a ſhort mile below which it falls down a precipice full 40 feet of perpendicular height into a dark and deep den ſurrounded with lofty rocks covered with wood [k]. About half a mile below the river reaches a ſmaller fall called *Dundaff Linn* of about ſix feet of perpendicular height, near which the famous ſir William Wallace is ſaid to have ſometimes reſided: from whence continuing its courſe for about two miles it reaches the greateſt of all the precipices the *Stonebyre* Linn, being no leſs than 60 feet of perpendicular height. This is the laſt cataract of any conſequence upon Clyde; and here the ſalmon and ſea-trout are effectually ſtopped from proceeding any farther up the river. Indeed, from the Upper to the Lower Linn, *i. e.* for the ſpace of about four miles and an half, the river forms almoſt one continued cataract running over rocks and precipices nearly the whole courſe, and bounded on both ſides by rude and lofty precipices fringed with wood. The bird's-eye view of this river and fall of Corhouſe, and the deception and ſudden view from a ruined ſummer-houſe, are unequalled. The cataract is in full view ſeen over the tops of the trees and buſhes, precipitating itſelf for an amazing way from rock to rock with ſhort interruptions forming a rude ſlope of furious foam. The ſides are bounded by vaſt rocks clothed on their tops with trees; on the ſummit and very verge of one is a ruined tower, and in front a wood over-topped by a verdant hill. The walk from the Corhouſe Linn up the river towards Bonington Linn is formed near the verge of the rocks, which on both ſides are perfectly mural and equidiſtant, except where they overhang. After walking half a mile on the edge of this great chaſm, on a ſudden appears the great and bold fall of Bonington, in a foaming ſheet projecting far into a great hollow. Beyond or above the Bonington Linn the river widens, grows more tranquil, and is ſeen for a conſiderable way, bounded on one ſide by wooded banks, on the other by rich fields. The great fall of *Stonebiers* [l], which is about one mile below Lanark, has more of the horrible in it than any of the reſt, conſiſting of three cataracts falling one above another into a vaſt chaſm: and it is remarkable, that a little above this laſt linn the whole river of Clyde is contracted by two rocks to the breadth of about nine feet called the *Fiſher's leap*, which has often been uſed as ſuch, notwithſtanding a ſlip would be fatal, as the violence and rapidity of the water would effectually impede the ſwimmer. *Cartland craigs* on the north ſide of Lanark bridge are two vaſt ranges of rocks on each ſide of the *Mouſe*, a ſmall river that joins the Clyde a little below the bridge. Theſe rocks form a zigzag den of near half a mile in extent, through which the Mouſe meanders. The rocks and high banks on each ſide are moſtly wooded and between 3 and 400 feet of perpendicular height. The den is ſingularly romantic; and new and aſtoniſhing ſcenery is ſeen at every winding.

Lanark or Lanarc.

Lanark, or *Lanarc* as it is ſpelt in a charter of William the Lyon, is a very antient but ſmall royal burgh, the number of its inhabitants hardly amounting to 2000. Cloſe by the town and on the ſouth-weſt thereof is the caſtle hill, upon which was formerly ſituated the caſtle called in ſome old writings *King David's tower*, and probably built by David I. at leaſt we find that king William the Lyon has dated his charter erecting the town of Air into a royal borough at that place. This caſtle and caſtellany along with thoſe of Air and Ruglen and the rents of Clydeſdale were pledged to Joan princeſs of England at her marriage with Alexander II. to make good her jointure of 1000*l.* yearly in caſe of any deficiency from her jointure lands. This burgh by old ſtatutes was appointed cuſtodier of the ſtandard weights of the kingdom, which privilege was renewed by the 17th article of the Union, and ſtandards accordingly ſent down from the Exchequer at Weſtminſter; but it is believed that little attention has ſince been paid to this branch of police, nor is it certain that ſuch ſtandard weights [m] do now exiſt in the borough. Lanark has one pariſh church and a meeting-houſe for ſectariſts.

It may be noticed, that Dr. Stukeley places the *Corio* of Richard's Itinerary at *Corsford* by Lanark, which place beſides being ſituated in a valley is neither in the line of the Roman road, nor has it the ſmalleſt remains of antiquity near it. In the neighbourhood of *Carſtairs*, however, which is about the ſame diſtance from Lanark (*i. e.* about two miles) are the remains of a Roman camp, a ſquare of ſomething above 200 yards, which appears to have been fortified with double ramparts and ditches. The prætorium can now hardly be traced, the whole having long ago been converted into corn lands. At this place and neighbourhood many Roman bricks and coins have been dug up at different periods. Among the latter, which I have ſeen, are thoſe of Nero, Trajan, the empreſs Fauſtina and Germanicus. The preſent proprietor of Carſtairs William Fullerton, eſq; in repairing a walk-mill and rivulet for it, got a quantity of Roman medals of braſs of the ſame emperors, &c. The military way *a Luguballo ad vallum* runs through this ſtation, and Carſtairs or Corſtairs ſeems pretty clearly to be the *Corio* of Richard.

Carſtairs.

A very large and elegant cotton-mill was erected at *Braxfield* in the neighbourhood of Lanark in 1785, at the direction of the celebrated ſir Richard Arkwright, and manufactures are now beginning to flouriſh at Lanark. The water-lead to the mill, which is ſituated in a ſpot truly romantic is led from the Clyde a little above the Dundaff linn by a mine through a rocky hill covered with wood. In digging out the ground for part of this waterlead, and in a boggy ſituation nigh to the mill was found the ſkeleton of the Urus mentioned by Cæſar or Bizon Scoticus. One of the horns meaſures 29 inches in length and 15 in circumference at the thickeſt part, though no doubt its ſize in every particular has been greatly impaired by time.

Braxfield.

James VI. conferred the title of earl of Bothwell after the forfeiture of the famous James Hepburne, on ſir Francis Stuart, who was outlawed and dyed

Bothwell.

[i] Virtuoſi's Muſeum, Pl. V.
[k] See Gent. Mag. 1758, p. 179. Virtuoſi's Muſeum, Pl. II. and XVII.
[l] Virtuoſi's Muſeum, Pl. XIX. Pennant's Voy. to the Hebrides, 119, 120.
[m] Theſe remain in the town-houſe or court-room, but not ſo carefully noticed as they ought to be.

1624,

1624, leaving a ſon, of whom we have no further account. The caſtle, ſituate among woods, is one of the moſt pictureſque ruins in this kingdom. Bothwell houſe, a ſeat of the Douglas family, juſt by it, is a modern brick building. At the bridge here of three or four arches over the Clyde, the duke of Monmouth defeated the Covenanters rioting to overthrow epiſcopacy 1679. The inn at the bridge foot remains, having ſerved as a fort or cover for the rebels. The church was collegiate, founded by Archibald earl of Douglas 1398, and ſaid to be oddly incruſted with a thin coat of ſtone[m]. The houſe of Bothwell was poſſeſſed by the counteſs of Forfar, whoſe ſon the earl of Forfar died of his wounds received from the rebels at the battle of Sheriffmoor 1715, ſince which this title has been extinct.

Blantyre. Near Bothwell is *Blantyre*, where was an houſe of Canons regular, founded 1296[n]; from whence Walter Stuart, commendator thereof and lord privy ſeal 1595, and ſhortly after treaſurer, was created lord Blantire 1606, and his lineal deſcendant William is the ninth and preſent lord.

Glaſgow. *Glaſgow* is the moſt elegantly built city of its ſize in Europe; and in this reſpect, and perhaps for trade and wealth, ſuperior to Edinburgh. It ſtands for the moſt part on a plain, and the four principal ſtreets are at right angles to each other, dividing the city nearly into four equal parts. Near the centre is the Tolbooth, a handſome building of hewn ſtone, with an equeſtrian ſtatue of William III. before it, erected by governor Macrae, but it loſes its effect for want of a central ſituation. The weſt ſtreet is the longeſt and beſt built. At the end of the South ſtreet is a handſome new church, built on the plan of thoſe in England. Behind it in the ſkirt of the town is the New green, a ſpot appropriated for drying linen and a public waſh-houſe. Many of the houſes here, as at Elgin, are built on piazzas too narrow to walk under and diſcontinuous. In the North or High ſtreet is the college incloſed within a high wall; its precincts have been greatly enlarged by late purchaſes. It conſiſts of two ſquares, divided by a handſome library, to which the firſt duke of Chandos was a munificent benefactor, and under which are carefully preſerved in caſes all the Roman inſcriptions found on Graham's dike and elſewhere in Scotland. A third court has been lately added for the maſter of the univerſity to lodge in. The whole pile of buildings is indebted for repair and embelliſhment to the care and prudent management of the late principal the learned Dr. Fall. Here are a chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, principal, and 13 profeſſors, ſix of them appointed by the crown, and 500 ſtudents, who attend what courſe of lectures they pleaſe, and, after three years ſtanding in philoſophy and one in languages proceed M. A. which degree in phyſic is obtained in two years. Within the college is the printing-houſe of the two brothers Robert and Andrew Foulis, to whom the learned world owes many elegant and convenient editions of the Greek and Roman claſſics, and their native city has no ſmall obligation for the academy by them eſtabliſhed for the arts of deſign and ſculpture, though not attended with all the ſucceſs they expected. At the upper end of this ſtands the cathedral, dedicated to St. Kentigern[o], or Mungo, a beautiful Gothic ſtructure, erected about 1123[p], enlarged and rebuilt 1197, and finiſhed between 1223 and 1260[q], but entirely ſpoilt within by its application to the ſervice of the church of Scotland. It was 284 feet long by 65, height of the choir 90 feet, of the nave 85 feet, of the middle tower and ſpire 220 feet, built by James Beton, who was archbiſhop here and a great benefactor to the church. The ſouth tranſept is ruined, and the adjoining cloiſter windows almoſt filled up by riſe of ground. Under the choir is a ſubterraneous church, now uſed for ſervice, and called the *Barony kirk*, but ſhamefully diſguiſed with pews and galleries; it reſts on 65 pillars 18 feet high and as many in circumference, with beautiful capitals dividing it into four aiſles, and is in length 108 feet by 72: at the eaſt end the burying-place of the duke of Montroſe. The upper church is divided between two congregations. Behind the high altar is a croſs aiſle, which was the burying-place of the biſhops, of whom were here interred, Gavin Douglas 1547, his noble monument now entirely taken away; James Boyd 1581, and James Law 1632. The chapter-houſe is a kind of north tranſept to the choir, an oblong ſquare with a centre pillar. Oppoſite to the church are the ruins of the biſhop's palace or caſtle, incloſed with a wall of hewn ſtone by archbiſhop James Beton; the great tower built by archbiſhop Cameron 1426. This ſee was firſt eſtabliſhed about 1115 in the reign of David for biſhop John Achawn[q], made an archbiſhopric in favour of Robert Blackader 1500, and continued ſo till the Revolution[r]. The chapter conſiſted of 32 prebendaries. Biſhop Muirhead founded vicars choral, whoſe houſes ſtood on the weſt ſide of the church, where are gardens called *Vicars' alleys*. The prebendal houſes ſtood in the four ſtreets iſſuing from the church: the chancellor has a fine houſe in Luinmeers field. Here was a houſe of Dominicans, founded by biſhop Wiſhart 1270[s]; a new church, erected on its ſite 1699; a houſe of Obſervantines by biſhop John Lacy 1476[t], where is now kept an annual fair; an hoſpital for lepers in the Gorbels or ſuburb 1380; one in the Stable-green port 1491; one for twelve old men, in which the city ſtill maintain four poor men and a preceptor, by biſhop Muirhead, and one at Portuadie near Rutherglen for both ſexes[u]; an other hoſpital, now a large almſhouſe for 400 poor[x]; Hutchinſon's hoſpital 1620, and the town's 1642[y]. St. Michael's church was made collegiate by the city 1480, repaired and enlarged 1592. Here are ſeven pariſh churches beſides the cathedral, which contains three pariſh churches. The town has beſides as many meetings for ſectariſts of all kinds. The market places with their handſome gates are no ſmall ornament to the city, which has a large ſuburb on the ſouth ſide of the Clyde, joined to it by a bridge of eight arches. The old bridge, built by biſhop Rae between 1335 and 1367, having been repaired, and the ſouth arch which fell down rebuilt 1671, the Clyde is now ſo much deepened that there is always above ſeven feet of water at the quay[z]. Archbiſhop James Beton before-mentioned, who was uncle to the cardinal of that name, built or repaired many bridges in the regality, and cauſed

[m] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, 204.
[n] Keith, 239.
[o] Whoſe monument and figure is ſhewn under the choir. (Ib. 136.) miſtaking it for a biſhop in pontificalibus of much later date.
[p] Forbes on Tythes, p. 87. Keith, p. 138.
[q] Probably by John Murdo whoſe inſcription ſee at Melros, p. 295, 296.
[r] Keith, 150—154. [s] Ib. 272. [t] Ib. 275. [u] Ib. 290.
[x] Gibſon's Hiſt. of Glaſgow, p. 52.
[y] Short account of the Towns hoſpitals in Glaſgow, Edinb. 1738. 1742.
[z] Ib. 119, Pennant's Voy. to the Hebrides, 130.

his name to be engraved on them [a]. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 43,000 [b]. The magiſtrates were elected by the archbiſhop till the Reformation, and ſince by the citizens [c]. The city is governed by a provoſt, three baillies, a dean of gild and common council of thirteen merchants and twelve mechanics [d].

The great imports of Glaſgow are tobacco and ſugars; its manufactories linens (plain and ſtriped), lawns, cambrics, tapes, fuſtians, napkins, and every kind of muſlin, cotton of all kinds, &c. The rapid improvement of this place may be dated from 1751 [e]. Before the breach with America Glaſgow, from its convenient ſituation in reſpect to the Atlantic, and from the active and enterprizing ſpirit of its merchants, engaged the chief trade between the coaſt of America and Scotland. Its merchants, by keeping the tobacco planters always in debt to them, monopolized the tobacco trade, which produced much wealth to the city and immenſe fortunes to individuals, and was almoſt entirely confined to this city, which ſtill engages the chief Weſt India trade to Scotland, in which they employ a great many ſhips, and has a conſiderable ſhare of American and foreign trade. But of late their great object is manufacture of ſilk, cotton, and linen, in which they have made a very rapid and ſucceſsful progreſs. Their manufacturing houſes, the increaſe of people for carrying on the manufactures and of their wealth has lately and is daily increaſing the extent of the city and elegance of their buildings. Several very handſome ſtreets have been added, and many improved. Beſides their houſes in town, it is a prevailing faſhion for all who can afford it to have a country houſe as elegant and as much decorated with planting and incloſing as their circumſtances can admit. Theſe numerous villas give the country round Glaſgow the moſt beautiful appearance imaginable.

Glaſgow gives title of earl to the Boyles of Kelburn, of whom David was ſo created 1703 by queen Anne, as before lord Boyle by king William 1699. His great grandſon George is the preſent and fourth earl. The river carries veſſels of ſmall burden up to the town. But *Port Glaſgow*, 19 meaſured miles below, at the river's mouth receives ſhips of the largeſt ſize, where the city of Glaſgow have built a new key 1773, and 1782 an excellent dry dock, with a large inn and a cuſtom-houſe for this coaſt, at which the merchants are obliged to load and unload. This is a burgh of barony, erected by Charles II. 1668, and contiguous to it is the caſtle and burgh of barony of *Newark*. A light-houſe has been erected on the iſland of Little Cumray.

Port Glaſgow.

Near to Glaſgow is *Rutherglen*, a burgh royal and a head burgh of the nether ward of Clydeſdale as Lanerk is of the whole ſhire, and ſpecially of the upper ward [f].

Rutherglen.

At *Leſmahagow*, 16 miles from Glaſgow, was an abbey of Tyronenſes, cell to Kelſo, founded 1140 by David I. and dedicated to St. Machut. It was burnt by John of Eltham, brother to Edward III. 1336, and again by the Reformers 1560 [g]. The church conſiſts of four ailes; the north belongs to Wen of Blackwood, built 1595; the ſouth at the ſame time by the Durhams; the other north aile to the Wens of Stonebyr, rebuilt 1725, and the other to the north to the proprietor of Corhouſe. The ſteeple or weſt tower has the arms of Wiſhart, Cair, and a third coat defaced. Near it in the pariſh of *Draffin* is *Craignethan* caſtle, called by Buchanan *Draffin* caſtle, the ſeat of James earl of Arran, who fell in love with queen Mary; but not ſucceeding in his addreſſes, appeared ever after diſturbed and diſconcerted. It was demoliſhed by order of the king and council 1579, and the earl did not long ſurvive it [h].

Leſmahagow.

Draffin. Craignethan caſtle.

At the weſt end of a fair bay ſtands *Gouroc* town and caſtle, where is a good road and excellent harbour, lately contrived, and a village built. The caſtle was taken down 1747. Two miles more inward ſtands *Greenock*, a burgh of barony, a good road, and a well-built town of beſt account on all the coaſt: the chief reſort of the herring fiſhery, the royal company whereof have built here a houſe for the convenience of trade, which flouriſhes here, and the town is greatly increaſed. Sir John Shaw of Greenock made this harbour. His anceſtor built the church, and his family was conſiderable in theſe parts, and had a pleaſant caſtle here. Queen Anne a. r. 2. advanced John Crawford to the title of viſcount Mount-Crawford, which he afterwards changed for that of Garrioch. At Eaſt Greenock, a mile weſt from Port Glaſgow, was a ruined caſtle, and near it *Crawford's dike*, a burgh of barony, of one ſtreet, where are ſome good houſes, and a convenient harbour, capable of containing ſhips of conſiderable burden.

Gouroc.

Greenock.

The barony of *Renfrew*, antiently from one of its rivers called *Strath Greef*, is ſeparated from Dunbarton ſhire on the weſt by the river Clyde, which carries up ſhips of great burden for ten miles. It was antiently in the ſhire of Lanerk, but was by king Robert III. erected into a ſhire. The earl of Eglington was heretable ſheriff. On the eaſt it joins to Lanerkſhire, and on the weſt and ſouth to the ſheriffdom of Aire. That part which lies near Clyde is pleaſant and fertile, interſperſed with a few riſing grounds, but the reſt is more barren, hilly, and mooriſh. Great improvements have been made in its agriculture within the preſent century. Cotton and linen manufactures are carried on with great ſucceſs. The nobility and gentry here keep up a continual relation by intermarriages. The convenience of the frith of Clyde, on whoſe coaſt is every where ſafe riding for ſhips, has occaſioned great improvement in theſe parts [a].

Renfrew barony.

Renfrew, the principal town of the county, made a burgh royal by Robert III. had a caſtle of the Lord High-Stewart of Scotland, whoſe ſite on the Clyde ſtill retains the name of Caſtlehill. The town conſiſts of one principal ſtreet about half a mile long, having a ſpacious market-place and handſome town-houſe, and is governed by a provoſt and two town bailiffs. It contains about 200 inhabitants, and carries on a fine thread manufacture. The pariſh church is large and old: the ſouth aile is the burial-place of the Roſſes of Halkhead; of whom ſir Joſiah Roſs and his lady have a monument with their effigies. The town had once ſome foreign trade, but now chiefly to Ireland. It has a very convenient harbour called *Puddock*, formed by the

Renfrew.

[a] Keith, 121. [b] Gibſon Ib. 124. [c] Ib. 82. [d] Ib. 127. [e] Ib. 114.
[f] Dalrymple. [g] Keith, 249. [h] Edinb. Weekly Mag. Apr. 1773. 36.
[a] G.

tract of the antient chanel of the Clyde, into which the tide flows, and carries veſſels of conſiderable burden up to the bridge. At this burgh Sumerled thane of Argyle rebelling againſt Malcolm IV. was defeated and hanged 1164[i]. Near the town on the Clyde ſtood *Inch* caſtle, the ſeat of the Roſſes of Halkhead, ſince of lord Roſs[k]. The eſtate being purchaſed by Mr. Spiers of Elderſlie, he took down the old caſtle and built a handſome houſe to the north of it[l].

Inch.

The Roſſes of Hawlkhead, where was their principal ſeat, much improved 1634, have been lords of parliament ever ſince the beginning of the reign of James IV. 1489. George, the 12th lord, died without iſſue 1762, and the title is extinct[m]. The eſtate devolved to his ſiſter's ſon the preſent earl of Glaſgow.

Scotſtown was the ſeat of the Montgomeries, a branch of the family of Eglinton. *Jordan hill* of the Crawfords, ſold and rebuilt[n].

Cruikſton.

At *Cruikſton* is part of a ſquare tower of an old caſtle, the ſeat of the Stuarts earls and dukes of Lennox, near which they ſhew a large yew tree 10 feet round for the firſt 7 feet of its height[o], under which they ſay Mary queen of Scots ſat with great delight in early life, and which is pretended to be expreſſed on her ſilver coins or ryals (commonly called *Cruikſton dollars*[p]), ſtruck during her marriage with Darnley. Mr. Ruddiman, in his notes on Anderſon's Diplomata, firſt detected the error, and ſhewed, that the tree on the coin was a *palm* tree, up which a lizard is creeping to a crown. Mr. Thoreſby engraved one of theſe coins without the lizard[q]. He[r] mentions at Temple Newſom in Yorkſhire the bed in which Henry Darnley was there born, with the inſcription, *Avant Darnle, jamais darriere, avant Darnle.* This eſtate and manſion belonged to the Lenoxes by gift of Henry VIII.

In the lands of *Roſshill* are veſtiges of a Britiſh camp[s].

Cathcart.

Sir Alan Cathcart was created lord Cathcart by James II. 1442. His lineal deſcendant William is the preſent and ninth lord. His reſidence is at Sundran on the river Kylne in King's Kyle[t]. The caſtle of *Cathcart* ſtands on the banks of Cart, but does not belong to the family[t].

Paiſley.

Paiſley, ſix miles from Glaſgow, is a large and populous town, not ill-built, having four pariſh churches and two feceding meeting houſes, and a church of relief[u], a handſome town-houſe, market-houſe, poor-houſe, hoſpital, and almſhouſe. Till 1736 the whole pariſh aſſembled in the abbey church. It contains from 10 to 12,000 inhabitants, and owes its conſequence to the manufacture of thread and lawn eſtabliſhed here in this century[x]. It has alſo a conſiderable manufacture of cambrics, ſtriped linens and gauzes. Here was a tower or caſtle, taken down by the regent in queen Mary's time[y]. The old town is ſituate on the ſouth ſlope of a ridge of hills with an extenſive proſpect. The old bridge was rebuilt 1782, and two others over the White Cart 1760 and 1762[z]. From a very accurate ſurvey made about four or five years ago, the number of families in this town and ſuburbs amounted to 3729, which, at five to each family, amounts to 18,645 inhabitants; but this town has advanced ſo rapidly that it is at preſent ſaid to contain upwards of 22,000: and of late they have got a handſome hackney coach for the conveniency of the inhabitants.

What remains of the church juſtifies Mr. Camden's encomium of it. It was founded by *Walter*[a] (not *Alexander*) Fitz Alan 1164, for black monks from Wenloc in Shropſhire, and was the common burying-place of the family of Stewart till they became kings of Scotland. The nave of the abbey church 110 feet long by 63, and 82 feet high, is the preſent kirk; the tranſepts and choir are reduced to ſhells. The refectory with its long gallery was let for a dancing ſchool; the reſt of the buildings are modernized and let out to tradeſpeople. The great front ſtair-caſe was taken down 1780. The earl of Abercorn's burial-place, an old Gothic chapel without ornament, on the ſouth ſide of the church, perhaps the chapter-houſe, has a very extraordinary echo. It is 48 feet by 24, the eaſt gabel adorned with reliefs of ſcripture, &c. hiſtory. Into it the preſent earl removed the remains and monument of Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert Bruce, wife of Walter grand ſteward of Scotland, and mother of Robert II. She died 1317 as pretended by a fall from her horſe in hunting, which diſlocated her neck. Being pregnant, her child is ſaid to have been brought into the world by the Cæſarian operation, and to have received a hurt in his eye, which procured him the name of king *Blearie*, and a croſs erected on the ſpot was called *Queen Blear-eye's* croſs. Part of a long octagon ſtone is uſed as a lintel to a barn at the Knoc; at which farm have been dug up Roman urns[b]. Lord Hailes[c] has fully detected the abſurdity of this ſtory, which every traveller (not excepting Mr. Pennant) had adopted. His lordſhip obſerves, that Marjory could not be intitled to the name of queen till 57 years after her death, on the acceſſion of her ſon, and that *Cuinè Blair* in the Galic language, ſignifies *Memorial of Battle*, ſuch as the croſs is moſt likely to have been. In the ſame chapel were interred Elizabeth Muir and Euphemia Roſs, conſorts of Robert II.[d] In the north wall of the church is a large altar-tomb with quatre-foils under a ſurbaſt arch.

George Schaw, abbot 1484, enlarged and beautified this monaſtery and its precinct with the orchard and gardens, encloſing them with a high wall of hewn ſtone a mile in circuit, on the weſt ſide of which was this inſcription, and the arms of Shaw, three bucks heads and a chief, ſupported by angels and a croſier behind:

Ya callid Robert George of Shawe
Abut my abbay garte make yis way

[i] A mount, ſuppoſed his camp, near Paiſley (Pennant's Voy. to the Hebr. p. 151.) is either a quarry heap or modern work. Semple's new edition of Crawford's Hiſt. of Renfrewſhire, 250.
[k] Crawford's Hiſt. of Renfrewſhire, p. 44—46. [l] Ib p. 21. [m] Ib. p. 232. 235.
[n] Crawf. 46. [o] Semple, 229.
[p] by the vulgar *ryals*, *half* and *quarter ryals*, A. D. 1565, 1566, and 1567.
[q] Anderſon tranſlated *ſhell paddok* limax; but the figure on the coin is plainly a *lizard*. See Cardonnell's Scot. Coins, pref. p. xvi—xix. the act for this coinage. [r] Duc. Leod. p. 229. 393.
[s] Semple, 232. [t] Dalrymple. [t] Semple, 196. [u] Q. chapel of eaſe.
[x] Pen. ubi ſup. See a particular detail of the riſe and progreſs of the thread manufactory. Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. for May and June.
[y] Buchanan, XXI. 25. [z] Semple, 319.
[a] Dalrymple, correcting this miſtake, takes occaſion to rectify the erroneous pedigree of the great Stewarts of Scotland, printed with the Scotiſh acts of parliament. But as this takes up ſeven octavo pages, we beg leave to refer to him, p. 82—90.
[b] Semple, 30. [c] Annals, I. 278—283. [d] Pennant's Voy. to the Hebrides, 147.

Thouſande four hundreth zheyr
Thirtye and foure the date but
[Pray for his ſalvation]
Yt made thys nobil fundaciown.

The line in hooks is purpoſely eraſed.

In an outer corner of this wall was a ſtatue of the Virgin Mary in a niche, and under her this diſtich:

Hacne vade via niſi dixeris Ave Maria:
Sit ſemper ſine væ qui tibi dicit Ave [e].

The arms of Scotland, of Shaw, and a third coat a feſs cheque, ſupported by lions rampant, were on the north ſide next the road.

The large orchard and garden adjoining to the abbey on the eaſt is now laid out for a new town by the earl of Abercorn, and the ſtones of the wall applied to the ſame uſe 1778: Eighty-one houſes, containing 257 families, and 345 rooms, were finiſhed in 1782, and the ſtreets and a handſome inn laid out. The ſtone with abbot Shaw's inſcription is made a lintel to a houſe-door in Cotton-ſtreet, and reſerved to the ſaid houſe without a power in the landlord or tenant to remove it. The other ſtone with antient armorial bearings is in another houſe in Incle-ſtreet. The great planetree is alſo reſerved to the Abercorn family.

Lord Claud Hamilton, abbot of Paiſley, 3d ſon of duke Hamilton, obtained on the diſſolution from James VI. 1587, a charter, erecting the lands of the abbey into a temporal lordſhip, was created lord Paiſley 1591, and died 1621. His eldeſt ſon was created lord Abercorn 1604, and 1606 raiſed to the dignity of an earl. His lineal deſcendant James is preſent and 8th earl.

The lordſhip of Paiſley was diſpoſed of to the earl of Angus 1592, and by him to William lord Cochran, afterwards earl of Dundonald 1653; in which family it continued to 1764, when the preſent earl of Abercorn re-purchaſed the paternal inheritance of his family [f]. John, earl of Dundonald, beautified the houſe and gardens [g].

On the hill, on whoſe ſlope the town ſtands, is a large Roman camp, which ſeems to have incloſed the whole ſite of the town a mile in compaſs. But it is moſt probable that the prætorium has been miſtaken for the camp; and that the other works, if they really exiſt, were outworks. It is triple trenched, the banks very high, and the ground ſounds as if hollow. About half a mile to the ſouth and weſt are two more eminences forming with this a triangle; on which are camps, which by their traces ſeem to have been about the ſize of the former (a further proof of the above miſtake), and only ſingle trenched, and might have been outpoſts or exploratory camps [h].

Langſyde. At *Langſide* alſo is an appearance of an old camp on the top of the hills. Here was fought *the field of Langſyde* between queen Mary and the earl of Murray, regent, which was gained by the latter [i].

Blackſton. *Blackſton*, on the river Black Cart, was the country-houſe of the abbot of Paiſley, built by abbot George Shaw t. James IV. and after the Reformation much improved by James firſt earl of Abercorn; from whoſe family it came to that of Maxwell, and by marriage to Napier. Alexander, a deſcendant of the inventor of the logarithms, has much improved it and the country about it [k].

Biſhop Gibſon ſays, that in the lands of *Newyards* near Paiſley is a ſpring, which ebbs and flows with the tide, though far above any ground to which the tide comes. Mr. Crawford in his Hiſtory of the Shire of Renfrew [l], applies this to a ſpring in the lands of *Woodſide*, which is three miles from the Clyde and half a mile from Paiſley bridge, and the ground much higher than that river. The river *White Cart*, on which the town ſtands, and over which it has three ſtone bridges, each of three arches, is commended for the ſize and fineneſs of the pearls frequently found here and five miles higher. They fiſh for them chiefly in ſummer, and find them at the bottom of the water in a ſhell fiſh not bigger than an ordinary muſcle. This river riſes between Eagleſham in Renfrewſhire and Kilbrid in Clydeſdale, and after running ſome miles north turns northweſt to Paiſley, and thence north to the kirk of Inchenan, where, under its fine bridge of ten large arches admitting ſhips of 40 tons, it meets with *Black Cart* and *Griſe*, and they fall together into Clyde a little below that church [m].

Inchenan. *Inchenan* church belonged to the Knights Templars, who had all their lands within the ſhire of Renfrew erected into a regality called the *Regality of Greenend* [n]. In a plain field on the banks of the Clyde ſtood ſome conſiderable remains of the old palace of Inchenan, one of the ſeats of the illuſtrious family of Lenox, built by Matthew earl of Lenox and Elizabeth his counteſs 1506 [o], now all taken down, and the ſite ploughed: one of the ſtones built into the gabel end of a corn-mill is inſcribed, D. D. F. S. L. H. C. L. 1631 [p]. A mile north of it is the houſe and barony of *Barochan*, belonging to the Flemings [q]. Barochan croſs is a Daniſh ſtone eight feet high by 20 inches broad and 9 thick, adorned with wreath work, lions, and other beaſts [r]. There is another at *Mid Arthurly* 7 feet by 2 inches and 9 thick, adorned with wreath work, but now defaced and uſed as a bridge [s]. In a field in *Nielſtone* pariſh ſtands a ſingle ſtone called *Niel's Stone* [t].

Erſkine. *Erſkine* caſtle is the ſeat of the antient lords of that name, ſince earls of Mar. John, 18th lord Erſkine and 11th earl of Mar, a man of the moſt ſhining parts and greateſt capacity of moſt of his contemporaries, was one of the ſixteen peers of Scotland in the four firſt Britiſh parliaments, and one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate to queen Anne. On the acceſſion of George I. he was deprived of all his offices, and retiring to his eſtate in the north of Scotland, raiſed a rebellion in favour of the Pretender, whom he proclaimed September 11, 1715, and commanded his troops at Sheriff muir, where he was defeated, and going abroad died at Aix-la-chapelle 1732. His eſtate was purchaſed by his brother John's ſon, who now enjoys it [u]. The barony of Erſkine was ſold to lord Blantyre, who ſtill enjoys it with the houſe. At Erſkin on the Clyde were found the two inſcriptions Pl. XXIV. fig. 4 and 5. now in Glaſgow library.

[e] Keith, 252. [f] Semple, 292, 293. Douglas's deſcription of the eaſtern coaſt of Scotland, 1782, 55—57.
[g] Pennant, ubi ſup. 149, 150. Crawford's Renfrewſh. p. 8. [h] Crawford, Ib.
[i] Crawford's Hiſt. of Renfrewſh. p. 5. [k] Ib. 5. 16. [l] Semple, 139, 137.
[m] Crawf. p. 3. [n] Ib. p. 2. Semple, 41, 42. Pennant ubi ſup. 139. [o] Crawf. 75. Keith, 266.
[p] Crawf. 76. [q] Semple, 44. [r] Ib. 107, 108. [s] Ib. 171.
[t] Ib. 175. [u] Ib. 58—59.

Half

Maxwell town.

Half a mile ſouth-weſt from Paiſley is *Maxwell town*, a neat little village, erected ſince 1746, with a gauze manufactory [x].

Achinames c.

A little north from Irvin caſtle is the caſtle and barony of *Achinames* belonging to the Crawfords [y]. A little north from this caſtle, whoſe ruins have been applied to incloſe land, is the village of *Kilbarkan* a burgh of barony with a linen manufactory. Near this the houſe of *Johnſtown*, and oppoſite to it that of *Cochran*, belonging to a family of that name, of whom William was created lord Cochran of Coudam and Dundonald by Charles I. 1647, and earl of Dundonald by Charles II. 1669 [z]; in which title he is ſucceeded by his lineal deſcendant Alexander ninth and preſent earl.

Kilbarkan.

Cochran.

Elderſly c.

A little eaſt of Cochran is the caſtle and barony of *Elderſly*, remarkable for giving deſignation to ſir William Wallace, governor of Scotland, who is ſtill remembered as one of the greateſt patriots and champions that kingdom ever had; and who being betrayed to the Engliſh was executed and quartered as a traitor 1305. He left only one daughter who was married to ſir William Baillie of Hoperig; but the eſtate of Elderſly returned to the family of Craigie [a].

Duchal.

Near the river *Greef* ſtand the caſtle of *Duchal* [b], great part of the ruins remaining with the old draw-bridge and draw-well; and that of *Ranfurly*; the latter belonging to the Knoxes, anceſtors of John Knox the reformer [c]. *Houſtoun* caſtle belonged to a family of its own name. Near it is a high and broad artificial hill, ſuppoſed a Roman fort [d]. Some of the family of Houſtoun are buried and have monuments in the chapel there of the 15th century [e]. The caſtle was ſold to governor Macrae, whoſe heir pulled down four of the five ſquares round a court 1780-1, and built with the materials a new town here [f].

Ranfurly.

Houſtoun.

Bargaran.

Bargaran, the ſeat of the Shaws, is remarkable for the laſt ſtruggles of expiring credulity in witchcraft in this part of the Britiſh dominions 1697 [g]. Three miles weſt from Ereſkine is *Finlayſton* caſtle, the ſeat of the earl of Glencairn, a noble large building round a court, on a riſing ground, ſurrounded by fine plantations [h].

Finlayſton.

On the Clyde ſtands the ruinous caſtle of *Leven*, and more inland ſtood that of *Dunrod* [i], and the old tower or houſe of *Ardgowan* and ſeat of ſir Michael Stewart [k].

Leven.

Dunrod.

From Errickſtone, at one end of the county to Maul's Meer at the other, where it borders on Renfrew, are evident traces of a Roman military way, called to this day the *Watling-ſtreet*, viſible in ſome places for miles together. And there is a tradition that another Roman *ſtreet* went from Lanerk to the Roman camp near Falkirk.

John lord Semple was advanced to that dignity by James IV. 1488, and ſlain with him at Floddon. From him by an heir female Hugh, the 13th and preſent lord, is deſcended [l]. Anne, heireſs and elder ſiſter of Francis eighth lord, marrying Francis Abercromby, of Fittermer, eſq; he was honoured by James VII. with the title of lord Glasford for life.

Caſtle Semple.

Near to the houſe of *Caſtle Semple* was the collegiate chapel of *Lochwinioch* or *Caſtle Semple*, founded by John, firſt lord Semple 1505, for a prebendary and three chaplains [m], now the burying-place of this noble family, but the upper part made a workſhop [n]. The lordſhip of Caſtle Semple was alienated by Robert brother of Francis 8th lord to colonel M'Dowall, who 1735 pulled down the old houſe. In the middle of Lochwinioch loch oppoſite to the church is a little rock, on which Robert the great lord Semple, grandſon of John the firſt lord, built a ſmall tower called the *Peel of Caſtle Semple* [o].

At *Calderhaugh* is an old figure of a man on an aſs with a Saxon inſcription. The pedeſtal buried.

[x] Penn. 148. [y] Crawf. 56. [z] Ib. 57. [a] Ib. 60, 61. Semple.
[b] Ib. 65. [c] Ib. 67, 67. [d] Semple, 140. [e] Crawf. 70, 71. [f] Semple, 106.
[g] "Sadduciſmus Debellatus; or a true Narrative of Sorceries exerciſed on Mrs. Shaw of Bargaran, 1648," 4to. Brit. Top. II. 712.
[h] Crawf. 82. [i] Ib. 93. [k] Ib. 94. Semple, 99. [l] Dalrymple. Crawford ubi ſup. 52. 77—82.
[m] Ib. p. 52. Keith, 288. [n] Crawf. 9, 10. Semple, 146, 149. 153. [o] Semple, ib.

LENNOX.

ON the other ſide of the Cluyd above Glaſcow *Lennox*[a] or *Leven* extends a great way north among chains of mountains, having its name from the river *Leven*, which Ptolemy calls LELANONIVS[b] and which runs into the Cluyd from *Lough Lomund*, a lake which here ſpreads itſelf at the foot of the mountains, in length 20 miles[c] and eight miles in breadth, plentifully ſtocked with fiſh; of which it has one ſpecies peculiar to itſelf called *pollac*. It is full of iſlands, concerning which the common people tell many traditional ſtories. I ſhall not, however, diſpute the reality of the floating iſland here, there being no reaſon why a light and porous body ſhould not float on the water; and Pliny[d] relates, that in the lake Vadimon were floating iſlands covered with graſs, reeds, and ruſhes. It muſt, however, be left to thoſe who are better acquainted with the nature of this place to determine the truth of theſe lines of our countryman Necham:

LELANONIVS. *Loch Lomond.*

Pollac, a fiſh.

Ditatur fluviis Albania, ſaxea ligna
Dat Lomund multa frigiditate potens.
Scotland abounds with rivers, Lomund cold
Produces wood which ſtoney cruſts infold.

All round the edges of the lake are fiſhermen's huts; but there is nothing worth notice except *Kilmoronoc*, an elegant manſion of the earls of *Caſſils*, on the eaſt ſide, commanding a moſt delightful proſpect of the lake. But where the *Leven* empties itſelf out of the lake into the Cluyd ſtands *Al-cluid* as the antients called it, which Bede[e] (though I know not in what language), ſays, ſignifies the *rock Cluid*. Certain it is, that *Ar-Cluid* ſignifies in Britiſh *upon* Cluid, and *Cluid* in old Engliſh means a *rock*. Later ages named it *Dunbritton* or the *Britans' town*; and, by a corrupt tranſpoſition *Dunbarton*, becauſe the Britans held it longeſt againſt the Scots, Picts, and Saxons. It is by nature the ſtrongeſt fortification or caſtle in all Scotland, ſtanding at the confluence of two rivers in a graſſy plain on a craggy rock with two ſummits; on one of which is a watch-tower, and on the other, which is lower, riſe a number of towers. Between theſe two ſummits, on the north ſide, is the only approach, ſcarce acceſſible to a ſingle man by ſteps cut with great difficulty in the ſlope of the rock. Inſtead of ditches it has the Levin on the weſt, the Cluyd on the ſouth, and on the eaſt a moraſs, which when the tide is in is entirely covered with water; and on the north the ſteepneſs of its ſituation forms its defence. Truſting to the nature of this place and their own valour, ſome remains of the Britans, who, as Gildas expreſſes it, "ſought ſhelter in craggy mountains, "fortified ſteeps, and thickeſt woods and ſea cliffs," defended themſelves here in the midſt of their enemies for 100 years after the departure of the Romans[f]. For Bede writes, that in his time it was the ſtrongeſt city of the Britans. But in the year 756 Eadbert king of Northumberland and Oeng king of the Picts, beſet it with united forces, and reducing it to extremities obliged it to ſurrender upon terms[g]. From this place the country about it is called the ſheriffdom of *Dumbarton*, and has long acknowledged the earls of Lennox for its hereditary ſheriffs.

Kilmoronoc.

Alcluyd.

Dunbritton. Britannodunum.

With regard to theſe earls, to ſay nothing of the earlier ones, one Duncan was earl of Lennox in the reign of Robert II.[h] He left only daughters, of whom one married Alan *Stewart*, deſcended from Robert, younger ſon of Walter, ſecond of that name, high ſteward of Scotland, and brother of Alexander *Stewart* II. from whom the royal[i] family of Scotland is derived. For from the honorary title of *ſteward* of the kingdom given to the perſon who preſided over the revenues of the crown, this moſt noble family had its name. Alan had iſſue John earl of Lenox, and Robert commander of the Scotch garde de corps, firſt eſtabliſhed by Charles VI. king of France, in return for the ſervices done to the crown of France by the Scottiſh nation, who had deſerved ſo well of his kingdom by their valour. The ſame king conferred on him the lordſhip of *Aubigny* in Auvergne for his bravery. This John had a ſon named Matthew earl of Lennox, who married the daughter of Hamilton by Mariona daughter of king James II. by whom he had John earl of Lennox, who taking up arms to reſcue king James V. from the Douglaſes and Hamiltons, was ſlain by his[k] uncle the earl of Arran[l]. He left iſſue Matthew

Earls of *Lennox* or *Leven.*

Stewart.

A troop of Scots in France.

[a] *Minox.* Raven. MS. n. Gale. [b] f. *Lavonius* or Φλανοσιος as *ſinus Flanonicus* in Iſtria. *Manavi.* Raven. corruptly. Id. [c] 24. [d] Ep. VIII. 20. [e] Eccl. Hiſt. I. 12.

[f] Severus drew a wall between the Picts and Britain, *i. e.* between Bodotria and Glotta. Here, therefore, the Britans ſettled from the reign of Severus; and here only are we to look for the *vallum* or χωμα of Severus before-mentioned, p. , MS. n. Gale.

[g] R. Hoveden. [h] III. D. [i] *nobleſt* and royal race. D. [k] *maternal uncle.* D.

[l] Mr. Combe ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1782, a jewel, ſuppoſed to have been worn by Margaret counteſs of Lennox, grandmother to James I. and intended to commemorate the death of her huſband Matthew earl of Lennox, ſlain at Stirling 1572, by a party of queen Mary's adherents aſſembled under the command of Kircaldy of Grange. This jewel, in form of a heart, is of gold enamelled and ſet with precious ſtones, a cluſter of 30 pearls in form of a bunch of grapes pendant from the point. The whole weighs 2 oz. 2 dwt. On the obverſe are chaſed and enamelled the figures of Prudence and Peace ſupporting a crowned heart; and under them two other figures of Faith and Hope with the bible between them. On the fillet round the whole is this inſcription:

Quha hopis ſtil conſtantly with Patience
Sal obteine victorie in yair pretence.

In a cell under the coronet opening with a joint is inſcribed, M S L. *Matthew Stuart (earl of) Lennox*, under a laurel crown, and on the back of the coronet oppoſed to the cypher and ſerving to cloſe the cell are painted two hearts, joined by a blue ribband, pierced with two darts inſcribed, *Quhat ye raſolv.* The heart before-mentioned opens in like manner, and diſcovers a cell with a ſcull and croſs bones, and at the back is a bugle horn ſtringed, ſupported by two united hands, and round it, *Death ſhall diſſolve.* On the reverſe of the jewel are emblems relative to the earl as the phœnix, ſalamander, and pelican. On the oppoſite ſide of theſe figures is a man armed and croſs-legged

Matthew earl of Lennox, who, after various adventures in France and Scotland, met with better fortune in England by the favour of Henry VIII. who gave him to wife his ſiſter's daughter with a conſiderable eſtate. From this happy marriage are deſcended Henry and Charles. Henry by Mary queen of Scots, had James VI. king of Britain, who by divine appointment came into the world under the happieſt auſpices to unite in one empire the Britiſh world, divided in itſelf as well as antiently from the reſt of the world, and to eſtabliſh (as we hope and pray) eternal ſecurity to our children's children through endleſs ages. Charles had an only daughter Arabella[m], who by an application to polite literature ſo much beyond her ſex ſo highly improved her other accompliſhments, that ſhe may rank with the ladies of antient times. On the death of Charles, after the earldom of Lennox, whereof he was *infeoffed*, was reſumed by act of parliament in 1579, and Robert his uncle, biſhop of Caithneſs, had held this title a ſhort time, in lieu of which he had of the king the title of earl of March, king James conferred on Eſmè *Stewart* ſon of John lord Aubigny and ſecond[n] brother of the aforeſaid Matthew earl of Lennox before-mentioned, the title of duke of Lennox which his ſon Lewis at preſent enjoys. For ever ſince the time of Charles VI. there were of this family lords of Aubigny in France, Robert before-mentioned and Bernard or Everard under Charles VIII. and Lewis XII. whom Jovius has tranſmitted to poſterity with applauſe for his gallant behaviour in the wars of Naples, the faithful adherent of Henry VII. when he came to England, who bore for his arms a lion between buckles, with this motto, DISTANTIA IVNGIT, becauſe by his means the diſtant kingdoms of France and Scotland were ſo cloſely united in the league of friendſhip; as Robert *Stewart* lord *D'Aubigny* of the ſame houſe*, marſhal of France under Lewis XI. for the like reaſon bore the royal arms of France with buckles Or in a bordure G. which ever ſince that time have been borne by the earls and dukes of Lennox.

James king of *Britain.*

Lords of *Aubigny* or *Obigny.*

* Paradin.

legged recumbent under a ſtarry ſky, a marigold near him, and over his head a bird perched on a laurel-branch, and round this compartment,

My ſtate to yir I may compear
For zou quite is of bontes rair.

By turning the ſcrew of the point to which the bunch of pearls hang, the whole heart opens, and diſcovers many alluſions to the Reformation, of which the earl was ſo great a promoter. In the upper part is Time drawing truth out of the well, and putting to flight three evil dæmons iſſuing from Hell to deſtroy her. Over him, *Tym gares all Lein*, i. e. Time cauſes all learning or knowledge. Oppoſite to theſe are cruciſixes burning at a ſtake, and a woman ſitting on a throne extending her arm, and over her, *Gar tell my releoſe*. Underneath is an armed man killing a woman, ſuperſcribed, *Ze ſeim al my pleæur*. On the left of theſe two combatants, one juſt expired, probably repreſenting the earl's death. Ant. Soc. min.

[m] married to the earl of Hertford in England. D.

[n] *fratris* ſecundi Matthæi *quem dixi*. Gibſon tranſlates it *ſecond* brother of Matthew, but I think he was third brother. See Crawford Peer. 261, 262. Dalrymple calls him *younger* brother.

LENNOX

ADDITIONS.

LENNOX is alſo called *Dumbartonſhire*, and is made part of the Damnii: though ſome learned men, according to the diviſion of it into the High and Low country, have thought fit to aſſign the latter to the Gadeni, and the former to the Vacomagi, the remains of whoſe name they fancy in *Blowwochie*, a village on Loch Lomond. But, without attending to theſe vague conjectures, we obſerve, that this county is bounded on the ſouth by the river and frith of Clyde; on the weſt by Loch Lomond, and the water of the ſame name falling into it; on the north by the Grampian hills, and on the eaſt by the water of Blane dividing it from Stirlingſhire. Its length is about 24 miles, and its breadth about 20. This ſhire conſiſts entirely of rugged mountains riſing ſuddenly and ſome almoſt perpendicular from their baſes to their ſummits, except the valley covered by the water of Loch Lomond, and a few ſtrips upon the banks of the ſtreams that feed the loch, of which Endroch is the chief. The mountains from their height being much expoſed to the violence of ſtorms are naked, fit only for paſture for ſheep, goats, and black cattle, and theſe are the chief produce of the ſhire. It alſo abounds in game of various kinds. On the banks of the rivulets falling into the loch, and on the ſides of the under part of the loch which are margined with wood, there are many agreeable ſeats and plantations belonging to gentlemen; and about theſe are many conſiderable corn fields; but the lightneſs of the ſoil where it is arable is a great enemy to the fertility of Dumbartonſhire. This circumſtance with the ſterility of its mountains will probably prevent it from ever becoming either populous or the ſeat of manufacture. It is more remarkable for its natural and romantic beauties than for its wealth and fertility. The lower part lying towards the eaſt is very fertile in corn, eſpecially along the rivers. The higher is hilly, moory, and fitter for paſture, particularly at the beginning of the Grampian mountains. Its chief and grandeſt natural objects are Loch Lomond, an expanded ſheet of freſh water. Ben Lomond, a lofty mountain of rock ſituated at the top of the loch and the river Leven, by which the waters of the loch are diſcharged into the Clyde. Here is, among a number of gentlemen's ſeats, *Mugdoch* caſtle belonging to the duke of Montroſe[a], a ſquare tower, the antient ſeat of the Grahams; and near it a mount, probably Roman, a gold coin of Nero, and another of Trajan, having been found in the pariſh of *Drummond* on Loch Lomond, which gave birth to John Napier, inventor of the logarithms. The ſmall houſe of *Moſs*, at ſome diſtance, gave birth to George Buchanan[b].

Mugdoch c.

Drummond.

Moſs.

Loch Lomond is perhaps one of the fineſt objects of its kind in Great Britain. An extent of water for 24 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, narrowing as it advances northward among ſtupendous mountains, which confine it on every ſide except the ſouth, over all the reſt of which that called *Ben Lomond* rears its lofty monſtrous round head 3240 feet above the ſurface of the lake, ſtretching away with a ridge from weſt to eaſt. Theſe mountains are covered with moors, and moſt of them inacceſſible from height. The names of ſome are *Crain Croſton*, *Glen Falloc*, *Glen of Luſs*, *Glen Finlay*, *Killiter brae*; in the laſt of theſe is a cavern, in which it is pretended are concealed arms. From Luſs all along the lake the beauty of the ſcenery continues. At the end is one of the fineſt views down the lake. From thence we paſs through a moſt romantic country, high mountains covered with heath, with falls of water rolling from their tops; no houſe for ſeveral miles, but now and then a ſolitary hut. The road is very good, being the military way made 1745. After aſcending the mountains for ſeveral miles we arrive at the ſummit, on which is a ſtone with theſe words, "Reſt and be thankful." In Loch Lomond are 24 iſlands, ſome inhabited by fiſhermen, and moſt of them beautifully wooded with oak, alder, and birch, except ſome few which are mere rocks. *Inch Calloch* has ruins of a church; *Inch Galbraith* of a caſtle; *Inch Murrins* a houſe of the Lennox family with a park[c]. The beſt view of it is from a promontory above *Luſs*, a village on its weſt ſide, where it begins to contract itſelf, and beyond which are not above one or two iſlands. But a very advantageous view may be had of it with ſixteen of its iſlands by aſcending the moors ſeven miles ſhort of Luſs; a little above a ſquare ſtone with a hole on it like the baſe of a croſs, and called *Corſtone*, q. d. *Croſs ſtone*. On the moor near Corſtone is held annually in Auguſt, one of the greateſt fairs in the country for horſes and cattle. Incloſures advance rapidly on theſe moors; whence, with a very little change of place, the curious traveller may at the ſame time ſee the frith of Clyde, with ports Glaſgow and Greenock, and their numerous ſhipping. The vale from the lake to Dumbarton is unſpeakably beautiful and diverſified by cultivation. The lake has increaſed and extended itſelf for ſeveral years. Mr. Golborne undertook to prevent this by forming a canal navigation down the Leven, up which the tide flows two miles and a quarter.

Loch Lomond

Ben Lomond.

[a] Gibſon corrected.

[b] Pennant, Voy. to the Hebrides, 152.

[c] Ib. 153.

Leven is a large ſtream of limpid water, the outlet of the loch. It runs through a delightful vale about ſix miles long, beautifully ornamented on each ſide of the river with ſeveral gentlemens villas, farms, plantations, and natural woods. Among which is *Bonhill* the ſeat of the late Dr. Smollet, to whoſe memory a ſtately column of hewn ſtone has been erected[d], and is ſeen by its height at a conſiderable diſtance. Behind theſe woods on each ſide are the rocky mountains, which give a fine effect to the cultivated vale. The chief ſalmon fiſhery on the weſt of Scotland is in Leven. Over it near the town of Dumbarton is an elegant ſtone bridge, built at the expence of government. By the town of Dumbarton (which, though the county town of the ſhire, is very inconſiderable), over the bridge up the ſide of the Leven and along the ſide of Lochmond is carried a military road, hewn in many places out of the ſolid rock by miners, which is the chief communication between the low country and the highlands of Scotland. In travelling this road, which winds through the woods along the loch, the traveller is entertained with a variety of the moſt picturesque ſcenery that nature can poſſibly afford. In ſome places he is ſhaded with natural woods; and, on a ſudden, ſurpriſed with beautiful openings to the loch, the iſlands in it, and diſtant woods around it; and, at other times, to rocky and heathy mountains; and when on theſe ſituations which command a fine proſpect of the loch, ſerene and ſhining like a mirror, the numerous iſlands on it and banks round it, covered with woods and variegated in their colour by the foliage, the villas and corn-fields in the valleys, the awful and gloomy mountains ſpangled with ſtreams of water guſhing from them and tumbling down with great violence and noiſe into the deep glens between them, and the ſuperb *Ben* nodding his craggy top among the clouds over the whole, there is every thing of the true ſublime that can ſwell the mind or fill the ſoul.

Buchanan. *Buchanan*, the ſeat of a family of that name for ſix or ſeven centuries, was purchaſed by that of Montroſe to which it now belongs[e].

Kilmoronoc. *Kilmoronoc* caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the earls of *Caſſil*, belonged to the earl of Glencairn 1695, by marriage with an heireſs of Denniſtoun, is now that of the earl of Dundonald.

Alcluith. The language whence Bede derives *Alcluith* is evidently *Pictiſh*, in which he gives the names of the other cities hereabouts. We need not, therefore, perplex ourſelves for a Britiſh, or Saxon, or a Britanno-Saxonic etymology. *Alkluith* is in Pictiſh *the rock of Clyde*, and a moſt diſtinguiſhed picturesque rock it is. With due deference to Mr. Camden I take *Dunbritton* to mean the Briton *rock*, or *hill*, and the Briton *town*. With his deſcription agrees Buchanan's XX. 28, who adds that when any pieces of the rock are broken off they emit a ſulfureous ſmell, that in the upper part of the fort is a black ſort of loadſtone placed by nature in the rock, and that on the ſouth ſide a kind of cleft in the bottom of the rock has been ſo improved by art as to admit of houſes to be built there, and ſmall veſſels to come up to the very gate of the fort to attack it. Here is at preſent a garriſon of three companies of invalids, and 11 guns, moſtly 12 pounders. The ruined tower, almoſt deſtroyed for the ſake of the ſtone, is ſuppoſed a Roman pharos, and it is imagined the Roman fleet was ſtationed under the rock. The eaſternmoſt of the two ſummits is the loweſt, and between them to the north are narrow ſteps, and a ſpace by nature and art ſo incloſed as to admit a number of buildings along the ſlope, and ſmall boats to the very gate of the caſtle. Along the aſcent in the middle of the two rocks ſtands a cluſter of houſes like another caſtle, ſeparated from the former. The governor's houſe ſeems to hang on the eaſt ſide. On the north ſide it is inacceſſible and beautifully dreſſed with alders. In the caſtle are ſaid to be two wells, one of ſalt the other of freſh water. The ſituation of the caſtle on this rock, which at a diſtance and from ſome points of view appears ſingle, makes it a moſt charming object. The Clyde behind it forms a bay; in the diſtance are the mountains which ſurround Loch Lomond. Vaſt pieces of the rock have been torn from it, by what means unknown. The town is large and well-built, having a good church, tolbooth, and inn[f]. In the hollow between the rocks is a well of excellent water, 14 feet deep. This rock, from its natural ſtrength, was deemed impregnable, ſo that the deſperate but ſucceſsful ſcalado of it, 1571, may vie with the capture of the Numidian fortreſs Mulucha by Marius[g], or the more horrible ſurprize of Feſcamp by the gallant Bois-roſé. The town is ſmall, but well built, in form of a creſcent. Bagpipes go about every night and morning at nine and five. Swallows are frequently taken in the winter in a torpid ſtate out of the church ſteeple, as alſo out of a ſand bank over the river *Endrick* near Loch Lomond, as Mr. Pennant was credibly informed[h]. The church was made collegiate 1450 by Iſabel counteſs of Lenox and ducheſs of Albany, and dedicated to St. Patrick the apoſtle of Ireland, who was born in Lenox[i].

Dunbarton. The following obſervations on the *Alcluith* of Bede and Camden were communicated by a gentleman of this ſhire, who propoſes to give a topographical account of it more full than that by Mr. Nimmo:

"We can have little doubt that the *Alcluith* of Bede is the ſame with Dunbarton; but from the antiquity of the latter name we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that in Bede's days the city of Alcluith bore alſo the denomination of Dunbarton. The learned well know that all names of places, compoſed of the Celtic word *Dun*, are of the moſt remote antiquity, witneſs Lugdunum, Uxellodunum, Vellaunodunum, &c. of the Gauls. Now Dunbarton, Dunbuck, and Dunglaſs, all in the ſame neighbourhood, evince an antiquity at leaſt equally high with Alcluith. Dun is a word, as Lhuyd tells us, common to the antient Güydhelians or Gael, from whence the Cumric Britans have borrowed their vocable *Tin* or *Din*. A great number of the names of places compoſed of the word *Dun*, and ſituated in Gaul, Britain, Spain, and elſewhere, are collected by Buchanan, B. ii. From their antiquity it would ſeem, that ſuch of thoſe as are in Britain were originally impoſed by the Güydhelians or Gael, before the coming in of the latter Belgic colonies, as the Cumric are unacquainted with the word *Dun*, and generally uſe in its ſtead the term *Caer*. Such being, therefore, the antiquity of the *Duns*, it is by no means probable that what was called Alcluith in Bede's days ſhould *afterwards* and when the Saxon idiom was gaining

[d] The inſcription on it may be ſeen in Mr. Boſwell's Tour to the Hebrides.
[e] Pennant, Voy. to the Hebrides, 154.
[f] Mackaile's letter to ſir R. Sibbald 1683 in M'Farlane's collections.
[g] Sallust, Bell. Jugurth. c. 92.
[h] Pennant, Voy. to the Hebrides, 228, 229.
[i] Keith, 285.

ground

ground have been changed to Dunbarton, a word that ſo clearly evinces a high Celtic antiquity. The word *Dun* does not mean a rock, but has the ſame ſignification with the *Caer* of the Welſh, and *Berg* or *Burg* of the Saxons. *Britain*, ſignifies a high place, ſo that *Dun-Britain* in the Gaelic means a fortreſs or town upon a high place; or, as Dunbarton is ſituated upon a promontory, ſurrounded by water, it may have originally been called *Dunbarrathon*, which literally ſignifies a fortreſs or town upon a promontory in the midſt of waves.

That Alcluith is the ſame with Dunbarton caſtle is perfectly evident from Bede, who tells us, that Alcluith "lingua *eorum* ſignificat *petram Cluith*," i. e. the rock of Clyde. Now Bede, by *lingua eorum*, means the language of the Scots, as in Lib. i. c. 12. he has placed that nation on the north bank of the Clyde; and it is well known, that the caſtle of Dunbarton has a better title to the name of *petra Cluith*, or Clyde's rock, than any other ſpot upon its banks.

It does not indeed appear from Bede that Alcluith was in his days poſſeſſed by the Britans, but only that it was *fortified by the Britans* and then ſtill exiſted; and he was probably led into this ſuppoſition from its alſo bearing the name of Dun-braitan or Dun-bartan. That Alcluith was built by any other than Caledonian Britans is improbable in the higheſt degree. The Cumric Britans, had they built it, would certainly have beſtowed upon it a Britiſh or Welſh name. Now the word Alcluith is by no means a Cumric but a Gaelic name. Bede, as above noticed, ſays, "lingua eorum (i. e. of the Scots or Gael) ſignificat petram Cluith;" and the fact is, that Alcluith does in their language literally ſignify the rock Cluith or Clyde, *Al* being the Gaelic for *rock* at this day; ſo that Alcluith as Bede tells us, "lingua eorum" ſtill ſignifies *petra Cluith*.

It therefore cannot be ſaid with any propriety, that the Cumric Britans either built or poſſeſſed Dunbarton in Bede's time. Had they built it, they would have given it a name in their own dialect, and not have ranſacked the dialect of the Gael or Caledonians for a name; and had they been in poſſeſſion of it in Bede's days, as has been idly ſuppoſed, the *lingua eorum* mentioned by Bede muſt have been the language of the Welſh, and ſo the word *Al* ſignifying a rock, would have been deduceable from their language; but the truth is, that the Welſh tongue knows no ſuch word; and in no language of Europe excepting that of the Gael does the word *Al* ſignify a rock.

Mr. Camden confeſſes himſelf totally ignorant of the language uſed by Bede to ſignify *petra Cluith*. He, however, like ſome idle moderns, has attempted to deduce a Gaelic word from a Welſh etymon. In purſuance of which he is firſt obliged to transform Bede's *Alcluith* into *Ancluyd*, and then he tells us, that *Ancluyd* in the Britiſh tongue ſignifies *upon the rock*. His derivation of Dunbarton is equally ridiculous; he ſuppoſes it to have been called Dunbritton, merely becauſe he conceives it to have been fortified and poſſeſſed long by the Britans. The ſame ignorance of the Gaelic has led others to aver, that Alcluith ſignifies the rock of Clyde in the Pictiſh tongue; but that the Pictiſh and Scottiſh language were one and the ſame is pretty evident from what is obſerved by Bede and Nennius. The place at preſent called Kinneil on the forth of Forth, was called, as Nennius ſays, in the Scottiſh (or Gaelic) *Cenail*, i. e. *Cean-ail*, *Cean-bal* or *Cean-val*, the *head* or *beginning of the wall*; and we find from Bede, that the ſame place was called in the Pictiſh tongue *Pean fael*, which is the ſame with or only a different ſpelling of *Cean-ail* or *Cean-val*. Indeed one would be apt to conjecture, that the ſouthern Picts had a dialect pretty near to that of the Welſh, as among the latter the letter *p* is generally uſed inſtead of the Celtic *c*, and the letter *f* for *v*, as noticed in Lhuyd's Archæologia; but it may be eaſily ſuppoſed, that Bede here only followed the Welſh way of ſpelling the word *Cean-val*.

We have ſtill other proofs left us to denote the impoſſibility of the Britans poſſeſſing Dunbarton in Bede's days. Bede tells us, that no fewer than two walls were reared up to prevent the incurſions of the Scots and Picts: 1ſt, The wall between the two forths, by which Dunbarton, ſituated four miles to the northward of it, was abandoned to the enemy. 2dly, The wall of Severus was ſome time after repaired and fortified, whereby above an hundred miles of country to the north of it was farther abandoned; ſo that it is abſolutely impoſſible to conceive how the Britans ſhould have continued to poſſeſs a rock in the enemy's country, divided from their friends and kindred by a couple of walls, and by the whole province of Valentia. Beſides, it muſt occur to every perſon, that had the Britans originally poſſeſſed ſuch a ſtrong hold as Dunbarton, they would moſt aſſuredly have terminated the firſt wall where the firth is two miles broad, and not have abandoned it to the enemy by terminating the wall four miles to the ſouthward and at a place too where the river is not half a mile in breadth.

But farther, Bede and Gildas both tell us, that upon the attack of the wall of Severus the Picts took poſſeſſion of all the extreme parts of the iſland, thereby meaning Britain or the Roman iſland of Gildas, for the Picts poſſeſſed the remote parts of the iſland of Britain long before this period. What Bede means by *inſula* and *Britannia*, which terms he frequently uſes to expreſs Roman Britain, appears from Lib. i. c. 11. where he tells us, that the Romans only inhabited the country to the ſouthward of Severus's wall, although they alſo poſſeſſed the northern parts *jure dominandi*, which is farther explained by him in Lib. iii. c. 2. where ſpeaking of the place where Oſwald was killed, "Eſt autem "locus (ſays he) juxta murum illum, ad Aquilonem, "quo Romani quondam ob arcendos Barbarorum "impetus, totam a mare ad mare precinxere *Britta*-"*niam*." And this led Gildas to divide the iſland into *Romana inſula* and *Barbaria*. Bede alſo in his Chronicon calls the Roman iſland *inſula*; thus he tells us, that the Scots and Picts "inſulam adveniunt," and in Lib. i. cap. 12. he calls the Britans *inſulani*; and after the attack upon the wall of Severus, the boundary of Roman Britain, he tells us, that while the Scots returned home, the Picts "extremam inſulae partem *tunc primum* & deinceps inhabitaturi detinent;" clearly meaning by *inſula* Roman Britain, the extremities of which they now and henceforward poſſeſſed. It appears, however, from Bede, Lib. iv. c. 26. that the ſouthern Picts, or thoſe ſituated to the ſouth of the Forth, were ſometimes rendered tributaries to the Engliſh; but ſtill it is not likely that during all this period the Britans ſhould have continued to poſſeſs Dunbarton, or that on the attack of Severus's wall (as Mr. Camden idly tells us and quotes Gildas), the Britans, inſtead of taking ſhelter among

among their friends to the ſouthward of the wall, ſhould have fled above a hundred miles to the northward, and taken ſhelter upon a rock in the midſt of their enemies. At any rate they could not long have exiſted upon that rock, as all communication was inſtantly cut off from the reſt of their nation; for Bede, Lib. ii. c. 5. ſays, "Pictorum quoque atque Scotorum gentes quæ Septentrionales Britanniæ fines tenent[k]."

George Douglas, one of the younger ſons of William marquis of Douglas, was created by Charles II. 1675, earl of Dumbarton[l]. His ſon George dying without iſſue the title became extinct.

Dunglas c. On the north ſide of the Clyde, not far from Dumbarton, were the ruins of *Dunglas* caſtle, ſince thrown into the river to mend it.

The dukes of Lennox were alſo heretable great chamberlains of Scotland, and high admirals, and had ſeveral regalities and the bailliary of Glaſgow[m].

Dukes of Lenox. *Lodowic*, duke of Lennox, and alſo of Richmond, was ſucceeded by his brother Eſmé 1624, and he next year by his ſon James, who died 1655, and his ſon Eſmé dying without iſſue 1660, the title devolved on his couſin Charles, ambaſſador from Charles II. to the king of Denmark. The race of the dukes of Lennox failing in him 1672, and the eſtate falling to the king by ſucceſſion, his majeſty conferred the title of duke of Lennox and Richmond upon Charles Lennox, his natural ſon 1675. His grandſon Charles enjoys theſe titles at preſent being the third duke of Richmond and Lennox.

[k] For further miſtakes relating to Alcluith conſult Goodal's Introduction to the Hiſt. and Antiq. of Scotland.
[l] Dalrymple. [m] Ib.

STIRLING SHERIFDOME.

TO Lennox on the north-eaſt adjoins Stirlingſhire, ſo named from the chief town, and inferior to none in Scotland for fertility of ſoil and reſort of nobility. Here is that narrow neck of land which divides *Glotta* and *Bodotria*, or the *friths* of *Dunbritton* and *Edinborough* (to ſpeak according to the language of the preſent times) the tide running in a long way on both ſides as if to keep them aſunder. This was firſt obſerved by Julius Agricola, who penetrated ſo far and farther, and fortified this neck of land with garriſons; ſo that all the hither part of Britain was then held by the Romans, the enemy being as it were driven into another iſland, and Tacitus [a] rightly judged no other boundary of Britain was to be ſought for. Nor indeed did the bravery of their troops, and the glory of the Roman name, to which it was ſcarce poſſible to ſet bounds, advance the limits of the empire any further here, though they made frequent inroads. But Agricola being recalled after this his glorious expedition, Britain was, as Tacitus expreſſes it [b], neglected [c], and poſſeſſion not maintained ſo far as this. For the Caledonian Britans drove the Romans back quite to the *Tine*, ſo that Hadrian, who came into Britain near 40 years after, and reformed many diſorders here, advanced no further, but commanded that the God Terminus, who uſed to give way to none, ſhould here give way to Hadrian, as in the Eaſt he had done on this ſide the Euphrates. Hence that remark of St. Auſtin *: "The god "Terminus, who gave not place to Jupiter him- "ſelf, yielded to the will of Hadrian, to the raſhneſs "of Julian, and to the diſtreſs of Jovian." Hadrian contented himſelf with erecting a turf wall between the rivers *Tine* and *Eſc*, 100 miles on this ſide *Bodotria* [d] or Edinborough frith to the ſouth. But Antoninus Pius (who was adopted by Hadrian and aſſumed his name, being called TITVS AELIVS HADRIANVS ANTONINVS PIVS) under the conduct of Lollius Urbicus his lieutenant here, drove the barbarians again beyond *Bodotria* by raiſing another turf wall [e], as Capitolinus [f] calls it, diſtinct from that of Hadrian. That this was raiſed in the very place we are treating of (and not by Severus, as is commonly believed) I ſhall bring no other evidence than two antient inſcriptions dug up here, one of which fixed in the wall of an houſe at *Câdir* [Calder] informs us that the Legio Secunda Auguſta carried the wall three miles and more, and the other now in the houſe of the earl *Mareſchal* at *Dunotyr* intimates that a Vexillatio of the Legio Viceſima Victrix continued it three miles further [g]. But take the inſcriptions themſelves according to the copy communicated to me by Servatius Rihelius, a Sileſian gentleman who made curious obſervations on theſe parts:

IMP. CASARI
T. AELIO.-HADRI-
ANO. ANTONINO.
AVG. PIO. P. P.
VEXILLATIO
LEG. XX. VAL. VIC. F
PER MIL^{TM} P. III.

IMP. CAES. TIT. IO AELIO
HADRIANO. ANTON.
AVG. PIO. P. P. LEG. II. AVG.
PER. M. P. III. D. CIXVIS.

At *Cadir*, where the laſt of theſe is preſerved, is another ſtone with this inſcription, within a laurel wreath ſupported by two ſmall figures of Victory:

LEG.
II.
AVG.
FEC

and in a village called *Miniabruch* [i] was this inſcription, removed from the miniſter's houſe to that of a gentleman building there:

D. M.
C. IVLI
MARCELLINI
PRAEF.
COH. I. HAMIOR.*

* Cohors Prima Hamiorum.

But when the barbarians in the reign of Commodus came over this wall, and committed great ravages, Severus, as was before obſerved, repaired that of Hadrian [k]. Afterwards the Romans recovered the country between both. For Ninius relates that Carauſius repaired this wall, and fortified it with ſeven caſtles. The Romans finally fortified this place in the reign of Theodoſius the Younger under the conduct of Gallio of Ravenna [l]. "They made," ſays Bede [m], "a wall totally unfit for defence, of ſods not "of ſtone, for want of artificers capable of ſuch a "work, between the two friths or inlets of the ſea "for many miles, that where the defence of water

The god *Terminus*.

Cadir.

* De Civ. Dei IV. 29.

[a] V. Agric. c. 23. [b] Hiſt. I. 2. [c] *amiſſa*.

[d] *Bod-otria*, deep water, *odo*, *ydu*, water, as *odo*, wood. MS. n. Gale. [e] Ant. Pii c. 5.

[f] See more of this at Dunotyr in Mernis.

[g] Or as Herodian calls it, χωμα & ριμαλα which he ſays Severus paſſed before he came to the *prætentura* made by Lollius Urbicus. Q. if that by Hadrian. MS. n. Gale.

[h] Dio puts this legion εν τη ανω Βριτανια. MS. n. Gale.

[i] Mr. Horſley was told this was the ſame with *Kelſyth*, and that the inſcription is now loſt, p. 206.

[k] between the Tine and Eſk. See before. MS. n. Gale.

[l] Mr. Gale obſerves that the Notitia has here only *præſidium*; but Tacitus *præſidia*. MS. n.

[m] I. 12.

"was

"was wanting, they might there protect their "frontier againſt the inroads of the enemy by a "rampart. Of this work then erected, viz. that "very broad high rampart, are ſtill to be ſeen moſt "evident traces." This wall begins, as the preſent Scots ſay, at the river *Aven*[n], which empties itſelf into *Edenburrough Frith*, and croſſing the little river *Carron* reaches to *Dunbritton*[o]. But Bede, as has been already obſerved, makes it begin at a place called *Penvael*, i. e. in the Pictiſh language *the head of the wall*, in the Britiſh *Pen-gual*, in Engliſh *Penwalton*, in Scotch *Cevall*, all undoubtedly derived from the Latin *Vallum*, and ſays that this place is about two miles from *Abercurvig* or *Abercurning*. *Abercorn.* It ends, according to the common opinion, at *Kirk-Patrick*, the birth-place of St. Patrick the apoſtle of Ireland near *Cluid*, according to Bede at *Al-Cluid*, according to Ninnius at the city *Pen Alcloyt*, which all ſeem the ſame. This wall goes by the name of *Graham's dyke*, *Graham's dyke.* either from *Graham*[o] a Scottiſh hero[p], whoſe valour firſt diſplayed itſelf in forcing it, or from the Grampian hills, at whoſe foot it ſtands. The author of the *Rota Temporum* calls it the wall of *Abercorneth*, i. e. of the *mouth of the river Corneth*, where in Bede's time was "a famous "monaſtery in the country, as the author of that "book expreſſes it, of the Angles, but near the "ſtrait which then divided the territories of the "Angles and Picts." Near this turf wall or rampart where the river *Carron* interſects this ſhire of Stirling to the left are two artificial hillocks thrown *Duni Pacis.* up called *Duni Pacis:* and two miles lower down at the diſtance of two miles is an antient round building twenty-four cubits high, thirteen broad, open at top, formed of rough ſtones put together without mortar, the upper part of each ſtone let into the under one, ſo that the whole work narrowing upwards is held together by their mutual ſupport. Some call this a temple of the God *Terminus*, others, who re- *Arthur's Oven.* fer every magnificent work to Arthur, *Arthur's Oven*, other *Julius hoff*, ſuppoſing it built by Julius Cæſar. I rather ſhould have believed it the work of Julius Agricola, who fortified this part of the country, had not Ninius before told us, that it was erected as a triumphal arch by Carauſius. He, as Ninnius writes, "built on the bank of Carron, a round houſe of "poliſhed ſtones as a triumphal arch in memory of "his victory, and rebuilt the wall, and fortified it "with ſeven caſtles." In the midway between the *Duni Pacis* and this building on the right bank of the *Carron*[q] is ſtill to be ſeen the confuſed trace of a ſmall antient city, where the common people believe to have been antiently a ſtation for ſhips, and *Camelot.* call it *Camelot*, a name common in Arthur's ſtory, affirming without the leaſt foundation that it was *Camalodunum* mentioned by Tacitus, whereas from the name of the river *Caron* running under its walls it ſeems rather to have been the CORIA DAMNIORVM *CORIA DAMNIORVM.* of Ptolemy. Take now what that excellent poet George Buchanan ſays of this boundary of the Roman empire on the Carron:

Roma ſecurigeris prætendit mœnia Scotis.
Hic ſpe progreſſus poſita Carronis ad undam
Terminus Auſonii ſignat divortia regni.
Here to the ax-arm'd Scots did Rome oppoſe
Her wall; to curb the inroads of her foes,
Where Carron's ſtream fixt her ambition's bound,
Auſonia's Terminus his ſtation found.

In the eaſt part of this ſhire of Stirling one ſees *Callendar*, a caſtle of the barony of *Levingſton*. The *Callendar.* family of the barons *Fleming* lives near it at *Cumbernald*, for which they are obliged to king Robert *Barons Levingſton.* Brus, who beſtowed it on them for their brave and faithful ſervices in defence of their country, for which alſo they obtained the hereditary honour of chamberlain of Scotland. Very lately alſo by favour of king James VI. the title of earl came into this family, when John, baron Fleming, was created earl *Fleming* earl of Wigtown. Near this is *Elphingſton*, which has *of Wigton.* alſo its barons, advanced to that rank by king James *Elphingſton.* IV. and where *Forth* rolls its meanders and paſſes under the bridge ſtands *Sterlin*[r], commonly called *Strivelin* and *Sterlin Borrough*, where on the brow of a ſteep rock riſes a very ſtrong royal caſtle, which king James VI. has enlarged with new buildings. Of this caſtle for a long time the lords of *Ereſkin* were caſtellans, to whoſe care and keeping the princes of Scotland during their minority were frequently committed. Thoſe who ſuppoſe the good and lawful coin of *Sterling money.* England called *Sterling* takes its name from this place are much miſtaken. The name is derived from the Germans, whom the Engliſh from their eaſtern ſituation called *Eſtellings*, and whom king John firſt invited over to reduce his ſilver money to its due fineneſs; and ſuch kind of money is always called in old records *Eſterling*. I ſhall cloſe my account of *Stirling* with theſe lines of J. Jonſton:

Regia ſublimis celſa deſpectat ab arce
Pendula ſub biſeris mœnia ſtructa jugis.
Regum auguſta parens, regum nutricula natis,
Hinc ſibi regifico nomine tota placet.
Hoſpita ſed cuivis quovis ſub nomine, amicus
Sive es, ſeu non es, hoſpes an hoſtis item.
Pro lucro cedit damnum. Diſcordia triſtis
Heu quoties procerum ſanguine tinxit humum!
Hoc uno infelix, at felix cætera, nuſquam
Lætior aut cæli frons, geniuſve ſoli.

Parent of monarchs, nurſe of kingly race,
The lofty palace from its height looks down
On pendant walls that guard the lower town,
While royal title gives it nobler grace;
Friendly to all whatever be their name
Inmate or foe, or real friend or feign'd,
Danger to profit yields. How oft, oh ſhame!
Has noble blood her territory ſtain'd!
Hapleſs in this alone, to none ſhe yields
The bliſs of genial air or fertile fields.

About two miles from hence the river *Banoc* with *Banoc r.* very ſteep banks on both ſides, and very rapid in winter, makes its way to *Forth*. It is memorable for the moſt famous of all victories gained by the Scots in the defeat of Edward II. of England, who made a precipitate eſcape in a ſmall boat; the nobleſt army that England had ever ſent out being routed by the valour of king Robert Brus, ſo that the Engliſh for ſeveral[s] years after dared not ſhew their banner in Scotland. A neighbouring field is

[n] or *Evon*. Horſl. 173. [o] *Ninius*. [p] *Grime*.
[q] *Claſſis*. Rav. MS. n. Gale.
[r] *Saer-lin*, *Ster-linium* as *Lineo-jugla*. Raven. ſee before, p. 213. *Yſtrin-lin*, Linea pugnæ. *Yſtrin*, to ſtrive; as *bateable ground*, p. 176. Here were the *præſidia* beyond the turf wall in the time of Theodoſius the younger. MS. n. Gale.
[s] *uno & altero* anno; *two* years, D.

infamous

infamous for the murder of James III. whom certain Scotch nobles aſſaſſinated here after making him take up arms againſt his own ſon. Whether it was his or their fault I do not pretend to decide; the example, however, was of the moſt pernicious kind[t].

About Sterlin Ptolemy ſeems to place ALAVNA, either on the little river *Alon*, which here runs by *Forth*, or at *Alway*, a houſe of the Ereſkins, who are hereditary ſheriffs of this country without the borough. I have not yet met with any perſon honoured with the title of earl of Sterlin. ALAVNA.

[t] This article is omitted by Dalrymple.

STIRLINGSHIRE

ADDITIONS.

STIRLINGSHIRE has been uſually reckoned within the bounds of the antient Damnii, but ſir Robert Sibbald aſcribes this and the adjacent part of Dunbartonſhire to the Gadeni, whoſe name he derives with Bochart and others from the Punic *Gadir*, an incloſure or nich of land, ſuch as this country in fact is. It is encompaſſed on the weſt by Dumbartonſhire, on the ſouth by that ſhire and Clydeſdale, on the eaſt by Linlithgowſhire, and on the north by the frith and river of Forth. Its greateſt length is twenty miles, its breadth twelve miles: the ſouth part is high and hilly moors fit for paſture: that part which lies on the Frith is very fertile, and abounds with corn.

Pl. XXIV. fig. 7. Horſl. IV.

The inſcription in Mr. Camden's time at Dunnotyr was given to the Mariſchal college at Aberdeen, who preſented it 1761 to that of Glaſgow, who have engraved it with the others in their collection of inſcriptions found along this wall. The ſecond is Horſley's X. our Pl. XXIV. f. 7. The third from Horſley Scotl. IX. our Pl. XXIII. f. 10. Theſe two laſt are from Bemulie fort; it being rather problematic whether there was a fort at Calder[a]. The fourth was loſt to Mr. Horſley[b].

Graham's dyke.

Agricola was the firſt who placed Roman garriſons along the iſthmus between Forth and Clyde. Moſt of his forts were on the north ſide of the wall, built in the reign of Antoninus Pius, and ſome of them probably on the line of it; and they have been confounded by ſome modern writers, but particularly Mr. Pont who made the firſt ſurveys for Scottiſh county maps. The beſt founded opinion of later ages agrees with Bede as to the beginning of this wall, fixing it to *Old Kirkpatrick*, which was near Alcluid; and the end to Caer-ridden. The whole length, according to an accurate computation from inſcriptions, is 39,726 paces or 39 Roman miles 717 paces[c]. The foundation has been diſcovered to have been ſtone about four yards thick. The ditch was on the north ſide, and on the ſouth a magnificent military way. Eighteen ſquare forts were built on this wall at about the mean diſtance of two miles, which is as cloſe again as thoſe on Severus's wall. Theſe were Duntocher, Caſtle hill, New Kirkpatric, Bemulie, Calder, Kirkintilloch, Auchindavy, Barhill, Crowy hill, Weſterwood, Caſtlecary, Dick's houſe, Rough Caſtle, Falkirk, Kirk Patrick, Camelon, Mumrills, Kinniel, and Caer-ridden: thoſe underdotted are rather uncertain[d]. Many of theſe forts, at leaſt, were in all probability prior to the wall, which, as thoſe of Hadrian and Severus, does ſometimes manifeſtly make a turn with no other view but that of coming up to a ſtation, and falling in with the north rampart of it; by which means it quits ground more advantageous than that in which it proceeds: Mr. Horſley, therefore, thinks it moſt probable, that theſe are the principal part of thoſe forts which Agricola erected in the fourth ſummer after he came over legate to Britain. The whole *legio ſecunda Auguſta* was concerned in building this wall, but the vexillations only of the twentieth and ſixth[e]. The ditch near Callendar houſe is 40 feet wide and 13 deep[f]. The plan of it in Gibſon from Pont being totally erroneous, I inſert one from Horſley. Another may be ſeen in the general map of Roman camps, &c. from Gordon. To the many conjectures on the name, may I add one, that it is Saxon, ȝnim, ſignifying *acer*, *horribilis*, *deteſtandus*, *acerbus*; and thence perhaps in common acceptation *magnus* or *validus*; proper epithets of a fortification of more than ordinary ſtrength and importance. In digging the canal to join the Friths of Clyde with the Forth 1771, they found near Auchindavy, where is one of the moſt perfect forts, four Roman altars, with the following inſcriptions: ſee Pl. XXIII*. fig. 1, 2, 3, 4.[g] They had been thrown into a large pit, and two of them broken in half. With them were found two iron ſledge hammers and a gold coin of Trajan, purchaſed for the Advocates' library for £.7. 7s. Mr. Anderſon, profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy at Glaſgow, procured theſe ſtones for the college at Glaſgow, which was before poſſeſſed of all the reſt found on this wall. The legion mentioned in theſe altars had the principal hand in erecting this wall. M. Cocceius Firmus the Centurion, who dedicated all theſe altars, which ſeem to have formed his lararium, is a new name in Britain, as is the ſtyle of dedication "pro ſalute imperatorum noſtrorum *& ſua ſuorum.*" Mars and Minerva are joined on no other altar here, much leſs ſtyled *campeſtres*. *Herois Epona* is an intire new object of devotion with us, and ſeems to be the deity of horſes mentioned by Juvenal VIII. 155, and Apuleius Met. III. p. 54. L. B. 1623. Plut. Paral. min. II. 312. a. ex Ageſilai III Italic. ſays, ſhe was daughter of F. Steilus by a favourite mare. *Heroi* is the dative ſingular of *Herois*. Cocceius,

[a] See Horſley, p. 168. [b] P. 206.

[c] According to Xiphilin from Dio, the leaſt breadth of the iſland of Britain was about 300 furlongs or 37½ Roman miles. It is very probable this meaſure relates to this very iſthmus. Horſley, 160.

[d] Horſl. 158—174. He gives plans of Duntocher, Caſtle hill, New Kirkpatrick, Bemulie, Kirkintilloch, Auchindavy, Barhill, Weſterhill, Caſtlecary, and Rough caſtle. Stukeley names thirteen; *Dunotyr*, *Careſton*, *Caerpentalloch*, Achindevy, Burhill, *Old* Croy, W. Wood, *E. Wood*, *Weſt Cowdon*, one nameleſs, Falkirk, *Langtown*, *Wallton*, and puts two ſtations between the dike and the firth of Clyde at *Hilton* and *Calder*.——Horſley gives on the dike the following, *Dunglaſs* and Old Kirkpatrick; then as in the text except Kirkpatrick and Kinneil.——It has been doubted whether this line is conſiſtent with the indubitable line of the forts at Callendar. It may not be eaſy to underſtand the reaſon for the Romans making forts, and then leading the wall to them in the Carſe of Falkirk. No one without moving the ground can have a right notion of this matter. Some go to the ſpot with an hypotheſis ready formed, others copy their fancies while truth and probability are no more thought of.

[e] Horſley, ubi ſup. [f] Pennant's Tour, p. 243.

[g] Theſe have alſo been engraved at the expence of the univerſity of Glaſgow, but not having been able to procure theſe copies, we have inſerted the plate from the Archæologia, III. 118.

A General Map Antoninus Pius's Wall in SCOTLAND.

Dumbarton
Dunglass
Old Kirkpatrick
Duntocher
Renfrew
Castle hill Fort
New Kirkpatrick
Bemulie
Glasgow
Calder
Kirkintilloch
Auchindavy
Barhill Fort
Crowy hill
Hamilton
Westerwood Fort
Castle cary Fort
Dick's House
Rough Castle Fort
Camelon
Falkirk
Mumrills
Linlithgow
Leristoun
Caerridden
Abercorn
Aberdour
Alaterva
Edinburgh
Frith of Clyde
Clyde River
Frith of Forth
Iron R.
Iramond
The Military way
Garteruyn
Dungoin Hill
The Vallum
A Military way
Sterling
The Ditch

The Profile of the Roman Wall in Scotland commonly call'd Grahams Dike.

A Scale of 9 Paces or 25 Yards For the Profile

A Scale of 10 Miles
5

1

I O M

VICTORIAE
VICTRICI·PRO·ST·
TEIMPN̄ET·SVA
SVORVM
M COCCEI
FIRMVS
›LEG II AVG

2

MARTI

MINERVAE
CAMPESTRI
BVS HERO
EPŌNAE
VICTORIAE
M·COCCEI
FIRMVS
›LEG II AVG

3

GENIO &
TERRAE
BRITA
NNICAE
MCOCCEI
FIRMVS
›LEG II AVG

4

DIANAE
APOLLINI
M COCCE
FIRMVS
›LEG II AVG

Bauer Sc.

Fig. 1.

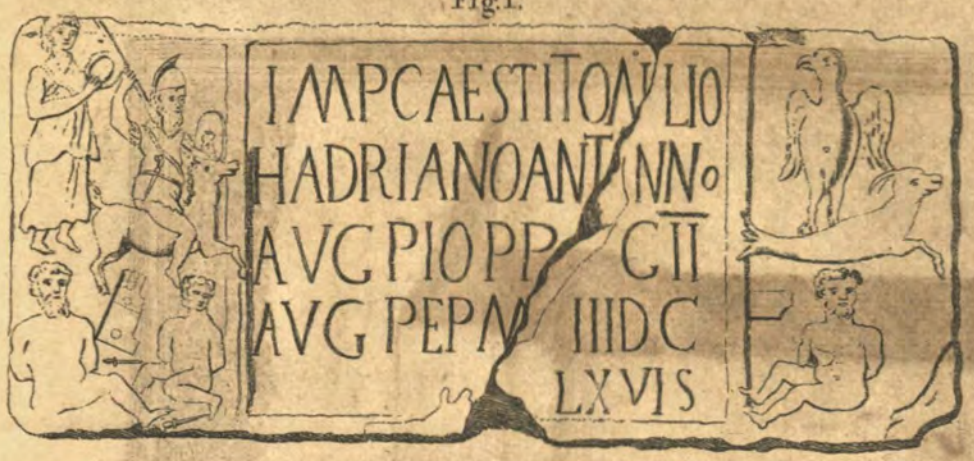


Fig. 2.

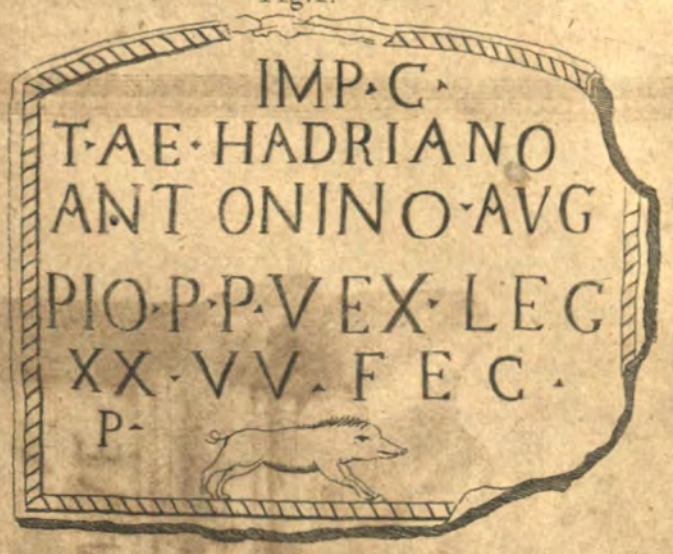


Fig. 3.

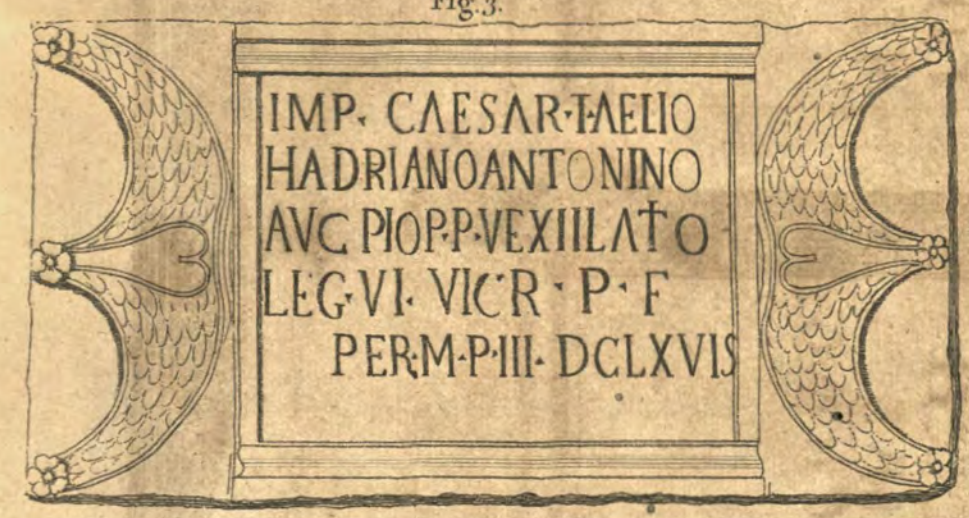


Fig. 4.

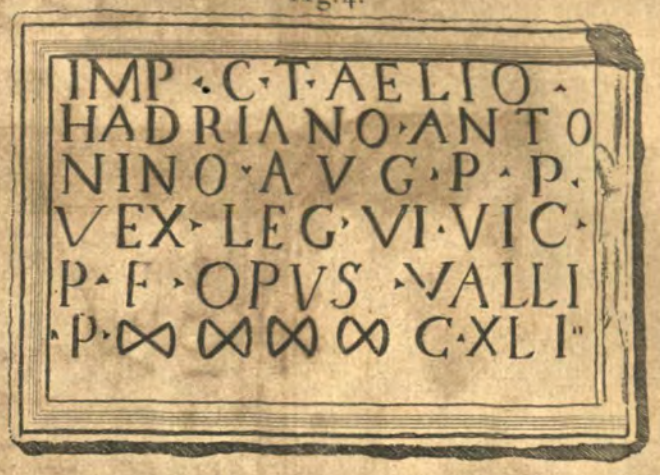


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

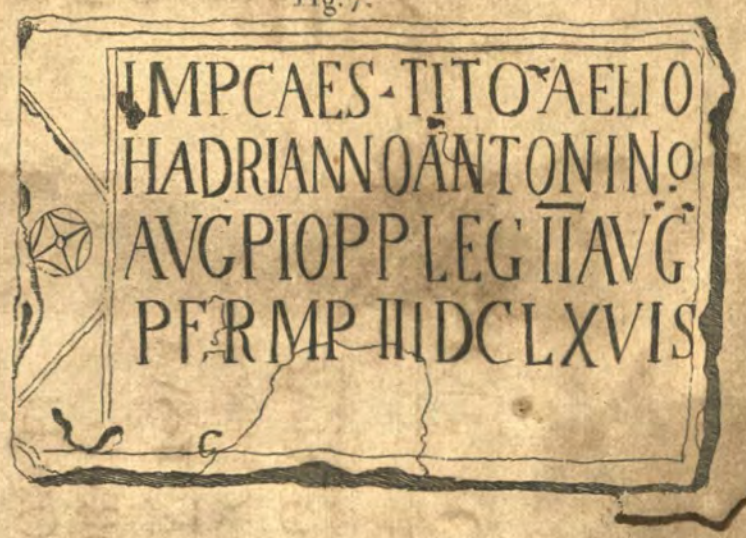


Fig. 10.

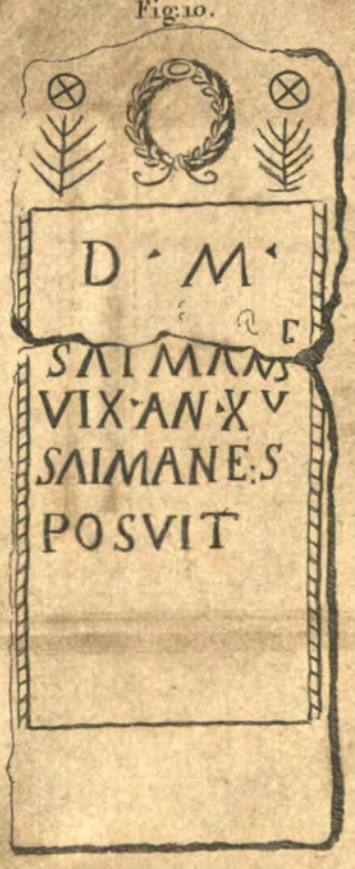


Fig. 9.

Fig. 8.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS in SCOTLAND.

Fig. 1. p. 360.

Fig. 2. p. 360.

Fig. 3 p. 360.

Fig. 4.

p. 360.

Fig. 5.

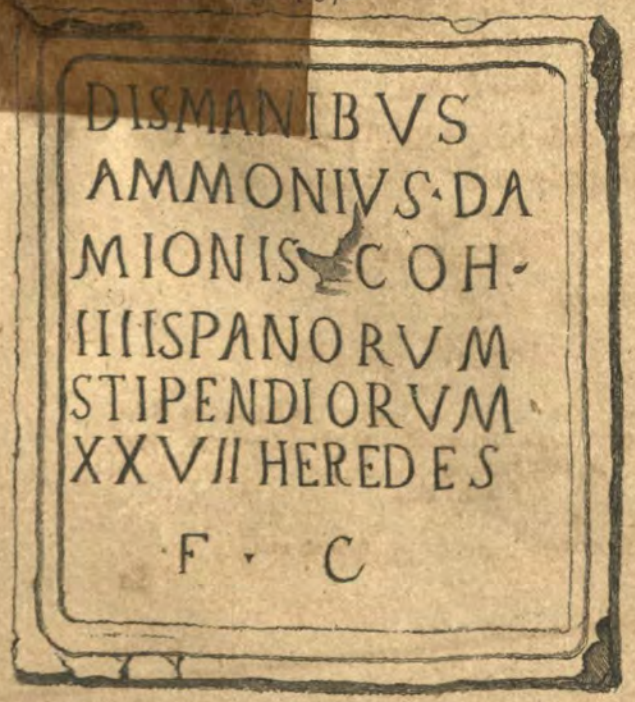
Fig. 6. p. 360.

Fig. 7.

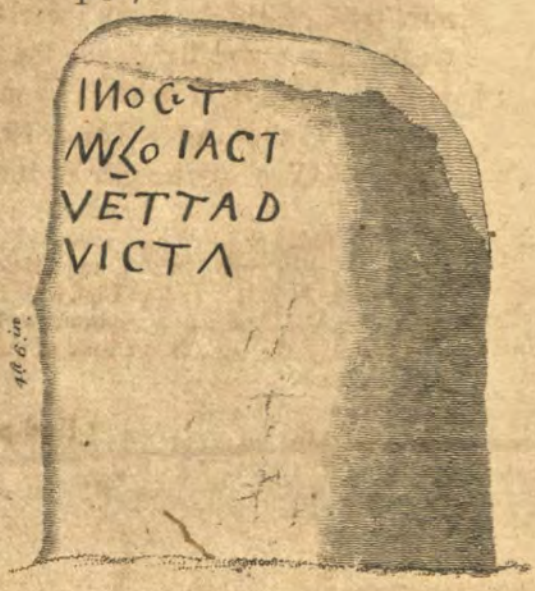
LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES SCOTLAND

A Gold ring found at Alva in Stirlingshire 1766.

p. 378.



p. 317.



after commending himſelf to the gods of his own and the enemy's country, erects one altar to the Genius of Britain alone. Other inſcriptions are addreſſed to the Genius of a particular place, it being a common thing for the Romans to addreſs the Genius of the place, even where they were ſtrangers as Eneas in Italy [g]. Cocceius more comprehenſively invocates the univerſal Genius of the iſland. I am told there is near Auchindavy, a Roman bridge of five arches, a communication through a moraſs in order to obtain firing wood; but that this curious remain has been unnoticed.

Of the Duni Pacis, one is ſuppoſed a natural hill cut by art in imitation of the other, and both exploratory mounts like many more along this wall. The firſt is 92 feet high, the other 110 feet high [h].

The inſcriptions found in the ſeveral forts on this wall are engraved in Pl. XXIII. XXIV. XXV. from thoſe at Glaſgow, in the order in which they were given by Mr. Horſley:

Pl. XXIII. f. 8. belongs to the firſt fort at the weſt end of the wall near *Old Kirkpatrick*: it lay ſome time at Mugdoch, the ſeat of the duke of Montroſe, and was preſented by the late marquis James to the univerſity of Glaſgow. Mr. Camden gives it, but has omitted CƆXI and put III for IIII. This inſcription purports, that a vexillation of the 20th legion had carried on the wall 4411 paces.

Pl. XXIII. f. 9. was found at *Duntocher* fort, and kept at Cochnoch houſe about half a mile from it, belonging to Mr. Hamilton of Barns, who preſented it to the univerſity. The legio II. Aug. built 3271 paces of the wall. According to the former a vexillation of that legion, built above four miles of it, but this fort is not above half that ſpace from the preceding fort: ſo that it is probable theſe inſcriptions were not erected at the place where the work was begun or ended, but at the ſtation of rendezvous or headquarters. Mr. Gordon [i] informs us, that a gold medal of Hadrian, rev. FORTVNA REDVX, was found in this fort, and was in the hands of the ducheſs of Hamilton. In Duntocher houſe was this imperfect inſcription OFRO, which Mr. Horſley imagined to be Gothic: it is more like the inſcription at Kirby Over Carr, Pl. IV. fig. 3. or perhaps the name of NERO. Pl. XXIII. fig. 10.

Pl. XXIV. f. 1. belongs to *Caſtle hill* fort four miles from Old Kirkpatrick, and was preſented to the univerſity by Mr. Graham of Douglaſton 1694. It is charged with the uſual emblems of Victory. The inſcription as given by Mr. Camden, Gordon, and Horſley (III.) differs a little from our copy.

Pl. XXIV. f. 2. found in the grounds of Mr. Hamilton of Barns, and given by him, expreſſes the ſame vexillation without any meaſure of their work. This is Horſley's V.

Pl. XXIV. f. 3. is aſſigned by Mr. Gordon to *New Kirkpatrick*, by others [k] to *Caſtle hill*. In the Glaſgow plate it is ſaid to be found near the town of *Summers town* on the bank of the river *Kelvin*. It imports, that a vexillation of the Legio VI. Victrix finiſhed (*perfecit*, for ſo P. F. may be read), ſixty-ſix miles of the wall. This is Horſley's IV.

Pl. XXIV. f. 4. the gift of the ſame perſon, ſtates the *opus valli*, performed by the aforeſaid vexillation to have been 4141 paces. This is Horſley's VII.

Pl. XXIV. f. 5. given by William Hamilton of Obreſtown 1695, refers to the *Legio XX. Valens Victrix*, the meaſure imperfect. This is Horſley's VI.

Pl. XXIV. f. 6. This inſcription, given by Charles Maitland, brother to the earl of Lauderdale, is very highly and juſtly eſteemed, and was no doubt found near the weſt end of the wall; Mr. Horſley was told near Calder, or at the fort of Bemulie. It is the only one which mentions Lollius Urbicus, who was lieutenant in Britain under Antoninus Pius. This is Horſley's VIII.

Pl. XXIV. f. 7. was found at *Bemulie*, and built in the wall of Calder houſe. This is Horſley's X.

Pl. XXIV. f. 8. found in the ſame fort, and built up in the ſame houſe, but now at Glaſgow. This is Horſley's XII.

Pl. XXIV. f. 9. found at or near *Barhill* fort, given by Mr. Calder, merchant of Glaſgow, repreſents a Roman ſoldier, holding in his left hand the κοφινος or *ſportula*, which made part of the Roman ſoldiery's baggage [l]. This is Horſley's XI.

Pl. XXIV. f. 10. from the ſame place and donor as the laſt is an honorary monument like 9. This is Horſley's XIII.

Pl. XXV. f. 1. from the ſame place and donor is ſepulchral. This is Horſley's XIV. and is more complete at Glaſgow than given by him. He and Mr. Gordon give two uninſcribed altars found at *Barhill*, from baron Clerk's and Mr. Glen of Linlithgow's collections, and from the latter part of a pillar inſcribed,

IMP CAES
TAE HADRI
ANTONINo
AVG PIo PP
VEXILLATIoVS. [m]

and two ſmall ſtones, inſcribed, LEG V and LEG VI
VIC PF. [n]

an EX VOTO priapus [o], four inſcriptions from the fort at *Caſtlecary*, viz. part of an altar at the end of Wigtown, at Cumbernaud [p]: BRITTON [q]
VSLLM.

Another piece of an altar at the ſame place [r]:

MATRIB
MILITES
VEX III.

Theſe together ſeem to have formed one inſcription given in the account of this wall communicated to biſhop Gibſon, p. 1290. On the capital,

MATRIBVS
MILITES
VEXILL IO
LEG XX VI
BRITTON
V.S.L.P.M. [s]

A fragment, now loſt, HBAT, which Mr. Gordon [t], not improperly read, *Cohors Batavorum*.

Another, P O
ESVSLM [u]

and a bronze lamp.

[g] Æn. VII. 135. [h] Gordon, p. 24. [i] It. Sept. p. 52.
[k] See Phil. Tranſ. N° 269, and Gibſon's Camden, 1291.
[l] Joſeph. B. J. III, 5. § 3. Lipſ. Mil. Rom. V. dial. 2. Mr. Horſley compared it with the thing in the hand of the ſignifer at Ribſton (York VIII.) and of a cupbearer at the *cœna feralis* in Montfaucon, tom. II. fin. but Ward's MS. n. diſputes the likeneſs of both. It is probably the ſame in the hand of the figure at Elenborough before-mentioned, p. 185, note *r*.
[m] Scot. xvi. [n] Ib. xvii. xviii. Gordon, p. 56. [o] Scot. xix.
[p] Ib. xx. [q] Of this people ſee North. lxxvi. and Horſl. p. 89.
[r] Scot. xxi. [s] Horſl. p. 202. [t] P. 57. Horſl. xxii. [u] Scot. xxiii.

In

In *Caer-ridden* houſe was built up a centurial ſtone, inſcribed,

COH
VIII
⊳STA
TELES

with an eagle between two ſtandards, holding a laurel wreath in its beak[x].

A piece of a pillar or milliary in the univerſity library at Edinburgh inſcribed,

NINO AVG PΦ
P PA COS :II.

CoHA I CVCERNoR
VM O IIIA MP.

The lower part is read *Cohors* 1ma *Cugernorum optis tribus millibus paſſuum* perfecit. The *Cugerni* were a people of Belgic Gaul, lying between the Ubii and Batavi[y], ſo called after their removal with the Ubii out of Germany into Gaul, antiently called Sicambri[z], ſometimes written *Gugerni* or *Guberni*[a]. This ſtone was once in ſir R. Sibbald's garden at Edinburgh, and given by him in Gibſon's Camden[b] as found in the grounds of Ingliſtown,

. . . . . .
AVG. COS. IV
GERMANICVS
PONTIFEX MAX.

and in his "Auctarium Muſei Balfour. 1699,"

COS. IIII.
IMP. TR. PP. PM
GERMANICVS.[c]

but Mr. Gordon[d] ſays it was certainly dug out of the wall:

Pl. XXV. f. 2.[e] fixed in Mr. Camden's time in Dunnotyr caſtle, was given by George Keith, earl Mareſchal, to the Mariſchal college at Aberdeen, and by them to the univerſity of Glaſgow. It ſhews, that a vexillation of the ſame legion had made the wall for three miles. Here are alſo two inſcriptions, two ſepulchral ſtones with cumbent figures, and a third found in a tumulus in the ditch of this wall, not far from Kelſyth, of which Mr. Robe, miniſter there, gave an account to Mr. Horſley[f]. At the weſt end was a ſemicircular building, and from each end of the diameter run out eaſtward a wall of about ſeven or eight tier of hewn ſtones, many of them of diamond work. Here were ſeveral pillars and pedeſtals, but how and where ſituated was uncertain. In the ſouth wall near the bottom was a large ſtone, with the figure of a man in a Roman dreſs, reclining on his left arm, and a dog on his toga near his feet, the ſculpture turned inward to the wall, and covered with another ſtone. Oppoſite to this on the north wall, another of like dimenſions, with a ſimilar figure of a man and ſome quadruped at his back. A little further out was a large flint ſtone five feet and an half long, reaching like a lintel from one wall to the other, and a ſtone with an inſcription,

Pl. XXV. fig. 4, 5.

Pl. XXV. fig. 3.

D. M.
FLAV LVCIA
NVS MILES
LEG II. AVG.

A ſtone on the ground brown with aſhes and as if fire had been on it. No account was given of the third relief which repreſented the upper half of a man ſtanding. The inſcription and two cumbent figures were given to the library at Glaſgow by Mr. T. Calder of Shirva before-mentioned, and from the prints of them it appears that the ſecond is reclining in a kind of car, whoſe wheel is behind the animal, which ſeems to be drawing it.

The laſt inſcription in the Glaſgow collection, by the gift of the ſame gentleman, is a broken altar found near Kilſyth, inſcribed, Pl. XXV. fig. 6.

DEO MAR . .
CAMVLO
III C
O
SC.

There is alſo a ſtone found near Kirkintilloch mentioning the Legio VI. VICTRIX as executing part of the wall, the meaſure not filled up. Sir John Clerk communicated this to the Society of Antiquaries 1740. Pl. XXV. fig. 7.

The additional deſcription of the Roman wall in Scotland, communicated to biſhop Gibſon, ſtates, that

"The firſt occaſion of building the Roman wall (which now goes by the name of *Graham's Dike*) was given by Julius Agricola, of whom Tacitus has left us this character, *Non alium ducem opportunitates locorum ſapientius elegiſſe*, that never did any general uſe greater diſcretion in the choice of places. And here particularly he made good his claim to that character, for the iſthmus or neck of land upon which it was built is not above ſixteen miles over betwixt the rivers of Forth and Clyde: ſo that having fortified that ſlip of ground with garriſons, the enemies were, as Tacitus has obſerved, *ſummoti velut in aliam inſulam*, removed in a manner into another iſland.

"But here we muſt not imagine, that Agricola built a wall along this tract, ſince neither hiſtorians nor inſcriptions give us any reaſon to believe it. Tacitus only obſerves, that this narrow ſlip was ſecured by forts and garriſons, *præſidiis firmabatur*, and we may be ſure if there had been anything of a *wall* he would not have omitted the mention of it: ſo that it is probable that Agricola contented himſelf with placing garriſons at ſuch convenient diſtances as that the forces might eaſily draw together upon the firſt apprehenſion of danger. Whether ſome of the forts that were placed upon the wall were built by him at that time or by others afterwards, is not certain; however, it ſeems probable, that he built theſe following garriſons:

1. *Coria Damniorum*[g], Camelon.
2. *Alauna*[h], Sterling. Six miles to the north-weſt, where the narrowneſs of the forth, which has now a bridge over it here, required a garriſon. There is on a rock this inſcription,

IN EXCVAGITLE
LEG.

x Scot. xxiv. Horſl. p. 203. It is repreſented very differently by Mr. Gordon, p. 60.
y Plin. IV. 17. Tac. Hiſt. V. 16. 18. z Cellar. II. c. 3. a Ward MS. n.
b P. 1189. c Horſl. Scot. xxv. p. 203, 204. d P. 62.
e Scot. xxvi. f P. 339. Scot. xxxiii. g Ptol. Between Peebles and Kirkend. Horſley, 367.
h Ptol. *Pallirk.* Horſl. 363. 365.

3. *Victoria*,

3. *Victoria*[i],	Eight miles north-eaſt from the ſecond. Roman medals have been found in it, and a Roman military way runs not far from it.
4. *Guidi*[k], *Coria*[l],	Kirkintilloch, antiently Kaer pentalloch, on the tract of the wall. Here are ſtill to be ſeen ruins of great fortifications, and near it have been found ſeveral inſcriptions, ſome whereof were depoſited at the houſe of Cadir [*Calder*].
5. *Bremenium*[m],	Paiſley.
6.	Dumbarton, by the inſcriptions found in its neighbourhood.

"The placing of theſe garriſons was probably the occaſion of building the wall afterwards along this tract. But in building they took the directeſt line, which muſt be the cauſe why ſome of the garriſons are at a diſtance from it. It ſeems alſo to have been built at different times, and by different men, as the ſituations of the ground required for repelling the enemy, and covering the provincials againſt their invaſions. Bede tells us, that "they made it between the two friths of the ſea, that where the water did not ſecure them there the wall might defend them againſt the incurſions of the enemy." From which we may probably infer, that they began it where the river Forth is narrow, and ſo carried it along the neck of land between the frith of Clyde and Forth. But afterwards they found it convenient that it ſhould be carried further eaſt. The *Penvahel* or *Penveltun*, where Bede ſays it began, is called *Wall town* at this day, where there is an artificial mount dyked about. The manner of the wall will be more eaſily apprehended by a draught[n], taken from the papers of Mr. Timothy Pont (who had exactly traced it), and after the obſervations of ſome others, who after him had been at the pains to deſcribe it. Beſides theſe there were along the wall great and royal forts, ſtrongly entrenched (though within the wall), able to receive a whole army together. For the wall being long, and they not knowing where the enemy would make their attacks, it was neceſſary that lodgings ſhould be provided againſt all occaſions. In the fixing whereof it is obſervable, that they did not ſo much look after high grounds as places that were well watered, but where theſe two were concerned, they were ſure to have a fort. The forts which remained in Mr. Pont's time, who traced them, were theſe: one at *Langtown* a mile eaſt of Falkirk; one juſt at the *Rouin tree head*; one at *Weſter Condon* above Helen's chapel; one at the *Cray hill*; a very great one upon the top of the *Barhill*, which has had large entrenchings, a freſh ſpring, and a wall within it; one at *Achindevy*; one at *Kirkintilloch* or *Kaerpentalloch*; one at *E. Calder*; one at *Hiltoun of Calder*; one at *Balmudy*; one at *Simerſtone*, and over *Kilvin* river and *Careſtown*; one at *Atermynie*; one at *Bal caſtle* overagainſt Barhill; one at *Kaellbye* overagainſt Cry hill; one at the *Roch hill* overagainſt the Weſterwood; a large one at *Bankyir* overagainſt Caſtle Cary; one at *Dumbaſs*, &c. In the ruins of that at Bankyir there was found a large iron ſhovel or ſome inſtrument reſembling it, ſo weighty that it could hardly be lifted by any man of this age. At the ſame fort alſo were diſcovered ſeveral ſepulchres covered with large rough ſtones; and at *Dunchroc-chyr* near Mony-abroch there have been large buildings.

"The length of the wall is 36 Scotch miles. Beginning between the Queen's ferry and Abercorn it goes along weſt by the Grange and Kineil to Innereving. So on to Falkirk (two miles weſt of which are the tracks of Camelon), from whence it goes directly to the foreſt of Cumernauld, where has been a great fort called *Caſtle Cary*. Next it runs to the great fort at the *Barn hill*, where have been ſeveral ſtones, ſome with inſcriptions. From thence it goes to the Peel of *Kirkentilloch*, the greateſt fort of all; and ſo weſtward to *Dumbarton* with a great ditch upon the north ſide of the wall all along. It had alſo along it many ſquare fortifications in form of Roman camps.

"As to the inſcriptions on or near the wall amongſt theſe one is ſaid to have upon it theſe words:

COHORTIS HISPANORVM TIBICEN
HIC IACET.

Others have been likewiſe found in theſe parts pointing out ſome of the forces that quartered hereabouts."

Thus far this account, in which are inſerted that compounded inſcription beginning MATRIBVS. Alſo thoſe in our plates XXII. fig. 8. and XXIV. fig. 10. and to theſe are added that found at Caſtle hill near Kirkpatrick from Phil. Tranſ. N° 269. our Pl. XXIV. fig. 3.

In the appendix to the Marmora Oxonienſia is an inſcription given by Selden from the margin of Mr. Camden's own copy of his Britannia, ſaid to have been found at *Cadir* in Stirlingſhire, by which is certainly meant *Calder*. It runs thus,

DEO
SILVANO
L TANICVS
VERVS
PRAEF. V.S.L.L.M.°

Sir Laurence Dundas, bart. preſented to the univerſity of Glaſgow 1774, the following antiquities found on his eſtate at Caſtlecary. A figure of Fortune with a wreath on her head, a cornucopia in one hand, and a rudder in the other. An altar inſcribed,

FORTVNAE
VEXILLA
TIONES
LEG. II. AVG
LEG. VI. VIC
P. S. PL L.

A large ſtone with ornaments like Pl. XXIV. fig. 3. and this inſcription:

IMP. CAES. T. AEL. AN
AVG. PIO. P. P. COHORS
I. TVNGRORVM
FECIT

A mutilated altar inſcribed, DEAE. . . . .

[i] Ptol. *Abernethy*. Horſ. 363. 378. See before, p. 317.
[k] Bede, *Inchkeith*. Camden, p.
[l] Ptol. [m] Ptol. already ſhewn to be *Riecheſter* c. Norththumberland.
[n] We have not thought it neceſſary to copy this draught. It exhibited a ditch 12 feet wide before the wall towards the enemy's country: the wall of ſquared and hewn ſtone two feet wide, probably higher than the other wall to cover the defendants and keep the earth of the wall from falling into the ditch: the wall 10 feet thick, height uncertain, a paved way five feet broad at its foot: watch-towers within call of each other, a wall of ſtone going through the breadth of the wall juſt againſt the towers. Beſides theſe there were caſtella or courts of guard with earthen ramparts and an outer wall of hewn ſtone above it.
[o] Horſley, p. 207.

In the beginning of July 1775, ſome workmen digging at Duntocher fort diſcovered large remains of two buildings, conſiderably below the ſurface. Various conjectures were formed about their uſe. Some pronounced them to have been granaries; others baths and hypocauſts. This laſt is the moſt probable deſignation, from the conformity between theſe and other ſuch remains diſcovered in England. Mr. George Paton, of Edinburgh, obtained from a correſpondent on the ſpot, the annexed ſketches of theſe remains, which it was propoſed to have traced further, with proper encouragement. See Pl. XXVI.

A. Is an eye-ſketch of the ground, where the fort of Duntocher ſtood, the next ſtation on the Roman wall (commonly called Graham's Dyke) to Old Kirkpatrick, and about two miles diſtant.

1. The Roman wall.
2. The fort.
3. The Roman military way, which is regularly paved with ſtones.
4. The Roman bridge, repreſented on a larger ſcale at D.
5. The preſent road from Glaſgow to Dunbarton.
6. The Burn of Dalnotter.

B. A profile of the ground, on which is the wall, fort, &c.

No. 1. Shews the excavation where the remains of the building have been. They might have ſerved for ſudatories; but they have alſo been applied as granaries, to which purpoſe they are admirably adapted.

2. The wall.
3. The Roman road.
4. The bridge.
5. The burn.

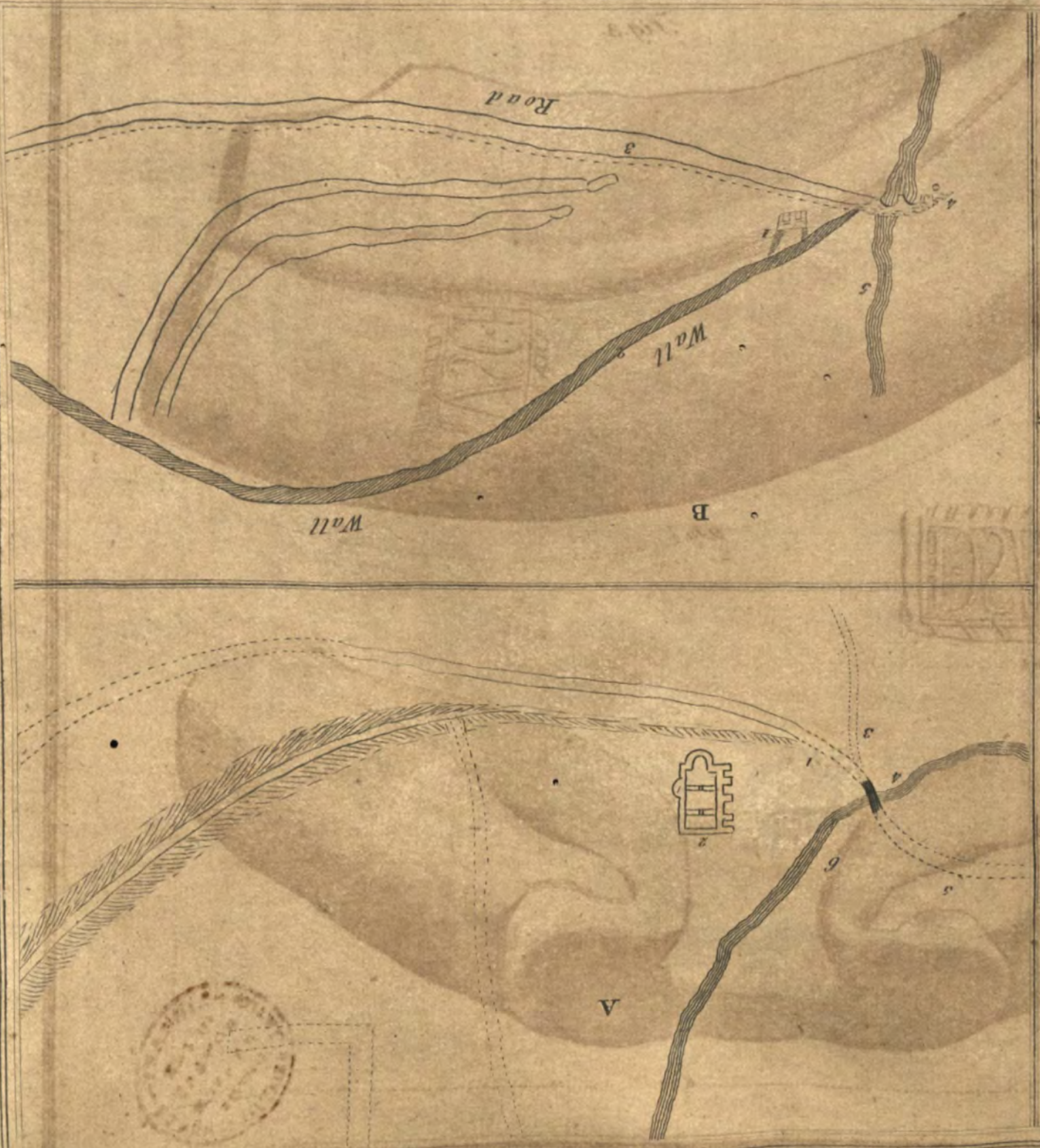
A ſtone bridge of two ſemicircular arches over the burn adjoining is repreſented at D, pl. XXVI. The fall of water is three times the height of the bridge, and the rock is cut away, ſo that the water falls down perpendicularly before it reaches the upper ſide of the bridge, ſo as to make the rock that ſupports the middle pillar of the bridge appear very romantic and a dark receſs under the arches. The military way at 3 winds round the riſing ground on which was the camp, which commands a view of the river Clyde till ſtopped by the hills of Cowell in Argyleſhire near twenty miles diſtant.

The area of the building C is exactly twenty-one feet ſquare: the floor is ſupported by 144 ſquare pillars of brick; the nine undermoſt bricks are eight inches ſquare, and the uppermoſt 21 inches; the next three are gradually leſs, as appears in this ſketch; they are very little more than two inches thick, of the fineſt mould and colour; their arraces and corners as ſharp as the day they came from the [illegible], of a beautiful pale red ſmooth ſurface; and it does not appear that they have been bedded with lime, nor was it neceſſary they ſhould, as they would not then be ſo eaſily heated. Upon the uppermoſt brick is laid a ſtratum of lime, five inches thick, mixed with white quartz, about the ſize of horſe-beans, of an even and ſmooth ſurface. One of theſe areas that has been but thinly covered with earth has been broken down long ago, and the earth ſpread over it and ploughed for time immemorial; but in trenching the ground for potatoes, in the ſummer of 1775, ſome of the ſtones and bricks were diſcovered. Some workmen were employed to remove the earth, and found one of theſe areas broken down, the bricks lying amongſt the rubbiſh, ſeveral hundreds of which were collected. In further removing away the earth, &c. one ſide of another ſquare was diſcovered, in the wall of which were two apertures, 23 inches high by 15 wide. Into this a boy was ſent with a candle, who ſaw an area ſimilar to it, ſupported in the ſame manner, and by the aſſiſtance of the light the ſame piliars could be ſeen. He ſaid, there were juſt ſuch other openings, as thoſe he crept into, in the wall before him, or oppoſite the entry; as alſo in the wall on his right, which is that next the hill; but he would not venture further than the firſt area. It is certain there are more of them, which cannot be diſcovered till further excavation be made. Some animals' bones and very large tuſks were found there, ſuppoſed to have belonged to ſwine or wild boars. There are ſome hewn ſtones with double grooves in them, which are imagined to have once formed the ſides of the doors betwixt one granary and another, and to have been ſhut up by large tiles that run in theſe grooves, to ſeparate the corn. No judgment can be formed of the thickneſs of the wall that incloſes theſe areas, only it appears to have been built of free-ſtone and lime. Many hewn ſtones have been taken out of the area that is broken down.

On proſecuting theſe diſcoveries three years after, there were found ſeveral beautiful fragments of pottery, which being laid before the Society of Antiquaries of London, drawings were made of them by Mr. Baſire engraved in Pl. XXVII. Fig. 1. and 2. are parts of two pateræ of a fine red clay, of a moſt compact grain like the brown china ware, the glazing or varniſh on both ſides perfectly freſh. The ornaments in relief are elegant. Thoſe of fig. 1. being in perfect preſervation, repreſent Centaurs and a figure of Mars or a ſoldier armed with ſword and ſhield. On fig. 2. are female or gowned figures in rounds with dolphins between them in the ſame ſtyle, but in worſe preſervation. A piece of a larger vaſe like our waſh-hand baſons, of white clay, fig. 3. has the maker's name in raiſed capitals on the rim BRVSC. F. for *Bruſci filius*, ſee fig. 4. Fig. 5. is the anſa or ear of another earthen veſſel.

Mr. Charles Freebairn, to whoſe diligent reſearches we are indebted for the above particulars, had ſome other pieces with different ornaments as medallions, &c. made of the ſame materials, a piece of lead as if cut from a bar or pig, weighing three or four pounds, covered with a thick coat of ceruſe or ruſt of lead, and two pieces of white glaſs, which ſeems to have been caſt as plate glaſs, as one ſide ſhews the ſurface of glaſs in the plate as the air leaves it, the other the mould or ſurface it has been poured upon. The two pieces may contain about ſix ſquare inches and are about $\frac{1}{12}$ parts of an inch thick and towards one of the corners a little more.

A ſtone pillar like thoſe engraved by Mr. Gordon and Mr. Pennant, and not unfrequent in Scotland, lay over a burn called Sandy burn about $\frac{1}{6}$th of a mile eaſt from Kirk Patrick, and about 200 yards ſouth of the Roman road to Duntocher, and diſtant about $\frac{7}{6}$th of a mile. It is at preſent eight feet long, but has been longer, and tapers from one foot eight to one foot four. On the top are to be diſcerned the hinder half of two animals, like lions, with long tails


Road
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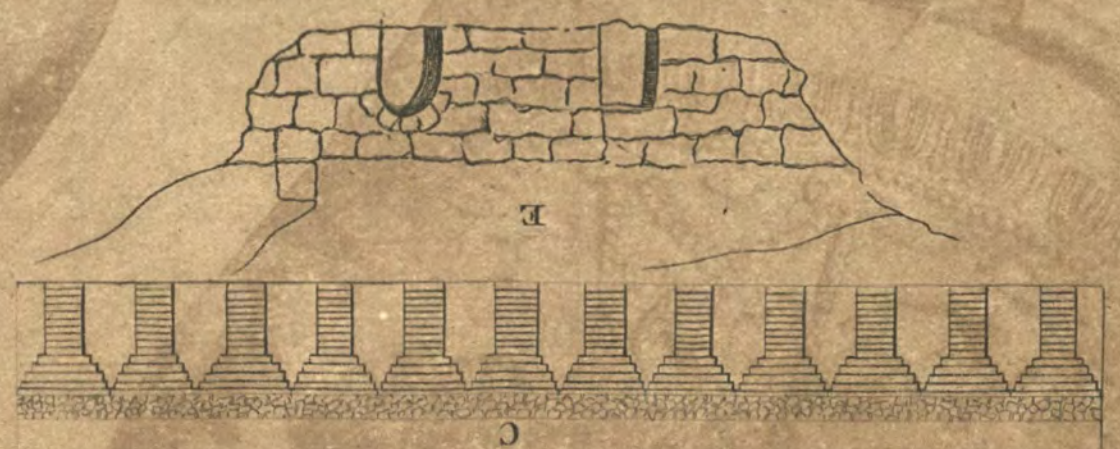
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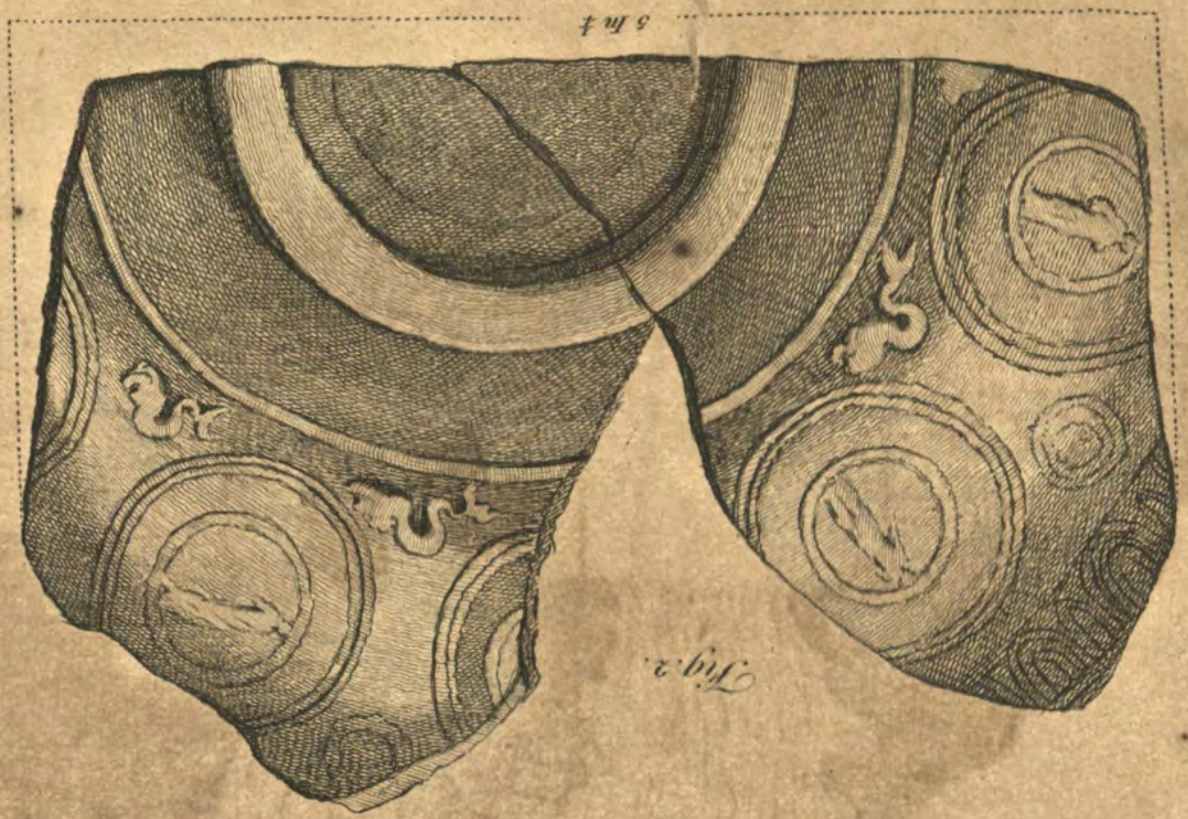

Fig. 2.

5 In ½

Fig. 1.

3 In ½

Fig. 5.

6 In

Fig. 4.

1 In ½

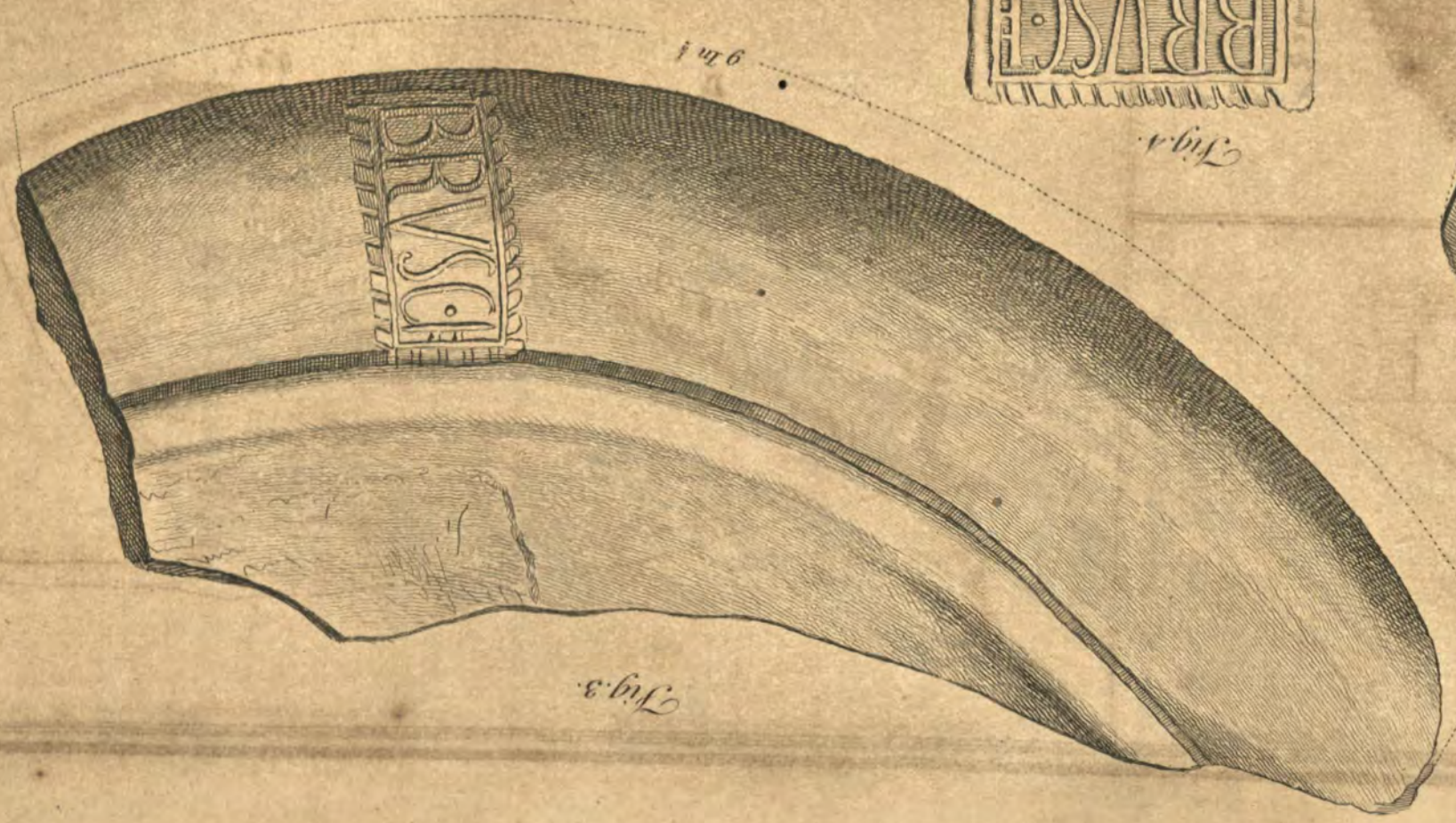

Fig. 3.

9 In ½

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tails turned over their backs, incloſed in a border of wreath work. Below theſe is an ornament of wreath and chain work in different directions. The narrower ſides, which are from eight to ſix inches wide, are charged with ſimilar ornaments and lozenges. The other broad ſide having lain uppermoſt ever ſince the ſtone was thrown down, which probably was ever ſince the Reformation in Scotland at leaſt, is worn ſmooth and hollowed by the feet of travellers, and not the ſmalleſt veſtige of ſculpture is to be ſeen on it. This monument, which is of freeſtone, is now erected in a gentleman's garden not far from its original ſite, and may be preſumed to be in a fair way of being preſerved for the future [p].

Arthur's O'en. *Arthur's O'en* was about 22 feet from the floor to the aperture within, and 27 without, and 19 feet and an half diameter. It had one window above three feet high, two feet broad at top and above three without, and reaching within two feet of the aperture. The door two feet and an half wide had within memory an iron gate. It was built with regular courſes of hewn ſtone, laid ſmooth on each other without cramps or cement or any other artifice. Buchanan, who ſays it was about the ſize of a large dove-houſe, ſuppoſed it a temple, a trophy, or a ſepulchre [q]. Dr. Stukeley contends for its being a temple of Romulus, built by Agricola, on the plan of the Pantheon; and, in his later years, when Carauſius was his hero, he aſſerted that it was his work, notwithſtanding he had before charged that to tradition on the ignorance of Ninius. Gordon ſuppoſes it a chapel of Mars to lodge the ſtandards in, and at the ſame time ſerve as a mauſoleum. Laſtly, Horſley confines it entirely to the laſt uſe, like the ſepulchre of Metella called Capo di bove at Rome. This curious morſel of Roman antiquity among us, the object of ſo many conjectures, exiſts no longer. Sir Michael Bruce, on whoſe eſtate it ſtood, with aggravated Vandal barbarity pulled it down to rebuild a mill-dam. Sir James Clark, who inherits the taſte and collections of his father the baron, has erected a cupola on his offices, exactly on the model of this temple.

It is pleaſant to ſee how Hector Boetius after Veremundus endeavours to transfer CAMULODUNUM from the Thames to the Carron, and amuſes us with ſtatues of Victory and the emperor Claudius in Arthur's O'en. Camelon. *Camelon* (not as Mr. Camden writes it Camelot), is probably the *Guidi* of Bede. The plough has now almoſt levelled its banks: but enough remains to prove it to have been a conſiderable ſtation. The Roman road to Stirling and ſome of the banks are viſible half a mile to the left of the town. Coins have been found here, hewn ſtones are frequently dug up, and Mr. Gordon [r] adds, inſcriptions, though none of theſe have been publiſhed. Ptolemy's geography hereabout begins to be erroneous. Mr. Ward places CURIA DAMNIORUM at *Kirkurd* ſouth of Peebles; Baxter [s] and Gibſon [t] at *Caerpentalloch* on this wall. Some interpret *Camulodunum* the palace of the prince, and hiſtory makes it the palace of the Picts. Some Pictiſh inſcriptions were by miſtake ſuppoſed to be lately found there [u]. Anchors have been diſcovered near it, which looks as if it was once waſhed by the ſea. It is amazing how biſhop Gibſon could be impoſed upon to take for Roman a coin found here with a ſhield ſurmounted by a lion.

Not far from the Duni Pacis is *Kilſyth*, belonging to an antient cadet of the Levingſton family, who in 1609 was a lord of ſeſſion, and his ſucceſſor was by Charles II. 1661 created viſcount Kilſyth: his ſon was attainted 1715. At this place the marquis of Montroſe obtained a ſignal victory over the covenanters Auguſt 7, 1645 [x]. Here was found the altar before-mentioned, p. 359. Kilſyth.

Callendar caſtle, with the lands of Almond, was purchaſed by James, ſecond ſon of Alexander, firſt earl of Linlithgow, created by Charles I. 1641 lord Almond and afterwards earl of Callendar, which ſunk into the earldom of Linlithgow [y]. James, fourth earl of Callendar and fifth of Linlithgow, died under attainder for his concern in the rebellion 1715, but this houſe and eſtate had paſſed with his daughter Anne to her huſband William fourth earl of Kilmarnoc, and in right of his aunt counteſs of Errol. Their grandſon, now earl of Errol, is the preſent proprietor of it. Callendar.

Near this is the remains of an old caſtle called *Almond*, belonging to the family of Levingſton. Almond.

Falkirk, a burgh of barony, a large ill-built dirty market town, though much beautified with buildings by the firſt earl of Calendar, is ſupported by the great fairs for black cattle, of which 24,000 are annually ſold here [z], and greatly enriched by carriage of goods from Carron to Glaſgow. It has two ſteeples or towers, one belonging to the church, the other to the tolbooth, and makes a pleaſing object from the road. In the church-yard is a plain epitaph for the noble and valiant John de Graham, called the right hand of the gallant Wallace, and ſlain by the Engliſh at the battle of Falkirk 1298 [a]; another to the two brothers Monro, killed in cold blood at the ſecond battle here 1746 [b], when the ſame moor was the ſcene of an action between the king's troops and the rebels, in which the former were worſted. At Carron are the greateſt iron works in Europe and a very good wharf [c] lying on the river, which falls a few miles below into the Forth, and is not only uſeful to the great iron works erected near it, but of great ſervice even to Glaſgow, conſiderable quantities of goods deſtined for that city being landed here. The canal, which is to form a communication between this firth and that of Clyde, begins on the ſouth ſide of the mouth of Eaſt Carron. Its courſe will be above 30 miles, aſſiſted by 39 locks. Its weſtern termination is to be at Dalmuir burn foot, eight miles below Glaſgow, but for the convenience of that city it is propoſed to form another branch from the great trunk at a place called the Stocking bleach-field between two and three miles from the city [d]. Falkirk.

[p] In an account of this pillar communicated by Dr. Lettſom to the Society of Antiquaries 1776, it is ſaid to be nine feet ſeven inches high by 18 inches on the broadeſt ſides, and eight inches and an half on the narrower. It ſeemed to have ſtood four feet in the ground. The upper compartment had the rude remains of an elephant, the next an eagle with wings diſplayed, but much impaired by time: the two lowermoſt are adorned with ſquare hollows and all incloſed in a border of chain work; and below all a ſpace of about three inches that ſeems to have contained ſome inſcription. It had ſerved as a bridge over a rivulet, but was lately on making a dike thrown by the proprietor into the river, where it then lay with the face uppermoſt.

[q] IV. 38. [r] P. 25. [s] Gloſſar. in voce. [t] P. 1285. [u] Archæol. I. 231. Pennant's Tour, 1772, p. 229.

[x] G. D. Sib. p. 46, 47. Pennant's Tour, 237. [y] Sibbald, 48. D. G. [z] Pennant, 1772, 229.

[a] Ib. 1769, 240.

[b] Ib. 241. This battle was fought on an aſcent on the left as you come from Edinburgh, and loſt by the contemptible opinion Hawley had formed of the rebels as much as by the badneſs of the weather and the fatigue of the march.

[c] Ib. 242. 1772, 230. [d] Pennant, 1772, 230.

The

The turnpike road from Falkirk to Stirling paſſes not undeſervedly for the beſt in Scotland. It runs by the ſide of the *Bannoc*, a ſhallow ſtream incloſed by bold banks croſſed by an almoſt flying bridge of two or three arches.

Stirling.

Stirling, ſurrounded on three ſides by woods and hills, ſtands on the eaſt ſlope of a hill, whoſe ſummit, perpendicular to the ſouth, is crowned by a caſtle ſomewhat like Edinburgh. It is incloſed with a wall, and the ſtreets are irregular. At the head of the principal ſtreet, which is ſpacious and well-built, are the ruins of a palace, built 1570 by John earl of Mar, in the minority of James VI. Others ſay it was built or finiſhed by his widow. In the ſame ſtreet is the croſs, a pillar on four ſteps ſurmounted by a lion holding a ſhield. The church at the head of another ſtreet is a handſome ſtructure, divided in the middle by a ſtone wall, and may well ſerve two miniſters preaching at one time. It was made collegiate by Pope Alexander II. at the time of James IV. for a dean, who was the king's confeſſor, and had epiſcopal juriſdiction[e], ſubdean, ſacriſtan, chanter, treaſurer, chancellor, archdeacon, and ſixteen chaplains[f]. It has a ſquare north tower and ſtrong buttreſſes adorned with niches and arms. James VI. was crowned in it 1567, when only thirteen months old by Adam Bothwell, biſhop of Orkney, John Knox preaching the ſermon[g]. Here is a cuſtom, not obſerved elſewhere, of two perſons collecting at the church door every Sunday for the poor, repairs of the church, and maintenance and pay of the church ſervants[h]. In the caſtle is the palace, begun by James V. and finiſhed by his daughter Mary, in a ſingular ſtyle of architecture, neither Grecian nor Gothic; emblematic ſtatues ſtanding on wreathed baluſtrade pillaſters on pedeſtals, ſupported by groteſque figures, under ſomething like Gothic arches, and in the pediments of the windows, I. 5. The parliament hall, a noble ſpacious room 120 feet long, roofed with Norway oak, is now neglected; the lower apartments are converted into barracks, and the royal ones above neglected, the pictures all removed, and the chapel, where James VI. was baptized, is now diſuſed. The ceiling of the king's and princes chamber is oak carved with portraits of the kings and queens of Scotland. The royal park was extenſive and formerly ſurrounded by a ſtone wall: at the north-eaſt part is an orchard and veſtiges of large and ſpacious gardens, the parterres called the *King's knot*, from the diſpoſition of the parterres, as till very lately, at Windſor, and a labyrinth called the *Banquetting houſe*. This town was much reſorted to by the court in the reigns of Mary and James VI. In 1571 the regent Lenox was ſurpriſed at midnight, and ſhot. Here is a garriſon of only one hundred invalids. The fortifications were greatly enlarged by queen Anne, and bravely defended by general Blakeney 1745. From the caſtle is a proſpect of a ſerpentine branch of the ſea connected with a navigable river winding through a cultivated vale for 24 miles to Alloa, which by land is but four miles. On the weſt and ſouth ſides are a number of beautiful houſes and farms.

"The *Carſe*[i] of Stirling and Falkirk extends from eaſt to weſt in a perfect level of between 30 and 40 miles in length and about five in breadth. The Grampian hills, a prodigious chain of lofty mountains, which in ſome parts preſent a moſt ſublime and pictureſque appearance, completely bound the proſpect to the north and north-weſt. That to the north-eaſt is likewiſe bounded by the Ochill hills, another chain of mountains, which ſkirt the Carſe of Stirling, and ſhelter it from the moſt deſtructive winds. An irregular range of ſwelling hills terminates the view from weſt to ſouth-weſt, where the proſpect is unbounded and loſt about Edinburgh; the caſtle and hills of which, though diſtant 35 miles, are ſometimes diſtinguiſhed from Stirling. In the middle of this beautiful bottom, highly cultivated and interſperſed with villas, hamlets, woods, and ruins, the Forth winds his ſerpentine courſe from the town of Alloa to Stirling, which, with its ſpires and caſtle towering above the plain, exhibit a variety of ſtriking appearances from different parts of the adjacent country. Here the windings of the Forth are moſt wonderful. To thoſe who have never ſeen this river no adequate idea can be given of its enchanting effect through an extent of plain, diſpoſed either in meads or corn-fields. In the ſhort ſpace of four miles the Forth is ſaid to perform a meandering courſe of 24 miles[k]."

In Stirling caſtle James II. ſlew with his own hands William 8th earl of Douglas for his ſeditious enterprizes 1452. A ſtatue of this king in his bonnet with a dagger in his hand ſtands at the north-eaſt corner of the palace, his crown held over his head by two lions. The laſt earl of Mar forfeited his honours and offices by engaging in the rebellion 1715, but his eſtate was purchaſed of the government for his ſon Thomas lord Erſkine, who married Charlotte, daughter of Charles earl of Hoptoun, and died ..... His houſe here was built by John fifth earl, guardian of James VI. with the ruins of Cambuſkeneth priory, of which he was prior, but turned Proteſtant at the Reformation. Over the middle window are the arms of Scotland, ſupported by unicorns holding banners with Scotland and St. Andrew's croſs, having an earl's coronet in the centre, the motto above, *In defence:* creſt a lion ſquatted: below, I. G. 1570, the year before he was appointed regent. Under a middle north window under a coronet, a bend between 6 croſs croſslets fitche, quartering a pale impaling three mullets in a border fleuri. Over a door below this in capitals,

The mow I ſtand oppin hitht
My faults moir ſubject ar to ſitht.

Over a correſponding window on the ſouth ſide the quartered arms as before ſupported by griffins, and over the door in capitals,

I pray as luik ar is upper this lugging
With gentilete to ay their jugging.

The whole front is charged with emblematic imagery and foliage according to the ſtyle that then

[e] Sibbald, p. 41. The deanry was annexed to the biſhopric of Galloway, and afterwards to that of Dumblane. Keith, 288.
[f] Keith, ib. calls it the *Royal chapel* of Striveling; as if it was the chapel in the caſtle or palace; but Sibbald plainly ſhews it was the preſent *pariſh* church.
[g] Robertſon, I. 441. [h] Sibbald, p. 44.
[i] *Carſe* ſignifies a low flat country of a rich clayey ſoil. [k] The Carſe of Stirling, a poem, 1785, 4to.

obtained. In the ſtreet leading from the High ſtreet to the caſtle and called *Highſchool* or *Caſtle wynd* is a houſe of newer architecture, built by ſir William Alexander, principal ſecretary of ſtate to Charles I. who created him earl of Stirling 1633. It was afterwards bought by the duke of Argyle, and has been the reſidence of the judges on the circuit. Over its gate within are his arms and motto in capitals,

Eſpy ſpeik furth and ſpair notht,
Conſider veil, I cair notht.

The ſeal of the burgh of Stirling has on one ſide a bridge of ſeven arches with a croſs between armed men in the middle, and this inſcription:

Hic armis Bruti Scoti *ſtant hic cruce tuti.*

and on the other ſide a caſtle in a wood circumſcribed,

Continet hic in ſe nemus & caſtrum Strivelenguenſe[l].

The name of Sterling money occurs in an ordinance of Henry II. 1184, and in Roger Montgomery's foundation charter of Shrewſbury abbey 1084, mention is made of libræ *ſterilenſes*, whence it ſhould ſeem to be of earlier date, whether derived from the Eſterling men or not[m].

Near the walls of Stirling was a Dominican monaſtery, founded by Alexander II. 1233[n], and another for Obſervantines 1494 by James IV. who frequently aſſiſted at maſs in the choir, and paſſed Lent in it with the moſt rigorous obſervance[o]. The hoſpital for decayed merchants, founded by John Cowan, merchant of this town, is richly endowed and much augmented by late purchaſes. Robert Spittal, taylor to James IV. founded another for the relief of merchants and decayed tradeſmen[p] or gild brethren in diſtreſs, which is turned into an aſſembly-room, and the brethren, whoſe ſalary is continued, find themſelves lodgings in the town.

Stirling was ceded by William king of Scotland 1176, on his being taken priſoner by the Engliſh[q]. Near this town the gallant Wallace defeated the Engliſh army 1297 [r]; it was burnt by the Scots after the loſs of the battle of Falkirk 1298[s]. It was ſurrendered to the Scots the ſame year, from the impoſſibility of receiving relief in the winter ſeaſon from Edward I.[t] He retook it, however, 1304, after a vigorous reſiſtance of two months[u]. After the battle of Bannocburn it was again ſurrendered to the Scots 1314[x], but retaken by Edward III. 1339[y].

St. Ninian's. A mile from Stirling is *St. Ninian's*, a long paved regular built town, where the rebels of 1745 in their precipitate retreat blew up the church which contained their magazine. The ſhell is ſtill ſtanding and a new church built.

Alauna. Mr. Ward inclines to place Ptolemy's *Alauna* at Camelon quaſi *Caer Alon*. Mr. Horſley[z], ſir R. Sibbald and biſhop Gibſon, place it at Stirling, on no other authority than a rude inſcription on a rock, which Horſley could not hear of, but ſuppoſes miſtaken for a ſtill ruder really there[a].

In *Torwood*, about five miles north-weſt of Falkirk, where the preſent toll-bar is placed, that is on the higheſt ground north of the place called *Tor Craig*, and about 700 feet north by eaſt is a cave, which is never mentioned by any hiſtorian: the entrance to it is ſo difficult that it muſt be entered on hands and feet, but within it is all cut out of the rock with the appearance of a chiſſel; it meaſures 15 feet 9 inches in length, 3 feet 2 inches in height, and in breadth 4 feet 6 inches. This cave is about half a mile weſt by ſouth of the tree called *Wallace's Tree*[a]; an old oak, under which Wallace is ſaid to have taken ſhelter after his defeat at Falkirk[b]. It was once 15 feet in diameter: only one ſide remains. The Pretender and his army encamped in this wood. The houſe of Torwood head is all in ruins, and the fine labyrinths in the garden ſtill appear. A little ſouth of this the Roman military road appears, ſtretching north-weſt through the plain muir, and by the ſouth and ſouth-weſt of Bannockburn houſe; after which it croſſes the water of Bannockburn, juſt where the preſent bridge of Miltoun is built; from that to St. Ninian's on the weſt ſide, where in ſome places it is yet viſible, but was very much ſo at Miltoun within theſe few years[b]. Torwood.

Bannocburn. *battle.* *Bannocburn* is about three miles from Stirling: the ſtone where the royal ſtandard was fixed is ſtill ſhewn. The place where the battle was fought is at preſent known by the name of *Foot of the Green*, being a fine campaign or plain country, gently riſing from the rivulet called *Bannock burn* for a long way ſouth and ſouth-eaſt. On the weſt of the field is a high pile of rocks, of equal height, which forms from north to weſt, and from that to eaſt in the form of a creſcent, called *Gilles hill Craigs*; and about two miles ſouth is an opening in the rocks on the ſouth of this called *Windy yells*, where tradition ſays the Scots ordered their cattle to be driven through, which ſtruck ſuch panic to the Engliſh arms, thinking it was a freſh army, as was a great means of diſpiriting them that day.

Mr. Nimmo is miſtaken in calling the banks of Bannock-burn ſteep and rugged. There are no rocks on the banks of that river from Gilles hill, which is upon the weſt of the field where the battle was fought all the way to its influx into the river Firth, the banks being gravelly and gently ſloping to the verge of the water.

Loch Coulter. *Loch Coulter*, four miles and an half ſouth of Stirling, and eight miles and an half north-weſt of Stirling, is famous for a very large ſtone, thrown without the water-mark a conſiderable way, which was ejected from thence at the ſame time the earthquake happened at Liſbon ſome years ſince, and leaving a deep ridge in the bottom of the loch behind it all the way it can be traced in ſight to the water: this ſtone may be about four feet in height and three feet in the thickeſt part, of an irregular form, and retained a long time a ſort of tawney colour as if tinged on the outſide with corroded iron.

Auchin Lily Lin. *Auchin Liley Lin*, nine miles north weſt of Falkirk, is a fall in the river Carron near a farm houſe called Glen head, about 20 or 25 feet perpendicular. Below this the bank of the Carron on the north appears with grandeur, and the bed in many places,

[l] Dalrymple. [m] Spelm. Gloſſ. v. *Eſterling*. [n] Sibbald, 39. Keith, 271. [o] Ib. 276.
[p] Pennant, 1772, 226.
[q] Annals of Scotl. I. 118. [r] Ib. 250.
[s] Ib. 263. [t] Ib. 268. Trivet, 316. [u] Annals Ib. 278. & aut. ibi cit.
[x] Ib. II. 51. [y] Ib. 205. [z] P. 363. [a] P. 202.
[b] Pennant, 1772, 227.

although of a hard kind of wherie ſtone, is worn with the current of water, and is in ſome places perforated with its ſtream three feet deep, in other places it is of gritty rock. This variegated ſtratum appears down to Denny bridge, below which the banks on both ſides almoſt become on a level with the channel or track at Denovan. It riſes gently on the north to about the height of 300 feet, and continues on a very gentle riſe in a north-eaſt direction to Torwood head, where it declines in the ſame direction till we come to the Carſe ground, diſtant from Torwood head about one mile.

Bankier. *Bankier*, eight miles and a quarter due weſt of Falkirk, on the ſouth ſide of the great road from Edinburgh to Glaſgow by the North Rouch caſtle, three miles weſt by ſouth and two miles and an half ſouth of Dunenpace.

Bruce c. *Bruce* caſtle, five miles north by weſt of Falkirk, five miles ſouth-eaſt of Stirling and three miles and an half ſouth of Alloa.

Camelon. *Camelon*, two miles and an half weſt by north of Falkirk and north ſide of the road to Glaſgow, ruins of John the Graham's caſtle, five miles north by weſt of Kilſyth and about two miles north of the ſource of Carron.

On the north of the village of Kilſyth is ſituated a range of exceeding high rocks called *Take me down*. They run in a weſt direction and join the Lomond hills.

In the meads about three-quarters of a mile to the eaſt of Stirling in a kind of iſland or peninſula on the north ſide the forth and principally in Clackmannanſhire, ſtood the abbey of *Cambuſkeneth*, whoſe only remains are a vaſt ſquare tower of its church and an arched door-way. The ſite belongs to Cowan hoſpital at Stirling. This abbey was founded by king David I. for Auguſtin monks, and in its church were buried James III. and his queen. Under a hawthorn near the tower the king is pretended to lie buried, having been ſlain here by his rebellious ſubjects as he was eſcaping to his fleet, the governor having ſhut the caſtle againſt him. [c] A large ſingle rock oppoſite to it is called the *Abbey Craig*. Two miles north of Stirling is a pile of rocks (detached from the rocks called Ochill hills) of a ſemicircular form of great height, having very much the appearance of Saliſbury rocks at Edinburgh. On the eaſt of this two large ſtones ſtand on end, by tradition ſaid to be where a memorable battle was fought, and about half a mile eaſt by ſouth at a place called *New houſe*, in a garden is a large ſtone ſtanding upon end; and another in a field to the weſt of this, both on the ſpot where the field of Stirling is mentioned by Mr. Nimmo. Cambuſkeneth.

The Forth is croſſed by a handſome ſtone bridge of two ſteep arches with a gateway at the north end.

Earls of Stirling. The firſt earl of Stirling was ſir William Alexander, the king's lieutenant in Nova Scotia, created earl of Stirling by Charles I. 1633. The title ſeems to have become extinct on the death of the 5th earl 1739. It was indeed claimed by William Alexander, who died in America 1783, leaving only two daughters.

[c] Pennant, 1772, p. 222. Keith, 239.

CALEDONIA.

ALL that part of Britain which lies beyond *Graham's dike*, or the wall of Antoninus Pius before deſcribed, to the north, and projects on both ſides is called by Tacitus[a] CALEDONIA, and its inhabitants "Britans inhabiting CALEDONIA." Ptolemy divides them into ſeveral nations, CALEDONII, EPIDII, VACOMAGI, &c. who all afterwards, from retaining the cuſtom of painting their bodies, were called by the Romans and provincials PICTS, and are by Ammiauns Marcellinus divided into two nations, DICALEDONES and VECTVRIONES, who have been already treated of[b]. Theſe diſtinctions are all comprehended in claſſic authors under the general name of Caledonians, which I take to be derived from the Britiſh word *Kaled*[c], which ſignifies *hard*, and in the plural number makes *Kaledion*, whence *Caledonii*, as much as to ſay *hard, rough, uncivilized and ruſtic people*, ſuch as the northern people for the moſt part are, who from the ſeverity of the climate derive a hardineſs, and from the abundance of blood a natural boldneſs. To the influence of the climate muſt alſo be added that of the ſoil, full of dreary, craggy mountains; and it is allowed by all that mountaineers are hardy and robuſt. That paſſage of Pacuvius cited by Varro[d],

Caledonia, altrix exuberantum corporum virum.

Caledonia, nurſe of men of an unuſual ſize,

I would rather underſtand of the region of Epirus called Caledonia[e], than of ours; though this laſt has equal claim to this encomium. Among theſe people was the *Caledonian wood*, or as Florus[f] calls it, *foreſt*[g], covering an immenſe tract of ground impervious for thick trees, and divided by the *Mons Grampius*, now *Grantzbaine* or the *crooked mountain*. Solinus ſays, "a votive altar with a Greek inſcription proves, that Ulyſſes landed in Caledonia[h];" but I ſhould ſuppoſe this altar erected rather in honour of Ulyſſes than by himſelf in perſon. Martial mentions alſo Caledonian bears in that line[i]

Sylva Caledonia.

The altar of *Ulyſſes.*

Caledonian bears.

Nuda Caledonio *ſic pectora præbuit urſo.*

His breaſt expos'd to Caledonian bear.

Plutarch[k] likewiſe ſays, that bears were brought from Britain to Rome, where they were beheld with aſtoniſhment: yet Britain has produced none for many centuries. What that Caledonian monſter was, of which Claudian ſays,

——Caledonio *velata* Britannia *monſtro.*

"Britain with Caledonian monſters cover'd o'er;"

I am utterly ignorant[l]. Certain it is, this country formerly produced many wild bulls, white, and having thick manes like lions[m]; at preſent it affords but few, and thoſe ſo fierce, ſavage, and averſe to mankind, that they will for a time loath whatever men have handled or breathed upon; and diſregard all attacks of dogs, though the fierceneſs of the Scottiſh dogs was formerly ſuch an object of wonder at Rome, that they were thought to be brought over in iron cages. But this word *Caledonian* was ſo common in the Roman writers as to be put for Britain in general and all its foreſts. Hence Florus ſays, that Cæſar purſued the Britans into the Caledonian woods; which yet he never ſaw. Hence Valerius Flaccus addreſſing Veſpaſian ſays,

Caledonian bulls.

—— *Caledonius poſtquam tua carbaſa vexit Oceanus.*

What time the Caledonian ocean bore thy ſtreamers;

meaning the *Britiſh* ocean. Hence alſo Statius ſings thus of Vectius Volanus, proprætor in Britain under Vitellius, in the verſes addreſſed to his ſon Criſpinus[n]:

Quanta Caledonios attollet gloria campos,
Cum tibi longævus referet trucis incola terræ,
Hic ſuetus dare jura parens, hic ceſpite turmas
Affari, ille dedit cinxitque hæc mœnia foſſa,
Belligeris hæc dona deis, hæc tela dicavit,
Cernis adhuc titulos, hunc ipſe vacantibus armis
Induit, hunc regi rapuit thoraca Britanno.

What glories Caledonian plains ſhall boaſt,
When ſome old native of the barb'rous coaſt,
Shall all your father's worthy deeds relate,
How here he juſtice dealt in ſolemn ſtate,
From hence the troops receiv'd his high command,
Theſe walls and ditches own his mighty hand;
Theſe arms, whoſe old inſcriptions yet appear,
He fix'd for trophies to the gods of war:
This ſumptuous corſlet for the fight put on,
And this from Britiſh chief in combat won.

But in theſe inſtances as in others allowance is to

[a] Vit. Agr. c. 10, 11. So Martial, X, 44. Caledonii Britanni.
[b] See Introd. p. xxiii.
[c] *Kalt* or *Kelt*, cold. *Chiltern. Caleth*, a hazel; Gale MS. n. Mr. Macpherſon has given it ſeems the true etymology. One Macpherſon gave it and another claimed it.
[d] de ling. Lat. VI.
[e] Pacuvius is not ſpeaking of *Caledonia* but *Calydonia* in Etolia, as Varro expreſsly obſerves.
[f] III. 10. *ſylvæ Calidoniæ.*
[g] Boethius makes this foreſt extend from Stirling through Menteith and Stratherne as far as Athol on one ſide and Lochaber on the other. P. 209. See alſo Eum. Paneg. Conſt. c. 7. p. 209. Richard of Cirenceſter puts the Caledonii and their foreſts to the north of Murray frith; which tract Cellarius diſtinguiſhes by the name of Britannia *barbara*, I. 350.
[h] Solinus, c. 24.
[i] Spectac. I 7.
[k] I cannot find the paſſage, nor could Mr. Pennant, Brit. Zool. I. 64. The figures of beaſts on ſome of the carved ſtones in Scotland are at leaſt as like *bears* as *boars*.
[l] A very little attention to the whole paſſage would have told Mr. Camden that Claudian meant the *men* and not the *beaſts* of Caledonia, and called them monſters in the ſame ſenſe that an European might ſpeak of the preſent Cherokees or South-Sea ſavages.
[m] A few of this breed of cattle are in Hamilton and Drumlanrig park; but no where wild. Mr. Pennant ſuppoſes them the *jubati biſontes* mentioned by Pliny in Germany. Tour, 1772, 236. Voy. to the Heb. 107. 112. See before, p. 328. 342.
[n] Sylvæ, V. 2. 142—149.

be

be made for the great liberty of the poets. For neither Cæſar nor Volanus ever had any knowledge of the Caledonians. In Pliny's time (as himſelf teſtifies[o]) near thirty years after Claudius, the Roman armies had not extended their acquaintance with Britain beyond the neighbourhood of the Caledonian foreſt. For Julius Agricola, under Domitian, was the firſt that entered Caledonia, then governed by Galgacus (called in the Triades among the three worthies of Britain *Galauc ap Liennauc*), a man of a great and reſolute ſpirit, who routed the IXth legion, with great vigour encountered the Romans, and bravely defended his country, till fortune rather than his courage failed him. For at that time, as that hero ſays[p], theſe northern Britans were "the extremities of liberty and the world." They were certainly the moſt remote inhabitants of this iſland, as Catullus[q] calls the Britans the moſt remote people in the world in thoſe lines to Furius:

Galgacus the Britain.

Cæſaris viſens monumenta magni
Gallicum Rhenum, horribiles & ultimoſque Britannos.

Viſit great Cæſar's trophied deeds,
The Gallic Rhine and Britans dire
Laſt of the world.

In the time of Severus (as we read in Xiphilinus[r]) Argetecoxus was a petty prince in theſe parts, whoſe wife being reproached as an adultereſs by the empreſs Julia, replied with great ſpirit, "We "Britiſh women intrigue with men of rank; but "you Roman ladies privately admit the careſſes of "every worthleſs fellow."

Argetecoxus.

[o] N. H. IV. 16. [p] In his ſpeech in Tacit. V. Agr. c. 30. [q] Carm. 11. [r] LXXVI. 16.

ADDITIONS.

CALEDONIA

ADDITIONS.

THE *Dicaledones* ſeem to have poſſeſſed Argyle, Perthſhire, and part of Lochaber; the Vecturiones, the reſt of Scotland north of the frith of Forth [1].

The progreſs of Agricola's arms in the 3d, 4th, and 5th years of his command in Britain may be ſeen in the Introduction to vol. I. p. xli. xlii. In the 3d year he diſcovered new people by continuing his devaſtation through the ſeveral nations quite to the mouth of the Tay, and erecting forts in the moſt important ſituations. Many of theſe are yet to be traced in the counties of Stirling and Perth. The 4th ſummer was employed in ſettling and ſecuring the territories he had over-run chiefly to the ſouth of Forth and Clyde. In the 5th ſummer he paſſed the frith of Forth, and ſubdued the people of Fife, Kinros, and part of Perthſhires, continuing his conqueſts, and preparing to advance further north. His 6th ſummer compleated his conqueſt of the eaſtern coaſt quite to the extremity of the iſland, and gained his laſt deciſive victory over Galgacus. The ſcene of this victory has been hitherto laid in Stirling and Perthſhires. The noble author of the "Remarks on the progreſs of the Roman arms in Scotland during the 6th campaign of Agricola," printed in the 36th number of Mr. Nichols's Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, carries it into Mearnes or Kincardenſhire. His arguments will be detailed and illuſtrated when we come to that part of the work.

According to Richard of Cirenceſter, whoſe map of the north part of Britain is here ſubjoined, CALEDONIA was the moſt northern part of Scotland, divided from the reſt by the river *Longus* and the *Varar æſtuarium*, which the Romans do not appear to have croſſed by land, however their fleet may have ſailed round to the Orkney or Shetland iſles. The *Dicaledones* do not appear in this map, and the *Vecturiones* are there placed ſouth of Caledonia on the ſea coaſt.

"Mr. Camden is at great pains to perſuade that the walls were built between the two friths of Edinburgh and Dunbarton, and the actions in theſe places had by the Romans were againſt native Britans paſſing under different names in Ptolemy and Amm. Marcellinus, and the country by Tacitus called *Caledonia*, and the people by the moſt approved and beſt writers *Caledonians*, and in after-times by the Romans and provincial Britans called *Picts*. But he will by no means allow the SCOTS to be comprehended under theſe northern unconquered nations, who made oppoſition to the Romans, and to paſs under the name of Caledonians, and others, as he owns the Picts were: though there is the ſame authority to join the Scots with the Picts in their martial feats againſt the Romans from the Latin authors themſelves and from Gildas and Bede, the moſt antient Britiſh and Saxon writers, who join the Scots and Picts in theſe actions; and that the ſeas which the Roman enemies were driven over were the friths of Edinburgh from the eaſt and of Dunbarton from the weſt, and not over the ſea to Ireland, which made ſome late writers imagine, againſt the expreſs opinion of Bede, that the Scots during theſe times were not ſettled inhabitants in Britain, but only as auxiliaries to the Picts, made incurſions from Ireland, which they inhabited, and were beat back over the ſeas to Ireland. But in vindication of the antient ſettlement of the Scots in Britain before the Romans and Saxons came to fix their rendevouz in this iſland, and their early converſion to the Chriſtian religion, much has been ſaid in the books publiſhed by ſir George Mackenzie, 1685, in anſwer to the biſhop of St. Aſaph and Dr. Stillingfleet, to which the reader is referred, as alſo to the work of Mr. Thomas Craig, advocate, in vindication of the ſovereignty of the crown of Scotland and the independency of its church on the ſee of York [2]."

[1] G. [2] Dalrymple.

F I F E.

IN this extenſive country of the Caledonians, next to Stirlingſhire laſt treated of, and two ſheriffdoms of leſs note called *Clackmans*, whoſe ſheriff is a knight of the name of *Carſs*[a], and *Kinroſs*, whoſe ſheriff is the earl of Morton, the fine peninſula of *Fife* runs out like a wedge a long way to the eaſt between the two friths of *Forth* and *Tay*. This country yields plenty of corn, paſture, and pit coal; and the ſea, beſides other fiſh, large quantities of oyſters and ſhell-fiſh, and the ſhores are thick ſet with ſmall towns that maintain many ſtout ſeamen. On its ſouth ſide on the *Forth*, firſt towards the weſt, appears *Culroſs*, the new-erected barony of J. *Colvill*. Then riſes in view *Dumfermling*, antiently a famous monaſtery, founded by king Malcolm III. who was buried there; but now giving name and title to Alexander *Seton*, a moſt diſcreet perſon, whom James king of Britain lately deſervedly advanced from baron of *Fivy* to the earldom of *Dumfermling*[b] and to be chancellor of Scotland. Next to this on the frith ſtands *Kingborn*, from which Patrick *Lion* baron *Glamys* lately had the title and rank of earl conferred on him by king James VI. Afterwards comes *Diſert*[c], on a ſloping part of the ſhore, from whence extends a heath of the ſame name, where is a very large ſpot called the *Coal plot*, abounding with bituminous earth, and part of it burning, to the danger of thoſe who live near it. Contiguous to this is *Ravins heuch* or the *cragg of ravens*, the ſeat of the barons *Sinclair*. Above this the river *Levin* empties itſelf into the *Forth*, which riſing from *Loch Levin* (wherein is a caſtle of the Douglaſſes, now earls of Morton), has at its mouth *Wemmis* caſtle, the reſidence of the noble family of the ſame name, lately advanced to the rank of barons by James VI. From hence the ſhore winds off to *Fif-neſs*, q. d. *Fife noſe* or *promontory*. Above this the archiepiſcopal city of *St. Andrew's* commands a view of the wide ocean. The more antient name of the place was *Regimund*, q. d. *the mount of St. Regulus*, as appears from old records, by which it further appears, that "Oengus or Ungus "king of the Picts, gave it to God and St. Andrew "to be the mother and head of all the churches in "the kingdom of the Picts[c]." The epiſcopal ſee was now placed here, whoſe biſhops, like all the reſt in Scotland, were conſecrated and confirmed by the archbiſhop of York, till at the requeſt of James III. on account of the frequent wars between the Scots and Engliſh, Pope Sixtus IV. ordained the biſhop of St. Andrew's primate and metropolitan of all Scotland, and Pope Innocent VIII. bound him and his ſucceſſor to an *imitation* of the metropolitan of Canterbury in theſe words: "In matters concern-"ing the duties and rights of the archbiſhopric, pri-"macy and ſuch like legatine power with the free ex-"erciſes thereof, the honours, charges, and emolu-"ments, they muſt obſerve, firmly keep, and inviola-"bly conform to the laudable cuſtoms of the famous "metropolitan church of Canterbury, whoſe pre-"late is born legate of the kingdom of England, "&c.*" But before this time Laurence *Lundoris* and Richard *Corvell*, Doctors of Laws, publicly profeſſing polite literature here, had laid the foundations of an univerſity, which is now become famous for having produced many learned men, for three colleges, and for the royal profeſſors therein. In its praiſe J. Jonſton, regius profeſſor of Divinity here, has theſe lines:

Clackmans. *Kinroſs.* *Culroſs.* *Dumfermling.* *Kingborn.* *Diſert.* *Wemmis.* *Fifeneſs.* *St. Andrews.*

FANUM REGULI
ſive,
ANDREAPOLIS.

Imminet Oceano, paribus deſcripta viarum
Limitibus, pingui quam bene ſepta ſolo?
Magnificis opibus ſtaret dum gloria priſca
Pontificum hic fulſit pontificalis apex.
Muſarum oſtentat ſurrecta palatia cœlo,
Delicias hominum, deliciaſque Deum.
Hic nemus umbriferum Phœbi, Nymphæque ſorores
Candida quas inter prænitet Urania.
Quæ me longinquis redeuntem Teutonis oris
Suſcipit, excelſo collocat inque gradu.
Urbs nimium fœlix Muſarum ſi bona noſſet
Munera, & ætherii regna beata Dei.
Pelle malas peſtes urbe, & quæ noxia Muſis,
Alme Deus, coëant Pax Pietaſque ſimul.

O'er Ocean's marge with ſtreets of equal ſpace,
Encircled with a rich and fertile ſoil,
While prieſtly wealth and ſplendor it did grace,
Here beam'd the mitre's radiance without foil;
The Muſes' domes here raiſe to Heav'n their heads,
Delight of mortals and delight of Gods.
The Nymphs and Phœbus haunt the leafy glades:
Urania foremoſt in the bleſt abodes.
Thou who receiv'd'ſt me from Teutonic coaſts
Returning, and to lofty rank advanc'd,
Thrice happy city, who ſuch honours boaſts
By Phœbus and the Muſes reign enhanc'd.
Ye gracious powers! far hence all evils drive,
Let Peace and Piety here ever thrive.

The little river *Eden* or *Ethan* near this place diſcharges itſelf into the ſea, riſing near *Falkland*, formerly a houſe of the earls of Fife, now a royal retreat, conveniently ſituated for the pleaſures of the chace, under a continued ridge of hills dividing this country, by *Struthers*, ſo called from a plantation of *reeds*, a caſtle of the barons *Lindſey*; and *Cuper*, a conſiderable burrough where the ſheriff holds his courts:

Eden r. *Falkland.* *Struthers.* *Cuper.*

* Ex camera Apoſtolica, lib. xxiv. f. 24.

[a] Monteith of Carſſe. D.

[b] This title was forfeited by his grandſon's adherence to James VII.

[c] From a fragment at the end of Bede in the library of the earl of Ayleſbury. MS. n. Gale.

courts: of which the ſame J. Jonſton:

CUPRUM FIFÆ.

Arva inter, nemoriſque umbras & paſcua lætâ
Lene fluens vitreis labitur Eden *aquis.*
Huc veniat ſiquis Gallorum a finibus hoſpes
Gallica ſe hic iterum forte videre putet.
Anne etiam ingenium hinc & fervida pectora traxit?
An potius patriis hauſerat illa focis?

Mid ſhady groves and fertile paſtures glides
The gentle Eden with his cryſtal ſtream.
If hither chance ſome Frenchman's footſteps guides,
He'd think his native ſcenes and theſe the ſame.
Do we from France our wit and valour gain,
Or catch it riſing from our native plain?

The ſhore turns to the north inwards in a contrary direction. On the frith of Tay flouriſhed formerly two noble monaſteries; *Balmerinoch*, founded by queen Ermengred, wife of king William, daughter of viſcount *Bellomont* in France, which now has its own baron James *Elphinſton*; and *Lundoris*, among woods, by David earl of Huntingdon, and now the barony of Patric *Leſley*. Between theſe ſtands *Banbrick*, the caſtle-like ſeat of the earl of *Rothes*. But, of the towns on the coaſt of Fife take, if you pleaſe, theſe lines of J. Jonſton:

Balmerinoch.

Lundoris.

Banbrick.

Oppida ſic toto ſunt ſparſa in littore ut unum
Dixeris, inque uno plurima juncta eadem:
Littore quot curvo Forthæ *volvuntur arenæ,*
Quotque undis refluo tunditur ora ſalo;
Pene tot hic cernas inſtratum puppibus æquor,
Urbibus & crebris pene tot ora hominum.
Cuncta operis intenta domus fæda otia neſcit;
Sedula cura domi, ſedula cura foris.
Quæ maria, & quas non terras animoſa juventus
Ah! fragili fidens audet adire trabe?
Auxit opes virtus, virtuti dura pericla
Juncta etiam lucro damna fuere ſuo.
Quæ fecere viris animos, cultumque dedere,
Magnanimis proſunt, damna, perîcla, labor.

Thick on the ſhore ſo many towns you find,
You'd think them one, or all in one combin'd;
Here num'rous as the waves of ocean's plain,
Or on Forth's bending ſhore the ſandy grain,
The ſea is ſeen with veſſels overſpread,
While towns and men as num'rous croud the coaſt;
None idle here, all hands to labour bred;
At home, abroad, is diligence their boaſt.
What ſeas, what regions, have their vent'rous hands
Left unexplor'd in the frail veſſel borne.
Valour gives wealth; near valour danger ſtands,
And he who gains may dread a loſs to mourn;
In loſſes, dangers, toils, the valiant find
What tends t'inſpirit and improve the mind.

This ſhire as well as the reſt in the kingdom was formerly ſubject to a *Thane*, i. e. in the old Saxon language as in the preſent Daniſh, *a ſervant of the king:* but Malcolm *Canmore* appointed Macduff, who before was Thane of Fife, firſt hereditary earl of Fife for his ſervices, granting to his poſterity the right of placing the king in his chair at his coronation, the command of the van in the king's army, and power to compound for a ſum of money for the accidental murder of a nobleman or commoner by any of them. There *ſtill* remains not far from *Lundoris* a ſtone croſs, which ſerved as a boundary between *Fife* and *Strathern*, with an inſcription in barbarous verſes, which had ſuch a right of ſanctuary that a murderer within the ninth degree of relation to Macduff earl of Fife, if he could reach this croſs, and pay nine cows with a heifer *, ſhould be acquitted of the murder. When his poſterity loſt this title I have not found. Certain it is from the records that king David II. gave this earldom to William *Ramſay* with all its immunities and the law called *Clan Mac-duff:* and it is as certain that the family of *Wemes*, *Douglas*, and the great clan *Clan-Hatan*, whoſe chief is *Mac-Intoſkech* ſprung from theſe. The very learned John *Skene*, clerk of the regiſtary of Scotland, informs me in his piece *de verborum ſignificationibus*, that Iſabella daughter and heir of Duncan, earl of Fife, granted the earldom of Fife on certain conditions to Robert III. king of Scotland for the uſe of Robert *Stewart* earl of *Menteith*, afterwards duke of Albany, who, inflamed with a furious paſſion for the crown, cauſed David the king's eldeſt ſon to be miſerably ſtarved to death. But his ſon Murdac ſuffered for the crimes both of his father and his own ſons, being executed by James I. and it was ordered that the earldom of Fife ſhonld be for ever united to the crown. But the authority of ſheriff of Fife belongs by hereditary right to the earls of *Rothes*.

Thane.

Earls of *Fife.*

*Colpindach.

1424.
Earls of *Rothes.*

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, KINROSSHIRE, and FIFE

ADDITIONS.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, bounded on the north by the Ochil hills, on the ſouth by the frith of Forth, on the eaſt by part of Perthſhire, and on the weſt by part of Stirlingſhire, is about eight miles long and five broad; level and fertile towards the firth; the reſt fitter for paſture; but that part below the Ochil hills abounding both with corn and paſture; the ſides of the hills covered with fine verdure, cattle, and ſheep[a]. It is watered by the river Devan, which runs ſix miles through the ſhire. About Alloa and Clackmanan they have ſtore of coal, which, with their ſalt, are conſiderable exports. This ſheriffdom has been purchaſed ſince our author's time by ſir Laurence Dundas.

Clackmanan. *Clackmanan*, the chief town, ſtands pleaſantly on a riſing ground with a ſtately caſtle, having good gardens and incloſures, long the ſeat of the chief of the Bruces; the large ſquare tower is called after Robert Bruce, whoſe ſword and helmet are preſerved there[b].

Alloa. *Alloa* is a pleaſant little town, having a ſmall harbour for ſhips, and a caſtle, the chief reſidence of the earls of Mar, hereditary governors of Stirling caſtle, and who had alſo the cuſtody and tuition of the prince of Scotland. It is alſo adorned with fine gardens and incloſures[c]; but now modernized and furniſhed with ſeveral good portraits[c].

In September 1759, ſome workmen digging a ſandy declivity near Alloa, found eight or nine red urns, containing burnt bones, and about two inches of black earth at top, which they broke for treaſure, except one ſaved by Mr. James Laurie, clerk of the cuſtom-houſe there. They were of different ſizes laid in a ſemicircular form round a void ſpace built up on all ſides and covered with a large flat ſtone. This ſpace contained a conſiderable number of large bones, chiefly legs and arms. Dr. Wright ſuppoſed the urns Roman, rudely made of the common micaceous rock of the country, rudely powdered and kneaded with clay, and this a family burial-place[d].

Kincardine. Near to Alloa to the north-weſt is *Kincardine*, a moſt flouriſhing little ſea port town with a number of ſhipping: coals and ſalt are exported from it, and many ſhips are built here for the coaſt and foreign trade.

Sir Edward Bruce of Carnoc was created earl of Kincardine by Charles I. 1647. Charles, the ninth earl of this family, enjoys the title of earl of Elgin and Kincardin, that of Ayleſbury having become extinct by the death of the laſt earl.

KINROSSHIRE is another little tract, lying to the north, and called from a town agreeably ſituated in the centre of it not far from a loch about twelve miles in circumference named *Loch Leven* abounding with eels, pike, trout (a ſpecies of which called the *gally* trout, caught from October to January, and ſalted, is probably the char[e]), and all ſort of water fowl. It has one iſland, on which ſtands the caſtle, famous for the captivity of queen Mary, and her deliverance by the enamoured Douglas[f]. In another iſland called *St. Serf's inch* or iſland, antiently the reſidence of the Culdees till given by Brude a Pictiſh king to Servanus; and David I. gave it to St. Andrew's. Andrew Winton the Scottiſh hiſtorian was prior here. It ſhews ſome ſmall remains[g]. In the ſame iſland was *Portmoak* priory, founded for Auguſtin canons by Eogaſch a Pictiſh king, and united to St. Leonard's college. Only the pariſh church remains[h]. Out of this loch 12 miles round, and 24 fathoms the greateſt depth[i], flows the water of Leven, with a town of its name on it in Fifeſhire; and between the loch and the town of Kinroſs is a pleaſant plain, where ſir William Bruce, the Inigo Jones of Scotland, and proprietor of the ſheriffdom, built a ſtately houſe, the firſt good houſe of regular architecture in North Britain[k], which, for ſtone, workmanſhip, and plantations, with a pleaſant proſpect of the loch and caſtle, gives place to few ſeats in Scotland[l]. At *Scotland well* on the north ſide of the water of Leven was an hoſpital, founded by William Malvoiſin biſhop of St. Andrew's, and beſtowed on the Mathurines by his immediate ſucceſſor David Benham 1250. The canons of St. Andrew complaining of this introduction of theſe friars into one of their pariſhes, Innocent IV. 1250 prohibited ſuch undertakings to their prejudice. The ruins of the houſe and church are to be ſeen at the foot of the biſhop's hill[l]. On an eminence overhanging the ſea is the houſe of *Wemys*, the ſeat of the antient family of that name, deſcended from the old earls of Fife. John was by Charles I. 1633 created earl of Wemmys. His ſon made a commodious harbour at *Methil*, which belongs to the family; his great great grandſon forfeited the title 1745, but his eldeſt ſon James enjoys the eſtate.

Kinross-shire. Kinroſs.

Loch Leven.

Portmoak.

Wemys *houſe*.

Methil.

Caſtle Campbel, two miles north from Glen-devon and weſt from Muckhart in the pariſh of *Dollar*, was the antient ſeat of the family of Argyle in the ſouth country. The Argyle family are ſuperiors of both pariſhes. This old houſe was formerly called Caſtle

Caſtle Campbell.

[a] Pennant, 769, 71. 1772, 221.
[b] Ib. 1772, 219.
[c] Pennant, 1772, 219.
[d] Ant. Soc. min. VIII. 142.
[e] Pennant, 1769, 70.
[f] Ib. 68.
[g] Keith, 237.
[h] Ib. 238.
[i] Pennant, 1769, 68. 1772, p. 201.
[k] Ib.
[l] G.
[l] G.

Gloom,

Gloom, which was changed by act 39 parl. James IV. anno 1489: "Our ſouvrane Lord of his royal "autoritie, at the deſyre and ſupplicatioun of his "couſing and traiſt counſallour Colene erle of Ar-"gyle, lord Campbell and of Lorne his chancellar, "hes changeit the name of the caſtell and place "quhilk was callit the *Glume*, pertening to his ſaid "couſing, and in this parliament makis mutation and "changeing of the ſaid name, and ordanis the ſamin "caſtell to be callit in tyme to cum Campbell[m]." It ſtands on a ſteep peninſulated rock, between vaſt mountains, having to the ſouth a boundleſs view through a deep glen ſhagged with bruſh wood. This caſtle and territory belonged to the Argyles, and was ruined and ravaged by Montroſe 1645[n].

FIFE. FIFE was antiently called *Roſs*, the remains of which name are ſtill preſerved in *Culros*, q. d. the back part of Roſs, and *Kinros*, q. d. head of Roſs. It had the name of *Fife* from *Fifus*, a nobleman, to whom king Keneth II. gave it for his ſervices againſt the Picts. The Sibalds of Balgonie were hereditary ſheriffs of it for above 100 years; and, upon failure of that family, the ſheriffdom was transferred to that of Rothes. To the north it is divided from Angus by the firth of Tay; to the north-weſt from part of Perthſhire by the ſame firth, meeting alſo with part of Strathern; to the weſt it has the Ochil hills, Kinroſs, and part of Perthſhire; to the ſouth the firth of Forth divides it from the Lothians; and to the eaſt it lies open to the German ocean. It is 32 miles long and 17 wide; mountainous to the weſt, more level to the eaſt. The north and ſouth parts abound with arable land, towns, good bays, and harbours; the middle is more proper for paſture. On the ſouth is much coal, the laſt in Scotland till we come to Sutherland, and many ſalt-pans, where very good ſalt is made. The whole county is fine, broken into gentle riſings, but it is not true that there are no trees[o]. More plantations might certainly be raiſed through the inland parts, and many have been planted and are in a promiſing ſtate. The general notion of there being few or no trees in this county may have ariſen from the few plantations on the north coaſt of the river or Frith of Forth, it being arrayed with a number of ſmall royal burghs, fiſhing towns, villages with ſmall harbours for the coal trade, &c. that is carried on there with great ſucceſs; not to mention that the ſea ſpray blown on by the north and eaſt winds from the German ocean, checks the growth of trees on this coaſt. About Ely, the ſeat of the late ſir John Anſtruther and others, 40 years ago were many thouſand trees then and lately planted, which had ſuffered much from this circumſtance. There are however plenty of fine trees at lord Rothes' at Leſlie, Mr. Durham's at Largo, and many other places. Lord Leven makes 500*l*. *per ann.* by the falls in his wood.

At *Dalgate* is a quarry of excellent freeſtone, employed in the fineſt buildings. Near the water of *Owr* they find lead, and at *the Bin* and *Orroc* many good chryſtals of various colours. At *Kinghorn* and *Ballgrigie* are mineral waters[p].

The county of Fife is extremely populous, fertile in ſoil, abounding with cattle, coal, iron, ſtone, lime, and well-furniſhed with manufactures. The number of towns is unparalleled, for the whole ſhore from Crail to Culroſs, about 40 Engliſh miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Nor are the houſes of the nobility and gentry leſs thickly ſet on the interior parts as well as on the coaſt. The productive lime-kilns of the earl of Elgin lie on the ſhore below Dumfermline, and oppoſite to them on a rock projecting into the ſea is *Blackneſs* caſtle, a large fortreſs defended by ſeveral towers, once a place of great importance in preſerving a communication between Stirling and Edinburgh, now a ſhelter for a few invalids. It was the port of Linlithgow till ſuperſeded by Borrowſtoneſs[q]. Blackneſs.

Dumfermline, four miles from the firth on a riſing ground in a well cultivated country, is a very populous town, and carries on a great linen manufactory. The caſtle on the hill, which was the ſeat of Malcolm Canmore, is reduced to a few fragments. The palace on the ſide next the town was rebuilt by Anne of Denmark as appears by the following inſcription: Dumfermline

> *Propylæum & ſuperſtructas ædes vetuſtate & injuriis temporum collapſas dirutaſque a fundamentis in hanc ampliorem formam reſtituit & inſtauravit* ANNA *regina*, FREDERICI DANORUM *regis auguſtiſſimi filia: Anno Salutis* 1600.

In it Charles I. was born. The ruins are ſtill magnificent. A gate-way joins it to the monaſtery, which was begun by Malcolm, and finiſhed by Alexander I. as a priory, and changed to an abbey by David I.[q] It ſhews a beautiful window of the hall near the gate-way, and the abbot's houſe adjoins. Edward I. burnt it 1303. Part of the church is ſtill uſed, ſupported by three rows of maſſy pillars, ſcarce 17 feet high, and 13 feet and an half round, ſome ribbed like thoſe at Durham, and ſupporting Saxon arches. In it are buried Malcolm and his queen and ſix other kings; Edgar, Alexander I. David I. Malcolm IV. Alexander II. and Robert Bruce; the two firſt apart, the others under as many flat ſtones, each nine feet long. Here is alſo the tomb of Robert Pitcairne, abbot and commendator of Dunfermline, ſecretary of ſtate in the regency of Lenox at the beginning of the reign of James VI. who died in Loch Leven caſtle 1584[r]. The title of earl of Dunfermline conferred on Alexander Seton by James VI. 1605, became extinct for want of iſſue 1694.

Hill-houſe on the ſouth ſide of the town is the ſeat of the earl of Elgin, who has another on the Forth at *Broomhall*.

Inverkeithing is a royal burgh, and during the reign of David I. was a royal reſidence. Here was a Franciſcan friary[s]. Here is an obeliſk 10 feet high with figures as at Doctan engraved in Gordon Pl. LV. fig. 3. Human bones are dug up here and at Culros. Inverkeithing

St. Margaret's bay, ſeparated from the bay of Inverkeithing by a ſmall headland, was the place where queen Margaret, afterwards queen of Malcolm III. landed with her brother Edgar 1068 in their flight from England. This paſſage is alſo called *Queen's ferry*, St. Margaret's bay.

[m] Black Acts, p. 89. [n] Pennant, 1769, 71. [o] Ib. Ib. 67. 1772, 201, 203. [p] G.
Pennant, 1772, 217, 218.
[q] Keith, 216. It was called Monaſterium *infirmorum*, not from having been an *hoſpital* as Keith thought, but as the *Latin* verſion of the words *Dunfermling*.
[r] Pennant, 1772, 212—216. [s] Ib. 210. Keith, 275.

being afterwards her familiar paſſage to Dumfermline, her uſual reſidence, of which ſee before, p. 318[t]. By the road ſide is a great ſtone called after her name.

North ferry. At *North ferry*, the village on this ſide, ſtood a chapel, ſerved by the monks of Dumfermline, and endowed by Robert I. Near it are large granite

Inchgarvie. quarries uſed for paving[u]. On *Inchgarvie* where the ſtrait contracts are ruins of a fort. At *Dinny birhal* is a houſe of the earl of Moray and a caſtle.

Aberdour. At *Aberdour* is a ſmall ſea port town, much decayed, and a caſtle where the earls of Morton reſided; the old ſeat of the family is now in ruins. At Aberdour was a houſe of Franciſcan nuns[x].

Bruntiſland. At *Bruntiſland* is a caſtle and harbour.

Of *Inchcolm* ſee hereafter among the iſlands.

Kinghorn. *Kinghorn* is a ſmall town and borough, with a manufactory of white thread ſtockings, and a pretty good harbour[y]. The caſtle was one of the royal reſidences till Robert II. giving his daughter in marriage to ſir John Lyon, added this town in part of her portion. At this place is the ferry between the county of Fife and the port of Leith ſeven miles over[z]; and here Alexander III. king of Scots was killed by a fall from his horſe over a precipice a little above the harbour of *Pettycur*. At Kinghorn is a cold ſpa[a].

The title of lord Glamis and Kinghorn was conferred by Robert II. on ſir John Lyon, that of earl of Kinghorn on his deſcendant Patrick 11th lord by James VI. 1606. His grandſon and nameſake changed this title for that of Strathmore, and was afterwards deſigned earl of both, as is his deſcendant John the preſent and 10th earl.

Kirkaldy. *Kirkaldy*, a very long mean town of one ſtreet, but royal burgh, in a fine bay, carries on a briſk trade in coals and ſalt, great quantities of the latter being made there[b]. *Path head*, a village adjoining, is eſteemed for its manufactory of nails[c]. *Ravenſcraig* caſtle near it is in ruins.

Doctan. At *Doctan*, four miles from Kirkaldy, is the pillar erroneouſly figured by ſir Robert Sibbald, between ſix and ſeven feet high, much defaced, but ſtill ſhewing the uſual figures of men on foot and horſeback, and the common pattern of ornaments on the other ſide. It is ſuppoſed to have been erected in memory of a victory gained A. D. 874 over the Danes under Hungar and Hubbar by the Scots under Conſtantine II.[d]

Grange. The *Grange*, a mile from Kirkaldie, was the ſeat of the hero Kirkaldie, a zealous partizan of Mary Stuart, for whom he defended Edinburgh caſtle, and was put to an ignominious death by the regent Morton[e].

Seafield c. *Seafield* caſtle, now in ruins, a ſquare tower, was the ſeat of the Moutrays[f].

Dyſart. *Dyſart* is a royal burgh, large and populous[g]. It has a good harbour and conſiderable coal and ſalt trade. What Mr. Camden calls the *Coal plot* is a tract of collieries full of circular holes, ſurrounded by a mound and full of water, and called *Coal heughs*, the antient ſpiracles or vent-holes of the pits. The ſtrata of coal are of great thickneſs, ſome at leaſt nine yards. Many of the beds have been on fire for centuries, and the heat ſtill continues to melt the ſnow on the ſurface. Agricola, the great metallurgiſt, who died 1555, notices this phænomenon[h].

William Murray of Tullibardine was by Charles I. 1646, created earl of Dyſert; which title was conferred after his death on his eldeſt daughter, who marrying ſir Lionel Talmaſh of Suffolk, their great grandſon enjoys it at preſent.

Henry Sinclair of Dyſart was created lord Sinclair by James IV. and one of his daughters married ſir David Wemys. He was ſlain at Floddon, and his lineal deſcendant John was attainted 1715, but afterwards pardoned, and returned home. His brother, the general of his majeſty's forces 1745, reſtored to him the eſtate for life, but both dying without iſſue, and there being none in the other branches of the family, the general ſettled it on John Paterſon, eſq; ſon of his eldeſt ſiſter, who ſucceeded thereto 1762, and is now the repreſentative of the family.

Weſt Wemys is a burgh of royalty. *Wemys* caſtle Wemys. ſtands near the modern houſe of the family. *Eaſt Wemys* is a ſmall fiſhing town; as are *Buckhaven* and *Methill*. See before, p. 372.

Leven is a market town, with a linen manufactory, Leven. on the river of its name, which has a ſalmon fiſhery. *Largo* bay is the moſt beautiful on this coaſt.

Earl's ferry, a ſmall fiſher town, once an antient Earl's ferry. burgh of regality. It has been ſaid lately, that the inhabitants, ſupported by ſome of the opulent gentlemen in the neighbourhood, propoſe to revive their privileges. *Elie*, a pretty large ſea-port town. Elie. *Pittenween* and the two *Euſters* have manufactories Pittenween. of linen, or fiſheries. Pittenween had a regality of Euſter. its name, and gave title of lord to Frederick Stuart 1609, which ended with him[i]. *Kilrenny* and *Cellar dykes* make a royal borough together; *Crail* another[k].

Other burghs royal on this coaſt are *Anſtruther Eaſter* and *Weſter* lying on Forth from Weſt to Eaſt[4]. Weſt of theſe is *Kelly*, the ſeat of the earl of Kelly.

On *Fifeneſs*, the eaſt extremity of the ſhire, is a Daniſh camp. North of it on the ſhore is *Randerſton* caſtle, and nearer St. Andrew's *Kinkill* caſtle, both in ruins.

The antient city of *St. Andrew's* lies to the eaſt, St. Andrew's having a good harbour for ſhips, and formerly a ſtrong caſtle, built by biſhop Trail 1401[l], in which cardinal Beton was murdered. Queen Margaret, to puniſh the citizens for conniving at his death, ſuffered it to be deſtroyed by the French. In the ruins on the rock to the north they ſtill ſhew the window out of which the dead body was ſhewn to the populace, and the ſuppoſed ſtain of blood, and out of which he is ſaid to have beheld the martyrdom of Wiſhart, which brought on his own death. His murderers ſtood a five months ſiege here, and at laſt obtained abſolution and pardon. The city with its numerous ſpires makes a magnificent appearance at a diſtance; but the well-built ſtrait ſtreet of great length and breadth is overgrown with graſs. Before St. Regulus landed here it was called *Mucroſs* or the land of boars, and the lands beſtowed

[t] Pennant, 1772, 210. [u] Ib. 202, 203. [x] Keith, 283.
[y] Douglas's Deſcription of the Eaſt coaſt of Scotland, p. 11.
[z] Pennant, 1772, 205. [a] See Barclay's and Anderſon's publications on it, 1618.
[b] Douglas's Deſcription of the Eaſt coaſt of Scotland, p. 12. Pennant, 1772, 202. [c] Doug. Ib.
[d] Pennant, ib. 204. [e] Ib. [f] Ib. 202. [g] Pennant, 209.
[h] De Natura foſſilium, p. 597. Pennant, 201, 202. [i] Keith, 238. [k] Douglas, 12—15.
[4] D. [l] Douglas ſays it was built 1115, at which time the ſea did not come up to it.

on

on the ſaint were named *Byrehid*. St. Andrew's bones are ſaid to have been brought hither from Patræ in Peloponeſus by Regulus a Greek monk A. D. 368. The cathedral was founded by biſhop Arnold 1161, who dying next year it was not compleated till 1318 by archbiſhop Lamberton. Its length from eaſt to weſt is 370 feet, and the tranſept 322; but nothing remains except part of the eaſt and weſt ends and the ſouth ſide, the reſt being deſtroyed by Knox 1559. The Weſt or Golden door is adorned with beautiful carvings, and a large window above is ſided by two towers as at the eaſt end [m]. In the cemetery near the eaſt end is the chapel of St. Regulus, a ſingular ſtructure: the body remains, 24 feet by 18, but the two ſide aiſles are demoliſhed; the doors and windows are round, and ſome of them form more than ſemicircles [n]: the lofty tower is 20 feet ſquare and 106 feet high, now repairing, and a ſtone ſtair-caſe carried up within. On a little hill adjoining is another ruined chapel, where it is ſaid Mr. Wiſhart preached the ſermon that brought him to the ſtake [o]. St. Andrew's had a ſucceſſion of biſhops from its firſt foundation and afterwards of archbiſhops to the Revolution [p]. The dioceſe comprehended all the county of Fife and part of Perth, Angus, and Mearns, now called the county of Kincardine. The old chapter was diſſolved at the reformation, and a new one appointed of 24 members.

The priory was founded 1122 by Alexander I. for Canons regular, who were brought from Scone by biſhop Robert 1140. The prior wore the mitre, and had precedence of all abbots and priors by act of James I. On this priory depended thoſe of Loch Leven, Portmoak, Monimuſk, the iſle of May, and Pittenweem. Only the walls of its extenſive precinct remain with a gateway formed of ſeven ſtones [q]. Here was a houſe of Dominicans, founded by biſhop Wiſhart 1274 in Northgate ſtreet, to which James V. annexed the convents of Cupar and St. Monan [r]. The Franciſcan, or Obſervantine convent was founded by biſhop Kennedy, and finiſhed by his ſucceſſor Graham 1478 [s]. Their ſite is now occupied by the High ſchool. Dempſter places Carmelites here, but of this Keith doubts [t].

The chief church at preſent is the New church of St. Nicholas near the New college, having a handſome monument of archbiſhop Sharp, who was murdered by the Preſbyterians May 3, 1675, on Magaſk moor, three miles from hence, where ſome ſtones are ſet up on the ſpot. Here is alſo another church, dedicated to St. Leonard. But the greateſt ornament of this city are the three colleges of the univerſity founded 1411 by biſhop Wardlaw: St. *Salvator* or the *Old* college, founded 1458 for a provoſt and prebendaries [u] by James Kennedy, biſhop of St. Andrew's, who died 1466, and has in its church a curious monument, in opening which, after the Reformation, were found the four ſilver gilt maces now uſed by the univerſity. Dr. Skene, principal, repaired and augmented this college, and founded a library, which is now well furniſhed with books. Here was a prize of a ſilver arrow to be ſhot for as at Harrow, now diſuſed [x]. St. *Leonard's* college was founded 1512 by James Hepburn, prior of St. Andrew's, and has a principal who is always D. D. and four profeſſors of philoſophy. Sir John Scott of Scotſtarvet, an eminent patron of learning and of learned men, added a profeſſor of philoſophy with a handſome ſalary, and was a conſiderable benefactor to the library, to which ſir John Wedderburne ſince left a fine collection of books. This college is now united to the former, and the buildings ſold and converted into private houſes. St. *Mary's* or *New* college was founded by archbiſhop James Beaton, and compleated by archbiſhop Hamilton 1553, for two profeſſors of Theology, one ſtyled principal profeſſor of Theology, both D. D. to whom was added a profeſſor of Mathematics: the firſt of theſe laſt profeſſors, Mr. James Gregory, procured an obſervatory to be erected in the college garden, and furniſhed it with inſtruments [y]. The univerſity is governed by a chancellor and rector, and has about one hundred ſtudents [z]. Some of the moſt eminent men Scotland has produced were educated at St. Andrew's; among the reſt the famous Napier of Merchiſton, inventor of the logarithms, one of the greateſt men this iſland ever produced, and ſecond to none perhaps except Bacon and ſir Iſaac Newton.

St. Andrew's was erected into a royal burgh by David I. 1140. It was taken 1337 from the Engliſh by the earls of March and Fife. It is a mile in circumference, and contains three principal ſtreets, the chief of which, leading to the church, is almoſt depopulated. The number of inhabitants at preſent ſcarce exceeds 2000, which are ſuppoſed ſcarce $\frac{1}{3}$th of its former ones [a]. Its trade is now inconſiderable, and its harbour artificially guarded with piers with a narrow entrance to ſhelter veſſels from the violence of a moſt heavy ſea [b].

Immediately above the harbour ſtood the collegiate church of *Kirk heugh* for a provoſt and ten prebendaries, founded by king Conſtantine III. who retired hither, and became a Culdee, and had a ſtatue here [c]. Kirk heugh.

Inland ſouth-weſt from St. Andrew's is *Craighton*, the ſeat of lieutenant-general Melvill.

Gair bridge of ſix arches over the *Eden* was built by Henry Wardlaw archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, who died 1440 [d]. Gair bridge.

Dairſie, that of general Scot, belonged to the ſee of St. Andrew's, and was afterwards ſold to the archbiſhop. The church is antient, but of elegant architecture; the tower polygonal terminated in a ſpire [e]. Dairſie.

Further north is *Leuchars* caſtle, the property of the York buildings company, and more inland *Cruvie* caſtle, ruined. Leuchars. Cruvie.

Balmerinoch abbey on the north coaſt was founded by Alexander II. and his mother Ermengarde, daughter to the earl of Beaumont 1229, for Ciſtertians brought from Melros. After the Reformation James VI. erected it into a temporary lordſhip in favour of ſir James Elphinſton, principal ſecretary of ſtate 1604 [f]. Balmerinoch.

Bambreich, the ſeat of ſir Laurence Dundas, bart.

Lundores, in the foreſt of Ernſide on the river Tay by the town of Newburgh, was a rich abbey, Lundores.

[m] Douglas, 19. [n] Pennant, 188. 191. [o] Douglas, 20. [p] Keith, Scotch Biſhops, 1—27.
[q] Keith, 237. Pennant, 191—193. [r] Keith, 272. [s] Ib. 275. [t] Ib. 279.
[u] Ib. 288. [x] Douglas, 31. [y] G.
[z] Douglas, 19. [a] Pennant, 196, 197. [b] Pennant, ubi ſup. p. 197, 198.
[c] Pennant, 188. Keith, 18. [d] Pennant, ib. [e] Keith, 286. Pennant, 192.
[f] Keith, 259.

founded

founded by David earl of Huntingdon, brother to king William on his return from the Holy Land 1178 for Tyronenſes. It was erected into a temporary barony by James VI. 1600, in favour of Patric Leſley ſon to Andrew earl of Rothes[f]. James the lineal deſcendant of his younger brother is the preſent and ſixth lord.

Macdeff's croſs.

Macduff's croſs is no more. It was broken in pieces by the Reformers on their way from Perth to the abbey of Lindores, which they alſo demoliſhed A. D. 1599: the broken pieces of the croſs were carried away by the people of Newburgh, and built into ſome of their houſes as it ſtood on the ground belonging to their town, but was originally the property of Macduff.

The people of Newburgh retain the tradition that the croſs was an aſylum or gerth for caſual homicide by any of the deſcendants of the Thane's family, who for a compenſation were obliged by the law to bring nine cows and a quey to the croſs, but if the murderer could not produce clear evidence of his being within nine degrees of blood to the Thane before the ordinary judge at Coupar of Fife no compenſation could be taken; he was condemned to die. Sir Robert Sibbald[g] ſays, that Spence of Wormiſton pleaded the privilege, and proved himſelf to be within the degrees of conſanguinity, and gave the compenſation for the ſlaughter of Keninmount. As there are ſeveral artificial cairns or tumuli of earth and granite nodules at a ſmall diſtance around the croſs, it is conjectured, that theſe are the burial-places of thoſe who pleaded the privilege, and failed in the proof of conſanguinity. There is one cairn larger than the reſt 50 yards north from the croſs; but ſuperſtition forbids the opening of any of them; no perſon in the neighbourhood will aſſiſt for any conſideration, nor will any perſon in or about Newburgh travel that way when dark, for they affirm that ſpectres and bogles as they call them haunt that place, and indeed it is not worth while to open the graves of malefactors; there is no food there for an antiquary.

	feet	inches
The height of the pedeſtal of this croſs	3	9
Length at the bottom -	4	7
Breadth at ditto -	3	9
Length at the top -	3	4
Breadth at ditto -	2	8
Length of ſocket where the croſs was fixed	4	6
Breadth of ditto -	4	

There are nine holes bored in the pedeſtal, into which tradition ſays were fixed iron ſtaples, to which the nine cows were fixed, which the law obliged the criminal to bring to this croſs, one in the north-eaſt corner, three on the eaſt ſide in a line, two on the ſouth, and three on the weſt ſides.

Sir John Skeen in his piece *De verborum ſignificatione* obſerves, that the privileges on Mac Duff's croſs were expreſſed in barbarous verſes, and John Cunningham in his eſſay on it printed at Edinburgh 1678, 4to. gives it thus:

3 *Maldaradrum dragos Malairia largia largos*
4 *Spalando ſpados ſive nig fig knippite gnaros*
1 *Lorea laurijcos lauringen louria luſcos*
2 *Et coluburtos ſic ſit tibi burtea burtus*
Exitus blaradrum ſive lim ſive lam ſive labrum
5 *Propter Macgidrim et hoc oblatum*
6 *Accipe ſmeleridem ſuper limpide lampade labrum.*

But one Douglas in Newburgh near to the croſs had by him a verſion, which ſeems to be much more probable and agreeable to the matter, and reads thus:

1 *Ara, urget lex quos, lare egens atria lis, quos*
2 *Hoc qui laboras, hæc ſit tibi pactio portus*
3 *Mille reum drachmas mulctam de largior agris*
4 *Spes tantum pacis cum nex ſit a nepote natis*
5 *Propter* Macgidrum, *& hoc oblatum accipe ſemel*
6 *Hæredum, ſuper lymphato lapide labens.*

Here ſeems to be wanting a line of the inſcription which is loſt or could not be read by the tranſlator, and probably related to Macduff's leading the van of the king's army. The inſcription is thus paraphraſed in Engliſh rhyme:

All ſuch as are within the ninth degree
Of kindred to that antient thane *Macduff*,
And yet for ſlaughter are compell'd to die,
And leave their houſes and their houſhold ſtuff;
Here they ſhall for their refuge find a place
To ſave 'em from the cruel blood avenger,
A privilege peculiar to that race,
Which never was allow'd to any ſtranger.
But they muſt enter here on this condition,
(Which they obſerve muſt with a faith unfeignzeid),
To pay a thouſand groats for their remiſſion,
Or elſe their lands and goods ſhall be diſtrenzeid.
For St. *Macgidder's* ſake, and this oblation,
And by their only waſhing at this ſtone,
Purg'd is the blood ſhed by that generation;
This privilege pertains to them alone[h].

Mugdrum croſs.

Near the junction of Fife and Strathern is *Mugdrum* croſs: the diſtances in computed miles and the meaſures are as follows:

	miles
From Perth -	6
From Eccleſia Mag Girdle or eccleſia Magriden	5
From Abernethy the antient Pictiſh capital	2
From the abbey of Lundores -	1
	yards
From the weſt port of Newburgh -	590
From Macduff's croſs ſouthweſt -	1560
From the river Tay -	185

Meaſure of the croſs and capital,

	feet	inches
Height from the pedeſtal -	11	9
Breadth - -	2	4
Thickneſs - -	1	2
Height of the pedeſtal -	2	2
Length - -	6	
Breadth - -	3	6

The croſs is conſiderably ſunk into the ſocket of the pedeſtal, which is a ſolid ſtone: the exact meaſure in depth could not be taken. The tranſverſe part is worn away by the injury of time. This croſs was dedicated to St. Magriden, whoſe church, now called *Eccleſia Mag Girdle*, antiently *eccleſia Magriden*, ſtands at the eaſt end of the Ochil hills in Strathern, four miles north-weſt from the croſs, where Mr. Carmichall of Pelly has a ſeat. The croſs and pedeſtal

[f] Keith, 251.
[g] P. 92.
[h] Dalrymple's Camden, p. 135. Sibbald's Hiſt. of Fife, p. 99. Pennant, 1772, 184, 185. Gordon, 164, 165, ſays the form of this monument, which is now quite gone, is no where exhibited. There is a print prefixed to Sibbald's hiſtory. Mr. Cunningham's own edition, and Adams' republication of it 1718, ſeem to have had a plate of it, which all appear to be copies of one another.

are of free ſtone, the ſame with that of Macduff's croſs, and the antique ſteeple of Abernethy. Tradition ſays that the ſtones were dug out of a quarry in the Lamond hills about five miles ſouth. The figures and inſcription which were on the eaſt ſide of the croſs are quite defaced by the weather and age, but the reliefs of them are in baſſo relievo, and the table is eaſily ſeen by a cutting round the edges of the croſs, one inch broad and half an inch deep. Old people in Newburgh from the tradition of their fathers ſay that it was dedicated to a great ſaint named *Magrin*, and the lands of Mugdrum, where it ſtands, were dedicated to his church, and they ſhew a cairn three miles eaſt from the croſs on an eminence; on which is an obeliſk of rough ſtones or nodules, which is called Magrin's ſeat. The *d* in Magriden and in Carden, a gentleman's ſeat near Linlithgow is quieſcent, and they are pronounced Magrinn and Carinn. *Mugdrum*, now the ſeat of Mr. Hay of Leyes, is evidently a corruption of *Magriden*. It is very probable that both this and Macduff's croſs were under the tutelage of the ſame ſaint, and ſeem to have been erected about the ſame time, viz. A. D. 1059, which is the date on M'Duff's croſs, preſerved by ſir Robert Sibbald in his hiſtory of Fife, and we have theſe words preſerved as part of the inſcription on M'Duff's croſs:

Propter Macgidrum [Magriden] *et hoc oblatum.*

From the abbey of Lundores to Eccleſia Mag Girdle or Eccleſia Magriden, about ſix miles diſtance, there was a cauſeway the whole way; veſtiges of it in ſeveral places remain to this day. It was but lately that a part of it was diſcovered in Muirmonth, when improvement by ditch and hedge began in that part of the Muir belonging to the eſtate of Colfargie. Tradition ſays, that the monks of Lundores went in an annual proceſſion along this cauſeway on a viſit both to the nuns and eccleſia Magriden and Elcho, and that the nuns at Elcho met them at Magriden croſs, where they paid their devotion and ſaluted one another.

There is not the leaſt appearance of any cemetery, tumulus, or church, nearer to this place than the abbey of Lundores, which is above a mile to the eaſt. The town of Newburgh with the pariſh church ſtand about the middle betwixt the abbey and croſs.

It appears plainly that there were no figures nor ſculpture, but on the eaſt face of the croſs, which are worn away excepting near to the top two X's, which are alſo nearly defaced, and which it is conjectured were part of the date.

Falkland. The ſmall town of *Falkland* was made a royal burgh by James II. 1458, and is the ſeat of the ſtewartry of Fife. On the attainder of Murdoch Stuart 17th earl of Fife 1424, the palace became forfeited to the crown. It was much affected and built by James V. whoſe initials and thoſe of his queen Mary Guiſe 1537 are on it, and the duke of Athol is hereditary keeper thereof. Part of it was burnt in the civil war, and the fine oaks cut down. Near it are ſeveral houſes built by James VI. for his attendants. One has this inſcription:

Al praiſe to God and thankis to the moſt excellent monarche of Great Britane, of whoſe princelie liberalitie this is my portionne.
Nicol Moncrief 1610.

David duke of Rothſay, eldeſt ſon of Robert III. was ſtarved to death in the old caſtle, and buried in Lindoris abbey [i].

This place gives title of viſcount to the Engliſh family of Carey; ſir Henry Carey being ſo created by James VI. 1620. His ſon was the celebrated Lucius, who ſacrificed his life in a fit of loyal deſpair at the battle of Newbury, and from whom Lucius Charles the preſent viſcount is the fifth in lineal deſcent.

Of the barons Lindſay deſcended John lord Lyndſay, created by Charles I. earl of Lyndſay 1633, lord high treaſurer 1641, and after the forfeiture of Lodowick earl of Crawford, and by virtue of a former intail, the title of earl of Crawford was declared in parliament to belong to him and his ſucceſſors, and ratified 1661. The ſecondary title of his eldeſt ſon is lord *Lindſay* [k].

In the pariſh of *Monymusk* was *The Mount*, the ſeat of ſir David Lindſay, the Scotch ſatyriſt and Lion king at arms.

Cupar. *Cupar*, no mean built town, is pleaſantly ſituated in an open corn county. Here was a Dominican convent founded by the Macduffs earls of Fife at the foot of the caſtle hill, afterwards annexed to St. Monan's [l].

Weſt of Cupar is *Upper Bankieler*, the ſeat of the earl of Hopeton. North of the town *Scotts Tarvet*, that of an antient family of the Scotts with a ruined tower; and *Wemys hall* that of James Wemys, eſq.

Carail. At *Carail* was a collegiate church for a provoſt, ſacriſtan, and ten prebendaries, erected at the deſire of a prioreſs of Hadington 1517. The church a large building with the veſtry and choir ſtill remain [m].

Maryculter. At *Maryculter* in Kincardinſhire was a houſe of Templars [n].

Kenoway. Many Daniſh ſepulchres are diſcovered in Fife, particularly near *Lundy*, *Kenoway*, &c. At the firſt of theſe towns are ſtill ſtanding three very large ſtones, ſome of them above 20 feet high, under which baron Clerk found ſtone coffins, containing large human bones, and in one a round battoon of ſtone. A circular Daniſh camp, ſurrounded with a ditch, is ſtill very conſiderable and intire near Kenoway, and at *Newbrough* on the borders of the county ſtands an obeliſk, ſuppoſed to relate to the defeat of the Danes at Loncarty, which is not far diſtant; but the figures are defaced [o]. Many *ſtanding ſtones* as they are called are to be met with in this county either ſingle or more numerous: near *Strathendrie* on the river Leven, the ſeat of col. Douglas, near which is alſo a croſs called *Roman ſtone*, and another near *Pitlochie*; another on the coaſt between Anſtruther and Crail; others at *Lundin* the ſeat of Mr. Erſkine on the road to Largo.

Newbrough.

Sir Alexander Leſlie, general of the Scotch forces, was by Charles I. 1641, created earl of Leven and lord Balgony, which title is held by David preſent and ſixth earl. They were before created earls of Melville by James VI. 1616. Their ſeat is *Melville* houſe, weſt of Cupar, built 1692. In the garden is a ſquare tower,

Melville houſe.

[i] Pennant, 185, 186.
[k] Dalrymple.
[l] Keith, 272.
[m] Ib. 285.
[n] Keith, 266.
[o] Gordon's It. Sept. 158.

one of cardinal Beaton's retreats, and near it Cardan's well, named from that celebrated phyſician, who was ſent for from Milan to cure Hamilton archbiſhop of St. Andrew's of an aſthma 1552. He effected his cure, and foretold his ignominious fate, which afterwards befel him, being hanged on a tree at Sterling [p].

Leſley. The firſt earl of Rothes was George Leſley, ſon of Norman the murderer of cardinal Beaton, ſo created by James II. whoſe lineal deſcendant John is the preſent and 10th earl. His ſeat at *Leſley* was burnt 17..

Balvaird. *Balvaird* on the confines towards Perthſhire belongs to the Murrays antient cadets of the lairds of Tullibardine: their ſucceſſor was created lord Balvaird by Charles I. after 1641. His grandſon ſucceeded to the dignity of lord Scone and viſcount Stormont by intail: ſir David Murray the firſt lord and viſcount being a younger brother of the laird of Balvaird [6].

Dunebriſſel. *Dunebriſſel* was the reſidence of the earl of Murray, and in it was murdered 1592 James Stuart ſecond earl of the name, who was ſuppoſed to have attracted the regards of queen Anne of Denmark, wife of James VI.

The town of *Culros* being now reckoned in Perthſhire will be deſcribed there.

Earls of Fife. Iſabella, daughter and heireſs of Duncan earl of Fife, who died 1358, married ſir William Ramſay before-mentioned, who is ſuppoſed, but on no good authority, to have been in her right earl of Fife. Her ſecond huſband was Walter Stuart, ſecond ſon of the firſt marriage to king Robert II. who dying without iſſue ſhe married thirdly ſir Robert Byſſet of Upſetlington, to whom king David II. granted this earldom, on failure of iſſue male to revert to the crown. Upon his death iſſueleſs, Iſabella reſigned it in favour of Robert afterwards duke of Albany [q]. The title was revived 1759 in favour of William Duff, eſq; of Braw in the county of Bamff, thought to be deſcended from the antient Thanes *Macduffs*, and created 1735, baron Braco of Kilbryd in Cavan and 1759 viſcount Macduff earl of Fife. He died 1763, and was ſucceeded by James his eldeſt ſurviving ſon.

Other nobility who take their titles from places in this ſhire are ſir William Balfour, of a very antient family here, created lord Burglie by James VI. 1606, which title was forfeited by the fourth lord 1715.

Sir Robert Melville, created lord Melville by James VI. 1616, as was his elder brother's great great grandſon earl Melville by William III. 1690, and his ſon ſucceeding to the honours of Leven aſſumed the title.

Sir David Lindſay, created lord Balcarras by Charles I. 1633, as was his ſon Alexander earl of Balcarras by Charles II. 1651. His great great grandſon Alexander is the preſent and ſixth earl.

Sir Thomas Erſkine of the houſe of Marr, who killed Alexander Ruthven at Perth, was created viſcount Fenton by James VI. 1606, and earl of Kellie 1619, whoſe lineal deſcendant Archibald is the eighth and preſent earl.

Sir James Levingſton of Kinnaird was created by Charles I. 1647 viſcount, and by Charles II. 1660 earl of Newburgh, whoſe great grandſon James Radcliff is the preſent and third earl.

Sir James Sandilands of St. Minnans, created by Charles I. 1647 lord Abercrombie, which title expired with his ſon James.

David Leſley, ſon to lord Lindores and general of the Scotch cavalry, created by Charles II. 1660 lord Newark, which title his great grandſon Alexander now enjoys being the fourth lord.

Sir Alexander Seaton, younger ſon of George II. earl of Winton, created by Charles II. 1650 viſcount Kingſton, which title failed in his grandſon third viſcount 1726.

[p] Pennant, 186–188. [6] D. [q] Douglas' Peer. p. 276.

STRATHERNE.

Strath Ern Stewartry.

TO the frith of *Tay* which bounds Fifeſhire on the north, Julius Agricola, that beſt of all excellent proprætors in Britain, under that worſt of princes Domitian, carried his victorious banners in the third year of his command, after ravaging the country thus far. In this frith the noble river *Ern* unites its waters with the *Tay*, after riſing from a loch of the ſame name, and giving its name to the country through which it flows, it being called *Straith-Ern*, which in the antient Britiſh language ſignifies *the valley on the Ern*. The bank of this river *Ern* is adorned with *Drimein*, a caſtle of the barons *Dromond*, who acquired conſiderable honours ever ſince king Robert Stewart III. married a wife from this their family[a]: the women of this houſe ſo far ſurpaſſing others in beauty and gracefulneſs as to have even kings for their admirers.

Ern r.

Straith Ern.

Ern r. *Drimein* c. Barons *Dromond.*

On the ſame bank riſes *Tulibardin* caſtle, with an acceſſion of honours ſince by the favour of king James VI. John *Moray* or *Murray*, baron of *Tulibardin*, was advanced to the honour and rank of earl of *Tulibardin*. On the other ſide lower down ſtands *Duplin* caſtle, the reſidence of the barons *Olyphant*, which ſtill teſtifies what ſlaughter (unparalleled by any in former ages), was there made of the Scots by the Engliſh who came to the aſſiſtance of king Edward *Baliol*: inſomuch that the Engliſh hiſtorians of that time ſay, that they gained this victory by divine and not by human power: and the Scots relate, that there fell eighty perſons of the houſe of *Lindeſay*; and that the very name of *Hay* had been extinct, had not the chief of that family left his wife with child at home. Not far from hence is *Innermeth*, ſufficiently known for its lords the *Stewarts* of the family of *Lorn*.

Tulibardin c.

Earl of *Tulibardin.*

Duplin c. Baron *Olyphant.*

Innermeth.

At the conflux of the *Ern* and the *Tay* the *Tay* becomes wider, and views on its bank *Aberneth*, antiently a royal and populous city of the Picts, which, as we read in an old fragment, "Nectan king of the "Picts gave to God and St. Brigit till the day of "judgement, with its bounds reaching from a ſtone "in Abertrent to a ſtone by Carful, *i. e.* Loghfol, "and thence quite to Ethan." It fell a long while after into the hands of the *Douglaſſes* earls of *Angus*, who were thence ſtyled lords of *Aberneth*, and ſome of them are buried there.

Abernethy.

The firſt earl of Stratherne I have met with was Robert *Stewart* A. D. 1380[b]: afterwards David, younger ſon of king Robert, whoſe only daughter was married to Patric *Graham*, by whom ſhe had Mailis or Meliſſus Graham, from whom king James I. took away the earldom, when he found by the records that it had been given as a male fief to his maternal grandfather. This county as well as the adjoining one of *Menteith* is ſubject to the barons *Dromond* as hereditary ſheriffs thereof.

Earls of *Stratherne.*

Menteith is ſaid to take its name from the river *Teith*, called alſo *Taich*, and thence this little territory is called in Latin *Taichia*. On the bank of this river ſtands *Dumblan*, a biſhopric, founded by king David I. At *Kirk-Bird*, q. d. *Brigit's church*, the earls of *Montroſs* have their chief ſeat, as the earls of *Montroſe* of the ſame family not far off at *Kin-kardin*. This *Menteith* reaches, as I am informed, to the mountains which incloſe *Loch Lomond* on the eaſt. The old earls of *Menteith* were of the *Comyn* family, formerly the moſt numerous and wealthy in all Scotland till it was cruſhed by its own greatneſs: the later ones have been of the *Graham* family ever ſince Mailiſius Graham obtained the title of earl.

Menteith Stewartry.

Dumblan.

Kirk-brid.

Earls of *Mentreith.*

[a] The beauteous Annabella, mother of king James I.

[b] 1360. Gibſon. 1367. Crawf. p. 468.

STRATHERNE

ADDITIONS.

SOME ſuppoſe this ſtewartry to be the *Glacialis Ierne* of Roman writers; for in it are many Roman camps, particularly the fine one at Airdoch, and a military way pointing towards Perth[a]. It is a beautiful vale above 30 miles long, full of rich meadows and corn-fields, divided by the river Erne which ſerpentines finely through the middle, and prettily diverſified by groves of trees and gentlemen's houſes[b].

The Ochil hills which run along the ſouth parts of this ſtewartry abound with metals and minerals; good copper and lapis calaminaris; and about Glen Lyon lead. This laſt is dug out of pits on the ſouth ſide of the Ochil hills in the pariſhes of Tillycoutry and Dollar, and even copper is found. The mines at Areſkine furniſhed much ſilver to ſir John Areſkine 1715. Peat and wood ſupply the want of coal.

Beſides the alliance of the houſe of Drummond to many royal and noble families of Europe by the marriage of king Robert's daughters, James the fourth lord Perth was created earl of Perth by James VI. 1605, as was James, another ſon of this family, lord Maderty 1607: James VII. created lieutenant-general William Drummond viſcount Strath-allan[c]; and after the Revolution James, fourth earl, was advanced by the ſame king to the title of duke. His two ſons engaging in the late rebellion, the eldeſt received a mortal wound at Culloden, of which he died in his paſſage to France. Drummond caſtle near Crief is now the property of Mr. Drummond, late of Lundy in Fife, now the heir and repreſentative of the family, and to whom the family eſtates have been reſtored by act of parliament. On the back part are ſome remains of the old caſtle built 1493 by ſir John Drummond, hereditary ſteward of Strathern, after removing from the family ſeat at *Stobhall*. The caſtle was beſieged and taken by James IV. again by Cromwell, and totally demoliſhed at the Revolution[d]. In a great cairn a mile north of Duplin had been found a neſt of ſtone cheſts eight feet by two, two formed of five flags; in all but one were bones, beads, and other trinkets[d].

John Moray's ſon William, who for reſcuing James VI. from the mob, on the death of John earl of Gowry obtained the ſheriffſhip of Perthſhire, which ſtill continues in the family, marrying the eldeſt of the coheirs of John Steuart, laſt earl of Athol, his ſon John ſucceeded to that title, and his brother ſir Patrick Murray became earl of Tulibardin, whoſe ſon James dying without iſſue this eſtate and title reverted to his nephew's ſon, created marquis of Athol 1676[e]. His eldeſt ſon John was created 1703 marquis of Tulibardin and duke of Athol, and died 1724. His eldeſt ſon James became an Engliſh peer by the title of John lord Strange, and alſo lord of the Iſle of Man. He died 1764, leaving his nephew John third duke of Athol, who dying 1774, was ſucceeded by his ſon John preſent and fourth duke.

Tullibardine, the original ſeat of the Murrays, is a great old houſe, made a garriſon by the rebels 1715. Before it was laid out in hawthorn buſhes the dimenſions of the great ſhip the Great Michael deſcribed by Lindſay[f]. Here was a collegiate church for a provoſt and prebends, founded 1446 by ſir David Murray[g]. Tullibardine.

At *Elcho* was a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded by David Lindſay of Gleneſk and his mother[h]. Elcho.

The eſtate and caſtle of *Duplin* were purchaſed by ſir George Hay, who was created by Charles I. viſcount Duplin and earl of Kinnoul 1633, and whoſe family continue poſſeſſed of the honours and eſtates. Only one tower remains of the old caſtle; the reſt is modern, containing ſome good pictures, and commanding a pleaſing view of the vale; and behind it are flouriſhing plantations for ſeveral miles[i]. Duplin.

The battle of Duplin was fought Auguſt 12, 1332. The Scots conſiſted of between 30 and 40,000 under the regent the earl of Mar, and the Engliſh only of 500. The regent was an unexperienced general: He ruſhed to battle without order or diſcipline, and loſt his life in it. Buchanan[k] after Fordun allows only 3000 Scots to have been ſlain. Hemingford[l] ſays, 12 barons, 806 (he means 86) knights, 2000 men at arms, and 13300 foot ſoldiers. The ſtory of the almoſt extinction reſts on the ſingle authority of Boethius, and is well confuted by lord Hailes[m].

The preſent ſeats of the lords *Oliphant* are at Don in Inverneſsſhire and Pittendreek near Elgin.

Moncrief hill affords a rich and varied proſpect, the glory of Scotland[n]. Moncrief.

The Stewarts of Lorn were by James VI. advanced to the rank of earls of Athol and Buchan; Athol came to the Murrays of Tullibardin by the marriage of an heireſs.

All the traces of that antient people the Picts, which Mr. Gordon could find at *Abernethy*, which was the ſee of their biſhop, and afterwards 1273 a priory of canons of St. Anthony[o], and is about four miles from Perth, was a hollow pillar or round ſteeple of hewn ſtone 75 feet high and 48 feet in circumference, with four windows near the top and a door, but no ſtairs within it[p]. With what propriety this can be aſcribed to the Picts let others judge. Abernethy.

The family of Douglas were advanced to the

[a] G. Gordon, p. 39. Sibbald in Thulè.
[b] Pennant, 1769, p. 72.
[c] Collins's Peerage.
[d] Pennant, 1772, p. 99, 100.
[e] Ib. 106.
[f] Pennant, 1772, 104.
[g] Keith, 289.
[h] Ib. 283.
[i] Penn. Ib. 72.
[k] IX. 6, 7.
[l] II. 67.
[m] Annals of Scotl. II. 151, 152.
[n] Pennant, Ib. 74.
[o] Keith, 241.
[p] Gordon, It. Sept. p. 164. Pl. LXII. f. 1.

titles

titles of duke of Douglas, marquis of Angus, and earl of Abernethy in Strathern by queen Anne 1703. Theſe became extinct on the death of the late duke Archibald 1761, but the titles of marquis of Douglas and earl of Angus devolved on the duke of Hamilton.

The lords of Down, earls of Murray, were hereditary Stewarts of Menteith [z].

Dunblane. *Dunblane*, ſituate in a rich and fertile bottom in an amphitheatre of hills, is a pleaſant little town of one long narrow ſtreet tolerably well built; at the head of which is the ſhell of a magnificent cathedral, built in a ſimple ſtyle of architecture by David I. in the beginning of the 12th century. The choir crouded and deformed like all the Gothic buildings in this country, ſerves for a pariſh church: the nave walled off from it is full of modern grave-ſtones. Among them Slezer mentions a *picture* (I ſuppoſe he means a monument in braſs or ſtone) of the counteſs of Strathern and her children kneeling to St. Blanus the patron, who was ſuperior of the convent of Culdees here in the reign of Kenneth III. in the 10th century. About the middle of the church lie under three blue ſlabs, Margaret, eldeſt daughter of John lord Drummond, and her two ſiſters, Eupheme lady Fleming, and Sybilla, who all died at the ſame time, being, as ſuppoſed, poiſoned at a breakfaſt in order to remove the elder Margaret, of whom James IV. was ſo enamoured that he made her a promiſe of marriage, and by favour of it got her with child, and would not enter into any engagement with the Engliſh princeſs till her death. Biſhop Leighton, afterwards archbiſhop of Glaſgow, a pious and learned prelate, left his library to the uſe of this dioceſe, and his nephew founded a ſalary for a librarian; nevertheleſs this collection of books is but little uſed; a ſtriking proof how little literature is cultivated in the northern provinces of Scotland, though the country has lately produced ſo many authors. The ruins of the biſhop's and canons' houſes are ſtill to be ſeen. Dunblane gives title of viſcount to the duke of Leeds. Lord William Drummond, viſcount Strathallan, had before the rebellion 1745 a good houſe and eſtate in this neighbourhood.

William, the laſt earl of Menteith, died without iſſue 1694, having conveyed his eſtate to James, then marquis afterwards duke of Montroſe.

Duncrib. John Rollo of an antient family in Perthſhire, was created baron Rollo of *Duncrib* by Charles II. 1650, which title is ſtill enjoyed by his deſcendants, whoſe ſeat is at Duncrib in Perthſhire.

Inchaffray. *Inchaffray* was an abbey of canons regular from Scone, founded by Gilbert earl of Strathern 1200. James VI. 1607 erected it into a temporal lordſhip by the ſtyle of lord Maderty in favour of James, ſon of David lord Drummond, who had purchaſed it of the biſhop of Galloway, then commendator [a].

Cardroſs. *Cardroſs* gives title of baron to the Erſkines earls of Buchan [r].

Airdoch. Five long miles from Dunblane, on a wild heath by the ſide of a rivulet called the *water of Kneck* is a Roman camp, the beſt preſerved and moſt ſtrongly fortified of any in Britain. This camp is ſituated at the head of the fertile vale of Strathallan and that of Strathern or Strathmore, on an elevated ſituation with one ſide defended by the ſteep bank of the little river *Kneck*, and therefore furniſhed with a ſingle foſs, while on the ſouth and eaſt ſides it has ſix ramparts and five ditches, and on the other ſide only five ramparts. The works on the ſouth ſide are much injured by the plough, the reſt in fine preſervation. In the area, which is 450 feet by 400 with four entrances plainly to be diſcerned, is the prætorium, a ſmall hill almoſt in the centre [s], tolerably perfect, and the road from the *porta prætoria* to it very viſible. Three of the four gates are very diſtinguiſhable. The area about 90 paces by 80 is a corn-field, and rounded off at the corners. The weſt and north ſides are leaſt perfect; the inner rampart all round very high. In this camp was found this ſepulchral inſcription now at Glaſgow: See Pl. XXV. fig. 8.

DIS MANIBVS
AMMONIVS DA-
MIONIS· COH.
I HISPANORVM
STIPENDIORVM
XXVII HEREDES
F. C.

Mr. Horſley [t] ſuppoſes Ammonius Damionis to be one name in the nominative caſe. Biſhop Gibſon gave a moſt unfaithful copy of it when at Drummond caſtle. It is the only Roman inſcription yet found north of the Forth. Mr. Gordon ſuppoſes Airdoch one of the *caſtella* which Tacitus ſays Agricola made in the third year of his command.

To the north of this fortreſs are the outlines of three incloſures, all ſingle trenched. They may have been works of different periods, or ſummer camps to this ſtation, or towns built under its protection. The firſt is contiguous to it, and receives the Roman road into the weſt ſide; the area 1080 feet by 840, the entrance filled up. North of this is a large one 2600 feet by 1670, which takes in a ſmall portion of it. Its four entrances are very viſible, each defended by a rampart before it, and the preſent road to Stirling runs through the middle of it. The third, which ſeems never to have been compleated, breaks in on one ſide of this, pointing towards the Kneck, which it either never reached, or has been defaced on that ſide. Many bits of bridles, ſpear-heads, and armour, and ſeveral coins, have been found about this ſtation, but diſperſed. On the oppoſite ſide of the Kneck, at a place called the *Keir*, q. d. *Caer*, are a great many circumvallations and ramparts of earth and ſtone [u]. On the moor north of it are five barrows, one of them double: alſo a large ditch, traceable for above two miles with two or three outworks at regular diſtances. On the hill above the moor are two large cairns called *Cairn wockel* and *Cairn lee:* the firſt of them 182 feet high and 45 feet diameter. Beyond them a ſmall oblong caſtellum called *Kemps* or *Camps Caſtle*, 76 feet by 64, and treble ditched, on a hill half way between Airdoch and Innerpeffery, and pro-

[z] G. [a] Keith, 240. [r] Not the Erſkines earls of Mar as G. though the other family are a branch of that.

[s] Sibbald calls the whole camp "the general's quarters or prætorium, a large ſquare about 100 paces." Diſc. on Thulè. Gordon gives only the place of the camp without the three outworks which are expreſſed in Mr. Pennant's plan. See his Tour, 1772, p. 101, 102. Maitland ſays the largeſt part of the camp lying towards the north is in length about 240 yards, and in breadth about 240 of the ſame meaſure, which being added to the prætorium, the length of the whole will appear to be about 725 yards, and the breadth about 340. Hiſt. of Scot. I. p. 195.

[t] P. 505. [u] Pennant, ib. 103, 104. Gordon, 41.

bably exploratory[x]. The Roman road from Duplin paſſes a little to the weſt of *Innerpeffery* caſtle, and continues on the other ſide of the river, where it falls into the camp at Strageth, and from thence to Airdoch. In *Gaſk hall* woods is a ſmall circular entrenchment; and about a mile further on Gaſk moor another, whoſe ditch is 11 feet wide, and the area 56 feet diameter. Between this and Innerpeffery are two other ſimilar, in ſight of each other[y]. The great military way from beyond Stirling and Dunblane runs along the foot of this hill to *Innerpeffery*, near which at a ſmall village called *Strageth* is another Roman fort of much the ſame dimenſions as that at Airdoch[z], treble trenched on the ſouth-weſt: the works on the other ſides demoliſhed. The Roman road from Strageth fort to Camps caſtle and Airdoch has many circular hollows on each ſide, alſo a deep and oblong trench; and a little further parallel with it a ſmall round area triple trenched: near it in front of a deep dell a regular lunette with a ſtrong foſs; and near that again another round fort, double ditched. From this lunette a great foſs paſſes half a mile wide of Airdoch, and falls into the Kneck two miles further[a]. Plenty of Roman coins have been found at both theſe forts. At the angle of junction of the Ern and Ruchel at *Dalgenroſs* is a large ſquare Roman camp about 340 yards ſquare, double trenched with gates and out-works[b]: a military way runs by it north-weſt. On the weſt ſide of the camp are three tumuli, and juſt within the rampart on the ſouth ſide is a large erect ſtone about 10 feet high, ſurrounded by others, now fallen: and a little north of it another like it, but leſs perfect. Both theſe are joined by a vaſt bank, and ſuppoſed to have contained Agricola's infantry and cavalry before the battle with Galgacus fought on the moor where theſe two camps are ſtill called *Galdachan* or *Galgachan Roſs moor*[c]. Sir Robert Sibbald applies to that uſe the fort at Airdoch; but the earl of Buchan, who has been at great pains to inveſtigate the progreſs of Agricola, has ſufficiently proved that the battle could not be at this place, and from many circumſtances has rendered it highly probable that it took place in the neighbourhood of *Stonehaven*[d]. *Galgachan Roſs Muir* ſignifies only the moor of a peninſula where the Gauls had fought, which implies nothing peculiar in a country inhabited by Gauls[e]. The road above-mentioned is called the *Streetway* about Innerpeffery[f], being the common road, very bold at intervals for near two miles ſouth of Airdoch, and called with the hamlet by its ſide *Græmeloming*, *Græme* ſignifying the ſame as at Graham's dyke, and *loming* anſwering to our *Leeming lane*. *Græmelom* is a high ridge running north through the marſhy ground at the foot of the hills on the weſt ſide of the preſent road, broken through in ſeveral places, and before it gets to Airdoch almoſt level. Mr. Horſley[g] a little controverts Mr. Gordon's account, and finds Galgacus' camp at *Fortingall* 16 miles from Dunkeld. He ſuppoſes the Airdoch and Innerpeffery camps held the legions and four alæ of Agricola's army, and as to the other he agrees with Mr. Gordon, adding that there is in the larger of the Roſs moor camps, which in Horſley's plate is miſ-called Innerpeffery, a ſtone 12 feet high, and a tumulus and military way near them. An actual ſurvey of the country about theſe ſeveral camps would throw great light on them. See more on this ſubject hereafter.

The earl of Mar with his army lay at Airdoch the evening before the battle of Dunblane was fought 1715 on the plain of Sheriff muir, in which he was defeated by John duke of Argyle[h].

[x] Gordon, 42. Pennant, 100.
[y] Pennant, 1772, 89, 90.
[z] Maitland, p. 196, ſays, the prætorium of it is 250 yards by 200, fortified by four ramparts and ditches, and the whole area upwards of 30 acres.
[a] Penn. ib. 100.
[b] Gord. 39, 40. Horſl. 44. Pennant, 96. This is the camp mentioned by the earl of Buchan as near *Comeria* church.
[c] by Maitland, *Dalgen roſs*.
[d] See Nichols's Topographical Collections, N° XXXVI. and hereafter.
[e] Remarks on the Progreſs of the Roman Army in Scotland, Bib. Top. Brit. N° XXXVI. p. 10.
[f] Sibbald, Thulè, p. 14. 97. Pennant, 1772, 100—104.
[g] P. 44.
[h] Pennant, ib. 104.

ARGATHELIA OR ARGYLE.

BEYOND Logh *Lomund* and the weſt part of Lennox ſtretches towards the forth of *Cluyd* *Argathelia*, or as it is called in Latin *Argadia*, commonly *Argile*, more properly *Argathel* and *Ar-Gwithil*, q. d. *near the Iriſh*, or as ſome old MSS. have it the *Edge of Ireland*. For it fronts that kingdom whoſe inhabitants were called by the Britans *Gwithil* and *Gaothel*. It is a country of great extent every way, interſected with lakes well ſtocked with fiſh, and riſing in mountains very proper for feeding cattle, on which rove wild kine and deer. On the coaſt it preſents nothing but dreary rocks and black barren mountains. Here, as Bede[a] relates, "Britain after the Britons and Picts re-"ceived a third nation of the Scots, who coming "from Ireland under Reuda, procured themſelves "by ſword or alliance a ſettlement among the ori-"ginal poſſeſſors, which they ſtill keep. From this "general they have to this day the name of *Dalreu-*"*dini: Dal* in their language ſignifying *part*." And preſently after he adds, "Ireland is the proper "country of the Scots, who quitting it added a "third people in Britain to the Britons and Picts. "A very large bay antiently divided the Britons from "the Picts, incroaching upon the land a great way "from the weſt; where to this day is the ſtrongeſt "city of the Britons called *Alcluith*. On the north "ſide of this bay the Scots before-mentioned land-"ing procured themſelves a new ſettlement." No traces of this name of *Dalreudin* remain at preſent that I know of, not even in writers, unleſs it be the ſame with *Dalrieta*. For in an old book about the diviſion of Albania we read the following account of Kinnadius, who is known to have been king of the Scots, and to have ſubdued the Picts. "Kin-"nadius two years before he came into Pictavia" (ſo the country of the Picts is there called) "took upon "him the kingdom of Dalrieta." Later hiſtories alſo mention *Dalrea* as ſomewhere in theſe parts where king Robert Brus loſt a battle. *Dalrieta.* *Dalrea.*

King James IV. with the concurrence of the ſtates of the kingdom ordained that juſtice ſhould be adminiſtered in this ſhire by *Juſtices Itinerant* at Perth, when the king thought fit. But the earls have royal rights in ſome caſes, being poſſeſſed of great influence and intereſt with a numerous train of dependants, and deriving their deſcent from the antient petty princes of *Argile* by a long ſeries of anceſtors, taking their name from *Cambell* their caſtle. They are indebted for the rank and title of earl to king James II. who is reported to have created Colin lord *Cambell* earl of Argyle, for his perſonal valour and the nobility of his family. His deſcendants by the favour of ſucceeding princes were, for a long time, general juſticiaries of the kingdom of Scotland (or as the term is) *Juſtices generally conſtitute*, and ſtewards of the king's houſhold. Earls of *Argyle.*

[a] Ec. H. I. 1.

ARGYLE

ADDITIONS.

THE ſhires of ARGYLE and PERTH with the countries adjacent ſeem to have been antiently inhabited by the Horeſti, Ὀρεσται, or mountaineers, mentioned by Tacitus, the true antient Scots, who came from Ireland and poſſeſſed themſelves of theſe countries and of the weſtern iſles [a]. They were called for diſtinction ſake the *Northern Picts*, and and are the ſame with Amm. Marcellinus's *Dicaledones*, which Buchanan [a] (agreeable to the meaning of *Horeſti* and *Highlanders*), reads *Duncaledonii*, q. d. mountaineer Caledonians. They are called *Hiberni* by Eumenius, who joins them with the Picts as *hoſtes ſoli Britanni* [b], and their country by the writers of the middle age *Hibernia*, as is proved by ſir Robert Sibbald in his Diſſertation on Thulè. Theſe two counties with the weſtern iſles made up the kingdom of the Scots, while the reſt of Scotland was ſubject to the Romans and Picts. Afterwards the whole country came under one king, Kenneth II. who was ſtyled *Rex Scotorum* [a].

Dalrieda, whence the *Dalreudini* took their name, was the part of Ireland now called *Rout*, oppoſite to Scotland, and ſignifies *Portio Regis Edæ*, whom Bede contracts into *Reuda*, and later writers call *Reuther*. Theſe emigrants ſettled in *Cantire*, *Knapdale*, *Lorn*, *Argyle*, *Braidalbin*, and the weſtern iſles [c].

Argyle was formerly divided into two ſheriffdoms *Argyle* and *Tarbart*, now united into one comprehending *Cantyre*, *Knapdale*, *Cowell* (in which is *Denoun* the biſhop of Argyle's ſee), *Lorn*, and many of the weſtern iſles. To the eaſt it joins to Perthſhire; to the north-eaſt to Lochaber, to the north-weſt it has ſeveral iſles, and to the ſouth the Iriſh ſea and the firth of Clyde. It is about 120 miles in length and 40 in breadth. The ſea in many places runs up into the land in long bays called *lochs*. The tract properly called *Argyle* lies along *Loch Fyne* a ſalt water lake, above 30 Scotch miles by ſcarce two, wherein large whales are often ſeen, and wherein is a great herring fiſhery when tunneys are alſo caught; and *Loch Aw* a freſh water lake 30 miles long and one broad, out of which the river Aw runs for about ſix or ſeven miles, three of them over cataracts, and then enters *Loch Edive*, an arm of the ſea, at *Bun aw*. Near the north end is a ſalmon fiſhery [a].

Ben Cronachen.

At the head of Loch Aw ſtand *Ben Cronachen*, the higheſt hills in Scotland, and on a peninſula in it the ruins of *Cilchurn* caſtle, built by the lady of

Cilchurn c.

col. Campbell lord of Loch aw, who died 1480, when her huſband was abſent on ſome foreign expedition, or more probably by himſelf, improved by his ſucceſſors, but now in ruins [d]. The great tower was repaired by lord Breadalbin againſt the rebels 1745, but has ſince been deſtroyed by lightning. The fine bridge over the Aray, built by government, was deſtroyed by floods in the autumn of 1772. From Cilchurn the paſſage is a long and rapid river, in a moſt ſavage country, the very heart of the Highlands.

Glenurchy.

The vale of *Glenurchy* is very fertile, well wooded [c], and watered by a fine ſtream.

Inverara.

The whole ſhire is mountainous, and the inhabitants who ſpeak Erſe live moſtly by hunting and fiſhing. Its chief town is *Inverara*, a burgh royal, ſituate in a hollow ſurrounded with high mountains by the ſide of Loch Fyne. The duke of Argyle's ſeat is near the town by the water of Eyra, where it falls into the Loch. It was built by duke Archibald in form of an old caſtle, with very extenſive plantations, or as they are called in this country *policies*, beautifully diverſified with wood and water. An elliptical arch there is worth notice, as alſo the extenſive kitchen-garden, and another bridge over the loch with Gothic turrets on it. The loch, town, bridge, and ſurrounding mountains with the herring veſſels form a very picturesque ſcene.

The road over the *Black mountain* is the higheſt public road in Great Britain, three miles to the top and a zigzag deſcent of only a mile on the other ſide. Through this country runs one of the three military roads made by Marſhal Wade 1723. They begin at Dunkeld, aſcend through the noted paſs of Killicrankie by Blair, Dalnacardoch, Dalwhinnie, and over the Corijarich to fort Auguſtus. A branch extends thence eaſtward, to Inverneſs, and another weſtward over High bridge to Fort William. From the laſt by Kinloch Leven over the Black mountains by the King's houſe (built for the accommodation of the king's troops in their march through this deſolated country, but in a manner unfurniſhed), to Tyendrum, and from thence by Glen Urqhie to Inverary, and ſo along the beautiful bounds of Loch Lomond to its extremity. Another road begins near Creif paſſes near Aberfeldy croſſes the Tay at Tay bridge, and unites with the other road at Dalnacardoch, and from Dalwhinnie a branch paſſes through Badenoch to Inverneſs. In ſome places the troops employed in making theſe roads

[a] If the Horeſti or mountaineers mention by Tacitus were "the true antient Scots who came from Ireland;" qu. at what time was this Iriſh colinization made, and where is the authority for it? Why were they called Scots in Ammianus's days and even earlier, and in Bede's days Dalrendini? Are there no ſuſpicions of a monkiſh dream in Bede's account of the Dalrendini? eſpecially when it is to be found no where elſe.

[a] II. 22.

[b] Paneg. Conſtant. Cæſ. c. 11. He ſays the Britans were accuſtomed to the inroads of the Picts and Hiberni, *Natio etiam tunc rudis & ſoli Britanni* Pictis *modo* & Hibernis *adjucta beſtiis*.

[c] G. [c] Smith's note on Bede. [a] G. [d] Pennant, 1769, 217. [c] Ib. 1772, p. 71. 1769, 216.

left engraved on the rocks the names of the regiment each party belonged to after the manner of the Romans[f]. The few mile-ſtones are rough blocks marked with double numbers as $\frac{I}{X}$ $\frac{I}{XIII}$.

Dr. Stukeley engraved two cairns near *Kilmartin* and at the upper end of Loch *Kraigneſs* in Argyleſhire, the little one in a circle and two circles near it[g].

Glen Urqhie. *Glen Urqhie* is a pretty vale and town, in whoſe church-yard are ſeveral antient monuments of the M'Gregors[h].

Inch hail. In Loch Aw is *Inch hail*, an iſland with ruins of a convent of Ciſtertians, cell to Dunkeld, not mentioned by Keith, or perhaps only a church or chapel, among which are ſeveral rude monuments of the Campbells of Inveraw and others. On *Fraoch Elan*, another iſland, are ruins of a caſtle[i].

In the way from *Ardinaddle* to Loch Aw is a heap of ſtones called *Cairn Alpin*, becauſe from hence the bodies of the *Alpiniades* or ſucceſſors of that monarch were embarked for interment at Jona[k].

Loch Leven is a branch of the ſea ſo narrow as to have only the appearance of a river, bounded on both ſides with vaſt mountains. On the weſt ſide are ſome woods of birch and pine; the hills are very lofty and taper to a point. Biſhop Pococke compared one of them to Mount Tabor[l]. Beneath them is *Glen Co*, infamous for the maſſacre of its inhabitants 1691, and celebrated by ſome as having given birth to Oſſian, *Morven*, the country of his hero Fingal lying to the north from hence. The ſcenery of Glen Co is the moſt pictureſque of any in the highlands. The entrance to it is ſtrongly marked by the craggy mountain of *Buachal-ety* a little weſt of the *King's houſe*. In the middle of the valley is a ſmall lake, from whence runs the river *Coan* or *Cona*. The principal native animals on the mountains here are red deer, Alpine hares, foxes, eagles, ptarmigans, and a few moor-fowl. Here are ſix farms, forming a rent of £.240. *per ann.*; the only crops are oats, bear, and potatoes. Glen Co lies in the united pariſhes of *Liſmore* and *Appen*, and contains about 400 inhabitants. A vaſt cataract from between two perpendicular rocks forms a large ſtream called the water of *Boan*[l].

Melfort. *Melfort* in this county gave title of viſcount and earl to John Drummond of Lundie, ſecond ſon of James earl of Perth, by grant from James VII. to whom he was ſecretary. The title was forfeited by his attainder 1695[n].

Kilmund. *Kilmund* in *Cowel* had a collegiate church, founded for a provoſt and eight prebendaries by ſir William Cunningham of Kilmaures 1403[m].

Kilmichael. In the church-yard of *Kilmichael* in Glaſſrie in Argyleſhire is interred *Evan Mac Brayne*, commonly called *Orc Mac Bryane*: His figure is engraved at full length with a ſword by his ſide, and the croſs on his right ſhoulder, with a helmet and circle, or rather cap of ſtate. There are letters on the grave ſtone, which may be decyphered by antiquaries, but are now unintelligible by the inhabitants. Bryane in Gaelic is the *judge*; he is reported to have lived in the time of ſir John de Graeme, and was one of the Engliſh generals. This pariſh lies only two miles diſtant from Loch Crinan and the ſame diſtance from Loch Gilp, the new object for a canal from the weſtern ocean to Loch Fine. In this pariſh are many remains of Druidical temples: ſome of theſe erect ſtones ſtand now in the midſt of moſs. Beſide theſe there are two forts, ſuppoſed Daniſh, one of them is called *Torr-blaran*, the property of Mr Campbell of *Knockbay*: another called *Dunnal* belonging to Mr. Robert Mac Lochlane.

There is upon the edge of *Gouade of Lagg* a curious cave called *Mac Brayne's Cave* which may contain about 60 men fully armed; the entry is dreadful almoſt by the water ſide, but when fairly entered is pretty comfortable. There is a ſubterraneous paſſage for about $\frac{1}{8}$th of a mile, out of which people might in caſe of danger make their eſcape both ways.

Lorns. The three *Lorns*, Nether, Upper, and Middle, were in the time of Robert Bruce poſſeſſed by the M'Dougals his opponents, paſſed from them to the Stuarts, and in the 15th century were transferred by marriage with three coheireſſes of the laſt Stuart lord of Lorn to the Campbells, whoſe deſcendants ſtill poſſeſs them. They were ſummoned to parliament as lords Campbell 1445, created earl of the county of Argyle 1457, marquis of the ſame 1641[o]. The eldeſt ſon had the title of marquis of Kantyre and Lorn.

Family tradition repreſents this family of Campbell figuring here as early as the beginning of the fifth century, by the name of *O'Duimbm* or *Duil*, which in the reign of Malcolm Kenmure in the middle of the eleventh century they changed for that of Campbell to perpetuate the heroic atchievements of one of them in the ſervice of France[p]. The firſt of the noble family of Campbell mentioned in hiſtory was the *black baron* of Loch aw, who ſucceeded to his eſtate on that lake by his marriage with Dorothy Mac Vicar the heireſs, and that family did afterwards by their policy and the forfeiture of the Mac Vicars acquire the rich territory of Inverary and both the glens adjoining. Archibald was created marquis of Argyle by Charles I. into whoſe hands he reſigned the juſticiary. He was executed for high-treaſon 1661, as was his eldeſt ſon, ſucceſſor, and nameſake 1685; but his ſon Archibald was reſtored to his title and precedency 1 William and Mary, and created duke of Argyle 1701. His ſon John ſucceeded to his honours, and was for his great merits and abilities made a peer of England by the title of earl of Greenwich 1710 before the Union, and further advanced by George I. 1718 to the more honourable title of duke of Greenwich. He was ſucceeded in 1743 in his other titles by his brother *Archibald*, who 1706 had been created a peer of Scotland by the titles of lord Ornſay, Dunoon and Aros and earl of Ila; and he in 1761 by his couſin *John*, on whoſe deceaſe 1770 the honours devolved to his ſon John preſent and fifth duke of Argyle.

The dioceſe of Argyle comprehended the counties of Argyle, Lorn, Kintyre, and Lochaber, with ſome of the weſtern iſles, ſuch as Liſmore, where the ſeat of the biſhop was. John, biſhop of Dunkeld, obtained of the Pope that this dioceſe ſhould be ſeparated from his[p].

[f] Pennant, 1769, 214, 215. [g] It. Cur. II. Pl. LXXXVII. and another plate. [h] Pennant, 1769, 215.
[i] Pennant, 1769, 217. 1772, 10. [k] Pennant, 1772, 2. [l] Ib. 209—211.
[m] G. [n] Keith, 386. [o] MS. Hiſt. of Campbell ap. Pennant, 1772, 3.
"Archibald earl of Argyle, by king Charles I. created marquis of Argyle, was forefaulted by king Charles II. and his ſon Archibald lord Lorn reſtored to the dignity and precedence of the earl of Argyle, who thereafter in the ſame king's reign, upon very nice and ſlender grounds, was alſo forefaulted, which forefaulture was particularly taxed as a reproach to the nation in the claim of right or inſtrument of government 1689; and by a ſpecial printed act of parliament 1690 his ſon Archibald lord Lorn, now earl of Argyle, was reſtored. Since the printing of the firſt ſheets of this book he hath preſented a letter from the king to the lords, nominating him an extraordinary lord of ſeſſion in place of the duke of Hamilton deceaſed, and is accordingly admitted." Dalrymple.
[p] Crawford's Peer. p. 13. [p] Keith, 169.

CANTIRE.

Loch Fin. LOCH *Fin*, which at certain times yields a ſurprizing quantity of herrings, ſeparates Argyleſhire from a cape which ſhoots out a great length [x] in a point towards Ireland as if eagerly ſtretching itſelf towards that kingdom which is divided from it only by a narrow ſtrait ſcarce 13 miles acroſs. This is called by Ptolemy EPIDIORVM *promontorium*, which name ſeems to me to bear ſome relation to the iſlands EBVDÆ overgainſt it. It is called at preſent in the Iriſh language, which prevails all over theſe parts, *Can-tyre*, q. d. *Head of land.* It is inhabited by the family of *Mac-Conell* who are lords here, but ſubject to the earl of Argyle. They frequently invade Ireland in their flat-bottomed boats [a], and have poſſeſſed themſelves of thoſe little diſtricts called *Glines* and *Rowte.* This promontory is joined to *Knapdale* by ſo narrow a neck ſcarce a mile over and very ſandy, that ſailors carry their boats over-land as the ſhorteſt way. This is more credible than that the Argonauts bore their Argo on their ſhoulders 500 miles [b].

EPIDIVM.

[x] 30 miles together. D.
[a] Q. if the *lymphad* or galley in the Argyle arms was of this ſort. Dalrymple calls them light pinnaces and gallies.
[b] From Æmonia to the coaſts of Theſſalia. D.

ADDITIONS.

Campbell town. CANTYRE as was before obſerved is about 30 miles long and eight or nine broad, and has in it a burgh of barony called *Campbell town*, ſituate on the Loch of *Killkeran*, where is a ſafe harbour for ſhips, having an iſland in the mouth of the bay. It gave title of lord to James ſon of Archibald ſeventh earl of Argyle 1622, but died with him; and was revived with the honour of marquis on the advancement of his brother Archibald to that rank 1641 [1]. This noble family have a ſeat here. The whole place is their property, and roſe entirely by the herring fiſhery on the coaſt of the North Highlands [a].

Saundale. At *Saundale*, *Sanadale*, or *Sadagal*, was a Ciſtertian abbey, founded by Reginald, ſon of Somerled lord of the iſles, annexed by James IV. 1507 to the ſee of Argyle [b].

[1] G. [a] Knox's Tour in the Highlands and Hebrides, p. 43. [b] Keith, 258.

L O R N E.

HIGHER up to the north lies *Lorne*, producing excellent barley, divided by the ſpacious lake *Leave*[a], on which is *Berogomum*[b] caſtle, wherein was formerly a court of juſtice, and not far from it *Dunſtafag*, q. d. *Stephen's mount*, antiently a royal reſidence; above which *Loch Aber* runs ſo far in land from the weſtern ocean, that were it not for a narrow chain of mountains which divide them, it would join Loch *Neſs* which diſcharges itſelf into the eaſtern ocean. The moſt conſiderable place in this ſhire is *Tarbar* in *Loch Kinkerran*, where, by authority of parliament, James IV. appointed a juſtice and a ſheriff to adminiſter juſtice to the inhabitants of the ſouthern iſlands. Theſe countries and thoſe beyond them were in the year 655 held by the Picts, whom Bede[c] calls the northern Picts, when relating that in the ſame year Columbanus "the preſbyter and abbot, eminent "for his monaſtic habit and life, came into Britain "to preach the goſpel to thoſe northern Picts who "were ſeparated by dreary horrid mountains from "the ſouthern countries of the Picts." For this they rewarded him with the iſland *Hii*, now *I-Columbkill*, which lies over againſt it, of which in its place. In the laſt age the *Stewarts* were lords of Lorne; now by an heir female of their family the earls of Argyle, who always bear this among their other titles.

Berogomum.

Dunſtafag.

Loch Aber.

Tarbar.

1503.

[a] *Leven.*

[b] The *Brigomano* of Ravennas. Gale MS. n.

[c] B. III c. 4.

LORN

ADDITIONS.

Loch Linnhe. LOCH *Linnhe*, which Mr. Camden calls *Loch Leave*, runs up to Lochaber. In it is an iſland called *Mun*, where the country people have a ſuperſtitious deſire to be buried [a]. Along its bank by the ſea ſhore foundations may be traced: the country people ſtill call this *Market Street*. The caſtle ſtood upon a rock. At one end of it foundations of a fort in form of an oblong ſquare with a round tower at the end may be eaſily traced. From the top of a high woody hill about three miles from hence is a moſt beautiful ſea proſpect; and on its ſummit a tower is erected by major Campbell, who commanded the highland regiment at the conqueſt of Quebec, and has a houſe cloſe by it. The late biſhop Pococke obſerved, that this exactly reſembled the bay of Conſtantinople, and the weſtern iſles thoſe of the Archipelago. Mull with ſeveral of the weſtern iſles, and Morven the kingdom of Fingal are ſeen from it.

Beregomum. The modern name of *Beregomum* is *Dun-mac-Smochain*. Tradition aſcribes its foundation to Fergus II. and it was called the chief city in Scotland for many ages. Along the beach is a raiſed mound as a defence againſt a ſudden landing, now called *Straid-a-margai* or the *Market Street*. Within this are two rude erect columns about ſix feet high and nine feet and an half in front; behind is a peat moſs, and on one ſide a range of low hills, at whoſe neareſt extremity is an entrenchment called *Dun valirè*. On the weſt ſide of the moraſs is a long inſulated hill, on whoſe top it is pretended have been ſeven towers. Mr. Pennant could ſee only three or four irregular excavations ſurrounded with a dyke. On moſt part of the hill are dug up different ſorts of ſcoria or pumices. Near the hill is a circle of round ſtones, placed cloſe together, the area 26 feet diameter, and about 10 feet from the outſide an erect pillar ſeven feet high [b].

Oban. In the bay of *Oban* is a cuſtom-houſe and poſt-office. The place is formed by nature and a combination of favourable circumſtances for a principal harbour, and central mart for the South highlands, and the numerous iſlands in its neighbourhood; and even for an arſenal and royal dock yard. Here, and in the ſound of *Kerera*, 100 ſail of the line might ride at ſome diſtance from ſhore in 5 to 27 fathom water [c]. On a great rock within land, inacceſſible on three ſides, is *Dunolly* caſtle, a reſidence of the chieftains of Lorn [d].

Dunolly.

Dunſtaffnage. *Dunſtaffnage* caſtle is pretended to have been founded by Ewin a Pictiſh king, contemporary with Julius Cæſar, and called after him *Evonium*. It certainly was the firſt ſeat of the Pictiſh and Scottiſh princes, and here was preſerved the famous ſtone uſed as a ſeat of juſtice by Gathelus in Spain, and as the coronation chair here till Kenneth II. removed it to Scone. Some of the ancient regalia were preſerved till the preſent century, when the keeper's ſervants, during his infirm years, embezzled them for the ſilver ornaments; and left only a battle-axe, nine feet long, of beautiful workmanſhip, and ornamented with ſilver [e]. The caſtle is ſquare, only 87 feet within, partly habitable, with round towers at three of the corners, the entrance towards the ſea. At a ſmall diſtance from it is a round chapel, and at one end an encloſure, a family cemetery. The caſtle ſtands on a peninſula, of which one has a fine view from the fall of *Connel* which is of ſea water, where the waters of Loch Etive fall into the ſea, an extraordinary curioſity, falling at low water about ſeven feet, at high water near 10 feet, and the whole ſtream for a great diſtance is covered with white foam. When the water is high it boils up from the bottom, and forms a variety of whirlpools [f]. In 1307 this caſtle was poſſeſſed by Alexander McDougal lord of Argyle, a friend to the Engliſh, but was reduced by Robert Bruce. About the middle of the 15th century it was the reſidence of the lord of the iſles. Mr. Pennant has engraved a rude ivory figure of a king ſitting in a chair, found here, of no very antient date [g]. At this caſtle the unfortunate duke of Argyle landed 1685, and publiſhed his two declarations; but his expedition was but of twenty-eight days before he was taken and beheaded [h].

Ardchattan. On the north bank of Loch Etive is the ſite of *Ardchattan*, a priory of monks of Valliſcaullium in Burgundy, founded 1230 by Donald Mac Coul, anceſtor of the Mac Dougals of Lorn. Here Robert Bruce, who remained maſter of this country before he got entire poſſeſſion of Scotland, held a parliament or council [i].

Againſt the ſuppoſition that theſe countries were held by the Picts, it is alledged, that it does not appear that the weſtern iſles belonged at that time to the Picts, and that the old iſland mentioned by Bede was more probably Hoia [Hay] one of the Orkneys [k]. Fordon (Scotichr. II. 1.) makes Hii and Icolmkill the ſame iſland, in which were two houſes of monks and nuns, the former the burying-place and reſidence of the kings of Scotland and Pictland to the time of Malcolm huſband of St. Margaret [l]: but of this hereafter.

[a] Pennant, 1769, 209. [b] Voyage to the Hebrides, 356-7.
[c] Knox's Tour through the Highlands and Hebrides, p. 45, 46. [d] Pennant, 354. [e] Knox, ib. 19.
[f] See two views of it in Virt. Muſ. XLIV. LIV. [g] Pennant, 354, 355.
[h] Rapin, X. 29, 35. [i] Voyage to the Hebrides, 356. Keith, 262.
[k] G. Penn. Ib. 355. [l] See alſo Buchanan, I. 36.

BRAIDALBIN.

FURTHER inward among the high and craggy ſummits of mount *Grampius* near where they ſink gradually lower lies *Braid Albin*, i. e. *the higheſt part of Scotland*, the true and genuine Scots calling Scotland in the language of their country *Albin*, as where theſe mountains riſe higheſt lies *Drum Albin*, i. e. *the ridge of Scotland*. It is however called *Brunalbin* in an antient book, where we have this paſage: "Fergus, ſon of Eric, was the "firſt of the ſeed of Chonar who aſſumed the go-"vernment of Albany from *Brun-Albain*[a] to the "Iriſh ſea and Inch-Gall*. And from that time "kings of the race of Fergus have reigned in "Brun-Albain or Brunhere till Alpin ſon of Eoch-"all." But this Albany is more famous for its dukes than for the qualities of its ſoil. The firſt duke of Albany I have met with was Robert earl of Fife, whom his brother king Robert III. advanced to that dignity; notwithſtanding which from an ambition to mount the throne, he ungratefully cauſed his ſon David, the next heir to the crown, to be ſtarved to death. But the puniſhment due to this infamous deed, which he by the ſlow procedure of divine juſtice eſcaped, fell heavy on his ſon Mordac ſecond duke of Albany, who was convicted of treaſon and beheaded, after ſeeing his two ſons undergo the ſame puniſhment the day before. The third duke of Albany was Alexander, ſecond ſon of king James II. who was regent of the kingdom, earl of *Marth*, *Marr* and *Garioch*, lord of *Annandale* and *Man*, outlawed by his brother James III. and after ſtruggling with many difficulties he died of a wound received from a ſplinter of a broken lance as he was aſſiſting at a tournament at Paris.

Dukes of *Albany*.

His ſon John, fourth duke of Albany, was alſo regent and governor to James V. but, allured by the pleaſures of the French court, married there a daughter and coheir of John earl of Auvergne and Lauragueze, and died there without iſſue. From regard to the blood royal of Scotland, Francis I. king of France did him the honour to grant him a ſeat between the biſhop of Langres and the duke d'Alencon, peers of France†. After his death there was no duke of Albany till queen Mary conferred this title on Henry lord *Darnley*, whom a few days after ſhe made her huſband; as king James VI. conferred the ſame on his younger ſon Charles an infant, now duke of York.

This country is inhabited by a rough, warlike, and very miſchievous ſort of people, commonly called *Highlandmen*, who are the true offspring of the antient Scotch, ſpeak Iriſh, call themſelves *Albinnich*, are ſet and tight moulded, of great ſtrength and ſwiftneſs, high ſpirited, bred up in war or rather robbery, and extremely prone to revenge and deep reſentment. They wear after the Iriſh faſhion ſtriped mantles and thick long hair, and live by hunting, fiſhing, and plunder. In battle their armour is an iron head-piece, and a coat of mail, and they uſe bows, bearded arrows, and very broad ſwords; and being divided into companies called *Clans*, commit ſuch dreadful outrages by plundering and murdering, that their ſavage cruelty made it abſolutely neceſſary for the parliament‡ to paſs an act, that whatever miſchief was done by any perſon of any of their clans, whoever of that clan was taken ſhould make good the loſs or ſuffer death.

Highlandmen.

* i. e. the Ebudæ.
† *Tillet.*
‡ Parl. 1581.
[a] Kalten-brun on the river Labach in Carniola. MS. n. Gale.

BRAIDALBIN

ADDITIONS.

THE title of duke of Albany from the time of Charles I. reſting in the crown, was by the late king George II. conferred on his late grandſon Edward duke of York, ſince whoſe deceaſe it reverted to the crown.

BRAIDALBIN, properly ſo called, ſtretching along the ſouth ſide of the Tay and its lochs makes at preſent a part of Perthſhire. We have, however, in compliance with Mr. Camden's method endeavoured to treat of it here diſtinctly.

Braidalbin, ſtill perfectly highland, retains ſome of its antient cuſtoms and ſuperſtitions, ſuch as the belief of ſpectres, fairies, elf ſhots, and unlucky days, the 3d of May being a *diſmal day*; the *beltein*, a rural feſtival on May day, preceded by a libation to the evil ſpirits and noxious animals, a remain of Druidiſm, and obſerved alſo by the antient Danes, and the *averruncatio* of the Romans; another ſort of *beltein* is placing croſſes dipped in pottage over the doors of the cattle hovels, on Thurſday before Eaſter: the *late-wake* or funeral dance, the *coranich* or funeral howl, like the Roman *conclamatio*[a]; the prediction of death by the Benſhi or fairy's wife's cries in the way where a funeral is to paſs: ſuperſtitious obſervances reſpecting marriage[b]. The dreſs of the men is the *brechan* or plaid, 12 or 13 yards of narrow ſtuff wrapped round the middle and reaching to the knees, often girt round the waiſt, and in cold weather covering the whole body, even on the open hills, all night, and faſtened on the ſhoulders with a broche: ſhort ſtockings tied below the knee; *truiſh* a genteeler kind of breeches and ſtockings of one piece; *cuoranen* a laced ſhoe of ſkin with the hairy ſide out, rather diſuſed; *kelt* or *fillebeg*, q. d. little plaid or ſhort petticoat, reaching to the knees, ſubſtituted of late to the longer end of the plaid: and laſtly the pouch of badger or other ſkins with taſſels hanging before them. The *lochaber* ax, uſed now only by the town guard of Edinburgh, was a tremendous weapon. Bows and arrows were in uſe in the middle of the laſt century, now as well as the broad ſword and target laid aſide ſince the diſarming act, but the dirk or antient *pugio* is ſtill worn as a dreſs with the knife and fork. The method of ſummoning the clans to war was by ſending full-ſpeed a pole burnt at one end and bloody at the other, and at top a croſs called *croſhtaine*, q. d. *the croſs of ſhame* or the *fiery croſs*. The womens dreſs is the *kirch* or white linen pinned round behind like a hood, and over the foreheads of married women, whereas maidens wear only a *ſnood* or ribbon round their heads: the *tanac* or plaid faſtened over their ſhoulders and drawn over their heads in bad weather: a plaited long ſtocking called *offan* is their high dreſs. They generally go without ſhoes or ſtockings, which they bring in their hands to church and there put on for the time. Their condition is generally ſervile. The highlanders are indolent except in war or the chace, or to aſſiſt and direct travellers; extremely hoſpitable and generous, and naturally rather polite; above mean revenge though impatient of injury; inquiſitive and fond of news; have a very good opinion of themſelves; in their general behaviour are decent; ſuperſtitious, yet attentive to the duties of their religion, in which they ſeem well inſtructed. Their character becomes daily more mixed as their vaſſalage ceaſes and induſtry and improvement take place[c].

Strath fillan.

Strath fillan or the vale of St. Fillan takes its name from St. Fillan, who retired hither in the year 703, and is ſuppoſed to cure lunacy. The friends of the patients perform thrice round a neighbouring cairn the ceremony of the *Deaſil* by turning from eaſt to weſt and to the courſe of the ſun; they then offer on the cairn rags or a little bunch of heath tied with worſted; they then plunge the patient into a holy pool of the river, and leave him faſt bound the whole night in the neighbouring chapel: if he is found looſe the Saint is deemed propitious, if otherwiſe his cure remains doubtful, or frequently death releaſes him before morning. To this Saint is aſcribed the victory at Bannoc, to which Maurice, abbot of Inchaffery, brought his arm, for which Robert Bruce founded here on the water of *Dochart* a priory of Canons Regular[d]; and lady Glenurchy ſettled a fund and built a houſe for the miniſter of the chapel, which is in *Ketlin* pariſh, but diſtant from the church. This tract is at preſent almoſt entirely ſtocked with ſouth-country ſheep, which have in a manner expelled the breed of black cattle[e].

Paſſing by the ſeat of Rob-roy the celebrated free-booter, you enter *Glen Dochart*, in which is *Loch Dochart* with its ſides beautifully wooded, and in an iſland covered with trees are ruins of a caſtle, one of the nine ſubject to the great knight of *Loch aw*. The M'Gregors took it by rolling faſcines of ſtraw and branches before them on the ice, and ſcaling the walls. This potent clan was poſſeſſed of Glenurchie, were owners of Glen Lion, and are ſaid to have been the original founders of Balloch or Taymouth, or at leaſt to have reſided there before the Campbells[f].

Loch Eſſan.

Oppoſite to the farm of *Acheſſan* is the ſmall lake of *Loch Eſſan*, noted for a floating iſland 51 feet by

[a] Pennant, 1769, 96—100. [b] Ib. 186, 187. [c] Ib. 190—194.
[d] Keith, 241. [e] Pennant, 1772, 15—17.
[f] Buchanan's Clans, 138, 139. Pennant, ib. 17, 18.

29, that ſhifts its quarters with the wind. Tay, after paſſing through Loch Dochart, aſſumes the name of that lake. The pearl fiſhery in this part of the river was ſome years ago carried on with great ſucceſs, and the pearls were eſteemed the faireſt and largeſt.

Killin. At *Killin* or *Cill Fhin*, which tradition makes the burial-place of Fingal, is an excellent inn, built by lord Braidalbin, who has erected others at *Dalmalie*, *Tyendrum*, and *Kenmore*. Killin is ſituated at the junction of the Lochy and Tay, both falling into Loch Tay. The northern boundaries of this lake riſe with ſuperior magnificence in the rugged heights of Finlarig and the wild ſummit of the ſtill loftier *Laurs*, frequently patched with ſnow throughout the year. At the foot of the firſt amidſt woods of various trees at the head of this lake are the ruins

Finlarig c. of the caſtle of *Finlarig*, the old ſeat of the Campbells the knights of Glennurchie, built by ſir Colin between 1513 and 1523, now belonging to lord Braidalbin with a park finely wooded with old oaks, cheſnuts, and other timber. The abundance of inhabitants on the north-weſt ſide of Loch Tay ſurpaſſes that of any place in Scotland of equal extent: for from Finlarig to the forks of the *Lion* about 15 miles, there are not fewer than 1780 ſouls happy under a humane chieftain; and ſo much yarn is made here that above 1600*l*. worth is ſold yearly out of Braidalbin only [g]. The oppoſite ſide of the lake is leſs populous and leſs fertile. In going through Laurs one ſees a druidical circle of ſtones, leſs complete indeed than one at *Kinnel* a little weſt of Killin, conſiſting of ſix vaſt equidiſtant ſtones. The windings of the lake appear to form three great bendings. Its length is about 15 miles, the breadth one, the depth in many places 100 fathoms, and within as many yards of the ſhore it is 50 fathoms. It abounds with pike, perch, ſalmon, char, trout, ſamlets, lampries, and eels: one ſpecies of trout weighs 30lb. The whole country abounds with game. The public are indebted to lord Braidalbin for the goodneſs of the road along the loch and for above 30 bridges on it [h].

Loch Tay. Loch Tay is 15 miles long and one wide, in many places 100 fathom deep, confined between heathy hills, and yields plenty of excellent pike. This Loch was ſuppoſed incapable of freezing till it actually did in March 1769. On September 12, 1784, about 9 in the morning, it ebbed at the eaſt end about one hundred yards, and left the channel dry at that part where the water is uſually three feet deep, and gathering together in the form of a wave rolled on about an hundred yards further to the weſtward until it met a ſimilar wave rolling in a contrary direction; and when theſe daſhed together they roſe to the perpendicular height of about 5 feet, emitting a white foam on the top: it then returned and gained upon the land 4 yards beyond the high-water mark of the Loch at that time, and continued to ebb and flow every ſeven minutes for two hours, the wave gradually diminiſhing in ſize every time it reached the ſhore until it wholly diſappeared. The river Tay, which runs out at the north end of the loch, was obſerved to run back during the time of the ebbing, and to be left almoſt dry. Many people ſaid that they obſerved the ebbing and flowing of the loch at different places beſides Kenmure; but as they did not mention this till they heard of that at Kenmure, it was not much credited. During the whole of that week the ebbing and flowing continued, but at a later hour, and not at all in the ſame degree as at firſt; the day was perfectly calm. There was an earthquake felt on that day in *Calabria* [i]. In an iſland in it are ruins of a priory, a cell to Scone, founded for Canons Regular by Alexander I. 1122, where his queen Sibylla, daughter to Henry I. of England, died and was buried [k]. Hither the Campbells retreated at the approach of Montroſe, who narrowly eſcaped being killed by a ſhot. It was taken and garriſoned, but in 1654 ſurrendered to general Monk. In the priory orchard is a black cherry-tree that meaſures at 4 feet from the ground 10 feet 3 inches in circumference. Over the Tay juſt below its diſcharge from the lake is built at the expence of lord Braidalbin, an elegant bridge of three large and two ſmaller arches [l]. All this country abounds with grous, ptarmigans, eagles, Royſton crows, ring ouzels, ſtags, a ſmall delicate ſpecies of hare, grey in ſummer and white in winter. The ptarmigan inhabits the tops of the rocks, has the ſame change of plumage in the different ſeaſons, taſtes like grous, and is a very ſilly bird. Mr. Pennant compares the hills on the north ſide of the vale to the Alps, but particularly to the great ſlope oppoſite the grand Chartreuſe in Dauphiné [m]. The Tay, a moſt beautiful, clear and gentle ſtream, which never freezes, gliding over a vale between banks, ſometimes level with its edge, ſometimes perpendicular to a vaſt height above it, and ſometimes thus varied on the oppoſite ſides, is croſſed by a noble bridge, built 1733 by Marſhal Wade, when the army under his command made the roads through the highlands. At the foot of the bridge are four pyramids; on the middle of the parapet four obeliſks on pedeſtals; and the road over it is handſomely paved in figures. On it is this inſcription:

Mirare
Hanc viam militarem
Ultra Romanos terminos
M Paſſuum CCL hac illac
Extenſam,
Teſquis & paludibus inſultantem,
Per montes rupeſque patefactam,
Et indignanti Tavo
Ut cernis inſtratam.
Opus hoc arduum ſua ſolertia
Et decennati militum opera
A. Aer. Xnæ 1733 poſuit G. Wade
Copiarum in Scotia præfectus.
Ecce quantum valeant
Regis GEORGII II. Auſpicia.

Wemys. At *Wemys*, a mile from this bridge, is the houſe and garden of ſir Robert Menzie, and a good inn. On the left hand of the road leading to Taymouth is a ſmall circle of great ſtones, thrown down at the foot of the hills: a ſingle ſtone oppoſite to it.

All over theſe parts are ſcattered Druid circles, called in the Erſe language *Tibberd* [n].

In the reign of Charles II. 1677 ſir *John Campbel* of *Glenurchie*, bart. an antient and powerful cadet of the family of Argyle, was created earl of *Braid-*

[g] Pennant, 1769, 92.
[h] Ib. 1772, 18—25.
[i] Gent. Mag. LVI. 368.
[k] Pennant, ib. 89.
[l] Ib. 27, 28.
[m] Ib. 82—85.
[n] Ib. 86.

albin.

albin. His grandſon John enjoys the title at preſent. His eſtate is ſaid to be ſo extenſive that he can ride one hundred miles on it[o]. The ſeat of this family at *Taymouth* at the head of Loch Tay is an antient caſtle modernized, containing the greateſt collection of Jameſon's pictures[p], and ſurrounded with an extenſive well-wooded park and policies. Taymouth.

It was originally called *Bulloch* caſtle or the caſtle at the diſcharge of the lake, and was built by ſir Colin Cambpell, 6th knight of Lochaw, who died 1583. The village of *Kenmure* forms an avenue of houſes on a green, terminated by the church which ſtands on a point projecting into the Loch, and has been rebuilt by the preſent earl. Kenmure.

[o] Pennant, 1769, 92. 1772, 82, 83.
[p] Among them a fine head of John lord Napier, inventor of the Logarithms 1637. Pennant, 1769, 87. 1772, 30—35.

PERTH SHERIFFDOM.

Tay r.

OUT of the heart of the mountains of *Albany* flows the *Tay*, the largeſt river in all Scotland, which after rolling with violence through the fields, ſpreads itſelf into a lake full of iſlands, where its courſe is checked. Afterwards confined in ſtraiter banks it waters the extenſive and rich diſtrict of *Perthſhire*, receiving the *Amund* a little rivulet from *Athol*.

Athol.

This *Athol* (to make a ſhort digreſſion) is infamous for witches, but is a tolerably fruitful country with woody vallies, where the Caledonian foreſt antiently extended far and wide, with its gloomy ſhade rendered dreadful by the retreat of bears and the huge ſhaggy bulls above-mentioned. The places in this country are of no great renown; but their earls are very illuſtrious. Thomas, younger ſon of Roland de *Galway*, was in right of his wife earl of Athol, whoſe ſon Patric was murdered in his bedchamber at Hadington by the *Biſſets* his rivals; and the houſe where the deed was done afterwards ſet on fire to give his death the appearance of accident. He was ſucceeded in the earldom by David de *Haſtings** who had married Patric's maternal aunt, whoſe ſon ſeems to have been that David ſurnamed of *Strathbogy*, who ſoon after in the reign of Henry III. of England became earl of Athol, and married a daughter and coheireſs of Richard natural ſon of John king of England, with whom he acquired the fineſt eſtate in England, and had by her two ſons, *John* earl of Athol, who, wavering in his allegiance, was hanged on a gibbet 50 feet high, and *David* earl of Athol, who, by a daughter and coheireſs of John *Comin* of *Badzenoth*, by one of the heireſſes of Audomar de *Valence* earl of Pembroke, obtained large poſſeſſions. He had a ſon David, who was ſummoned to the parliament of England among the Engliſh earls under Edward II. and being appointed lieutenant-general of Scotland under king Edward *Balliol* was by the bravery of Andrew *Murray* defeated and ſlain in battle in the foreſt of *Kelblen* A. D. 1335. His ſon *David* had only two daughters; *Elizabeth*, married to Thomas *Percy*, from whom are deſcended the barons *Borrough*, and Philippa, wife of Thomas *Halſham*, an Engliſh knight. The title of Athol came next to Walter *Stewart*, ſon of king Robert II. who barbarouſly murdered James I. king of Scotland, but ſuffered the puniſhment juſtly due to his execrable cruelty; ſo that Æneas Sylvius, then nuncio from pope Eugenius III. in Scotland, is reported to have ſaid, "He doubted whether he ſhould beſtow greater "praiſe on thoſe who avenged the king's death, or "brand with greater infamy thoſe who diſhonoured "themſelves by ſo baſe a parricide." A few years after this honour was conferred on John *Stewart* of the family of *Lorne*, ſon of *James* ſurnamed the *black knight*, by Joan, widow of king James I. daughter of John earl of Somerſet, and niece to John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, and his poſterity at preſent enjoy it.

Caledonian foreſt.

Earls of Athol.

The *Tay* receiving the *Almund*[a] proceeds to *Dunkeld*, honoured with an epiſcopal ſee by king David. Many perſons, from the meaning of the name, ſuppoſe this a town of the Caledonians, and explain it the *hill of hazles*, imagining it took the name from the hazles in the Caledonian foreſt. Hence Tay proceeds[b] by the veſtiges of *Berth* a ſmall ruined city, ſtill remembering what miſchief this river formerly did to it, when its violence laid waſte the paſtures, the cornfields, and the labours of the huſbandmen, carrying before it this little city with the infant ſon of its king† and all the inhabitants. In place hereof king William built *Perth*‡ in a more advantageous ſituation§, which ſoon roſe to ſuch a pitch of wealth as to occaſion Necham who lived at that time to expreſs himſelf to this effect about it:

Dunkeld.

Berth.

Perth.

Tranſis, ample Tai, *per rura, per oppida, per* Perth;
Regnum ſuſtentant iſtius urbis opes.

By Perth, by fields, by towns flows wide-ſpread Tay,
By Perth whoſe opulence is Scotland's ſtay.

Later ages, from the church built there and dedicated to St. John, gave it the name of *St. John's town*. The Engliſh in the height of the war between the *Bruces* and *Balliols* fortified it with ſtrong works, the greateſt part of which was afterwards demoliſhed by the Scots. For the reſt, it is a handſome little city, pleaſantly ſituated between two groves; and though ſome of its churches have been ruined, it ſtill makes a good figure, being ſo laid out that the ſeveral artiſts inhabit their reſpective ſtreets, and the Tay in ebb tides brings up all kinds of commodities from the ſea in ſmall veſſels. On theſe accounts it is thus celebrated by J. Jonſton already ſo often quoted:

PERTHUM.

Propter aquas Tai liquidas, & amæna vireta,
Obtinet in medio regna ſuperba ſolo.
Nobilium quondam regum clariſſima ſedes,
Pulchra ſitu, & pinguis germine dives agri.
Finitimis dat jura locis, moremque modumque
Huic dare, laus illis hæc meruiſſe dari.
Sola inter patrias incincta eſt mœnibus urbes,
Hoſtibus aſſiduis ne vaga præda foret.
Quanta virum virtus, dextræ quæ præmia norunt
Cimber, Saxo ferox, & genus Hetteridum.
Felix laude nova, felix quoque laude vetuſta,
Perge recens, priſcum perpetuare decus.

* Chron. Mailros. † William. ‡ before 1214. § lower down, Buchan. VII. 50.

[a] This river (Tay) is increaſed by receiving the river *Braan*, which having given name to a ſtrath through which it paſſeth, loſeth its name by augmenting of Tau at Dunkeld. D.

[b] forward to the old caſtle of *Kincleiven*, where it is much augmented by the river Ila, a very pleaſant and large river, and thence, &c. D.

Beſide Tay's cryſtal ſtream and pleaſant groves,
Perth in its country's heart is nobly plac'd.
High ſov'reigns choſe it for their lov'd abodes,
By ſituation and rich produce grac'd.
The neighbour places law from it receive
Their greateſt honour to obey its will,
Alike its glory ſuch juſt laws to give,
Their glory ſuch injunctions to fulfill.
This only Scottiſh city walls ſurround
To guard it from the raſh invader's ſpoil:
Its valour and its juſt reward have found,
The Cimbrian, Saxon, and the Daniſh toil.
O! bleſt with modern and with old renown,
Bear thine old fame to future ages down.

Earls of *Perth.*

King James VI. lately made Perth an earldom, creating James, baron Dromond, earl of it.

Methven.

In the neighbourhood of this place is *Methven*[c], which Margaret of England, widow of James VI. purchaſed for a ſum of money for her third huſband Henry Stewart of the blood royal and his heirs, obtaining at the ſame time for him the rank of baron of her ſon James V. Lower down is *Rethven*, a caſtle of the *Rethvens*, a deteſted name worthy to be baniſhed from all remembrance, it being enacted by authority of parliament, that all perſons of that name ſhould lay it aſide and take a new one, after the brothers *Rethvens* formed ſo execrable and horrid a conſpiracy againſt the moſt excellent prince James VI. who had created their father William earl of *Gowry*, though afterwards when he inſolently preſumed to dictate to his ſovereign, upon fair and full conviction of treaſon he cauſed him to be beheaded. But this is more than enough concerning men of ſuch infamous memory, though it is proper to take notice of worthleſs families as a warning to poſterity.

Barons *Methven.*

Rethven or *Ruthven.*

Gowry.

Gowry, ſo much celebrated for corn-fields and an extraordinary fertility of ſoil, is a more level tract running down to the other bank of Tay. In it oppoſite to Perth beyond the Tay ſtands *Scone*, antiently a famous monaſtery, held in great reverence for the inauguration of the kings of Scotland ever ſince Keneth having totally extirpated the Picts in its neighbourhood placed here within a wooden chair the ſtone brought from Ireland into Argyleſhire for the inauguration of the Scottiſh kings, which king Edward I. of England cauſed to be brought to Weſtminſter. Concerning this ſtone there is this vulgar prophecy current, which being now verified among the few ſimilar inſtances, I thought not amiſs to inſert:

Scone.

Ni fallat fatum Scoti quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem regnare tenentur ibidem[d].

Or fate is blind, or Scots ſhall find
Where'er this ſtone the royal throne.

At preſent Scone by eſpecial favour of king James gives title of baron to David *Murray*.

Barons *Scone.*

On the Tay, now increaſed, ſtands *Arrol*, the ſeat of the renowned earls of *Arrol*, who, from the time of the *Bruces*, have been hereditary conſtables of Scotland, and derive a very antient deſcent from one *Hay*, a brave hero, who, with his ſons, in a hard-fought battle with the Danes at *Longcarty*, catching up a yoke fought ſo bravely and ſucceſsfully, and by his exhortations ſo animated the Scotiſh army, which had begun to give way, that they gained a complete victory, and the king and ſtates of the kingdom, who owed both victory and ſafety to his valour, aſſigned to him and his poſterity ſome very rich lands on this ſpot; and, in teſtimony of this event, added the yoke to their arms as a creſt. Of *Huntly* caſtle in this neighbourhood, I ſhall only obſerve, that it gives name to a large and honourable family, of whom in their place.

Arrol.

Earls of *Arrol.*

Huntly c.

[c] *Math-wen. Meath* in Ireland. *Meatæ* as Sauromatæ. MS. n. Gale.
Near to which runneth the river of Almond, which paſſing downward falleth into Tau near to the place where the antient town of Bertha ſtood. D.

[d] Dalrymple gives this inſcription as a Chronogram:

nI faLLat fatuM ſCotI qVoCVnque LoCatVM
InVenIent LapIDeM regnare tenentVr IbIDeM.

Others tranſlate it,

Except old ſawes be vain,
And wits of wizards blind,
The Scots in place muſt reign,
Where they this ſtone ſhall find.

PERTH

ADDITIONS.

THE ſhire of PERTH, which takes its name from the county town, is bounded on the north and north-weſt by Badenoch and Lochabar, on the north-eaſt by Mar, weſt by Argileſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by Dumbartonſhire, on the ſouth by Clackmannan and part of Stirlingſhires with the frith of Forth, to the ſouth-eaſt by Kinros and Fife ſhires, and to the eaſt by Angus. Its length from eaſt to weſt is above 50 miles, and breadth about 48 miles. The high grounds afford good paſture, and the low lands yield plenty of corn [1], particularly about Perth where a conſiderable quantity of wheat is grown.

ATHOL. ATHOL has recovered its credit ſince Mr. Camden wrote, and is now to be admired for its high improvements both natural and moral [2]. The pariſh of *Logerait* contains about 2,200 inhabitants. The caſtle, defended on one ſide by a deep ditch, on the other by a precipice, is ſaid to have been a hunting ſeat of Alexander III. and has a fine proſpect of three beautiful vales and the two great rivers Tay and Tummel united. At *Dalſhian* on the top of a little hill is the ruin of St. Catharine's chapel, and on the acceſſible ſide of the hill a very deep ditch. *Mouline* pariſh contains 2500 ſouls, who manufacture flax [3]. At *Edradour* on the top of a ſteep den are remains of a circular building called the *Black Caſtle*, about 60 feet diameter within, and the walls about 8 feet thick. There is another a mile from Mouline near *Balyoukan*, and a third on an eminence ſouth of the former. One of them anſwers to another ſimilar at *Kilichauge* in Logerait pariſh. To begin with the moſt eaſtern next to theſe is one on the hill of *Drummin* oppoſite to Taymouth on the ſide of the vale; another within view above the church of Fortingal; on the hill *Druim an timhoir* is a third oppoſite to *Altmhuic* eaſt of *Meggarnie*; one under the houſe of *Caſhly* called *Caſtel mhic neil*, and another about half a mile weſt named *Caſtal a chon bhaican*, a crooked ſtone called *Con bhaican* being erected about 200 feet eaſt from it. The figure of this building differs from the others, being oval, not unlike the *Faghs na ain eighe* or work of one night near Dundalk in Ireland, of which hereafter. The greateſt length within the wall is 71 feet, the breadth 40, the thickneſs at the ſides 12, at the ends only 8; the door at the eaſt end is low, now covered with a flag. But the moſt entire is that named *Caſtal an diu* at the foot of *Grianan* hill on the farm of *Caſhly* 3 miles weſt from Meggarnie. On the north-weſt ſide is a ſtone 29 feet long and 9 thick, which ſupplies part of the building on the outſide. The building is circular, the thickneſs from 11 to 12 feet; and within the place where the great ſtone ſtands is an additional ſtrength of wall about 8 feet thick; the moſt complete place is 9 feet and an half high, the diameter within the wall 45 feet; the greateſt part of the ſtones uſed in this building are from 3 to 6 feet long, and 1½ to 3 feet thick. About 100 yards weſt from this is another called *Caſtal an Deirg*. A mile further weſt is another called *Fiam nam boinean*, and within ſight of this but 5 miles diſtant a third, the moſt weſtern we know of on the ſide of *Ben chaſtal* hill. Moſt if not all theſe are in Glen Lion. Tradition aſcribes twelve towers to Fingal. Two others out of the line of theſe might be connected with them; one is on the north ſide of Loch Tay about 5 miles eaſt of Killin above the public road; the other called *Caiſteal Baraora* on the ſouth ſide about a quarter of a mile from the lake and a mile eaſt of Achmore. On the top of a great eminence a furlong from this are remains of a vaſt incloſure, nearly oval, 360 feet by 120, no part of the walls entire, but the ſtones of it lie on the ground to the breadth of 15 feet. Within near the eaſt end is the foundation of a rectangular building 38 by 10 feet. This poſt commands an extended view of the weſt end of Braidalbin, almoſt to the head of the vallies of Glen Dochart and Glen Lochy, and at a little diſtance from it is ſeen the hill of Drummin, from whoſe round tower the ſignal of alarm might be given [4].

On a plain below *Dirnanean* in *Strath Ardle* is a circular mount, compoſed of ſmall round ſtones mixed with earth, coated with turf, on whoſe ſummit ſtands a large four-ſided ſtone. Another ſtone of the ſame kind is to be ſeen at ſome diſtance from it on the edge of the river. At the eaſt end of the ſame plain is a tumulus 16 feet long with a large ſtone at each end called the *Grave of high blood*, and aſcribed to a Daniſh chief. In the hollow of *Mouline* is a ſquare caſtle, of which two round towers and a croſs wall remain. It is aſcribed by the inhabitants to ſome of the Cummins, but by ſir James Balfour in his MS. collections to Thomas of Galloway earl of Athol, it being the reſidence of the antient earls [5].

Tumel r. The *Tumel* riſes out of Loch Rannoch and runs by *Caric* the houſe of Mr. Campbell, factor for the Struan eſtate. Among the mountains is *Mount Alexander*, the retreat of Robinſon of Struan the poet, who celebrates the fountain at the bottom of the hill by the name of *Argentine* for the ſilvery micæ which it flings up. A mile lower are the falls of the Tumel [6].

Mount Alexander. Argentine.

The Tay riſes immediately below the village of *Tyendrum* at two ſources, between which is the plain of *Dalrie*, perhaps the ſeat of Bede's *Dalreudini* or the antient government of *Dalrieta* noticed by Mr. Camden. On this ſpot Robert Bruce was defeated by the forces of Argyleſhire under M'Dougal, chieftain of Lorn. One of M'Dougal's ſervants had ſeized on Bruce, who ſlew him with his battle-ax, but the man tore off his mantle and brotche. This

Dalrie.

[1] G.
[2] Pennant, 1772, 38.
[3] Ib. 39, 40.
[4] Ib 50—54.
[5] Ib. 55.
[6] Ib, 1769, 103.

latter

latter was preſerved in the family till burnt in the fire that conſumed the houſe of Dunolly [f].

Shehallian mountain.

Shehallian mountain or the *Maiden Pap* in this county, nearly in the centre of Scotland, has been rendered remarkable by the experiments tried on it at the public expence by certain members of the Royal Society 1772, in conſequence of a propoſal from the Aſtronomer Royal to find the attraction of any mountain [g].

Blair.

In Athol is the *Blair*, an antient and capacious caſtle of the dukes of Athol, whoſe walls are ſome yards thick and capable of lodging near one hundred perſons in different beds. It was occupied by Montroſe 1644, and ſtormed 1653 by Cromwell's general Daniel, who blew it up with a magazine of proviſion in it. The relief of it brought on the battle of Killicrankie. Being garriſoned by the rebel forces, it was beſieged by the rebels 1746, under lord George Murray, the late duke's brother; it was reduced three ſtories lower, being before this ſeven ſtories high with turrets and vaulted rooms. It was ſo much damaged as to be rebuilt. Thóugh it now makes but an indifferent figure from the parks, few houſes exceed it in Scotland. The whole is completely furniſhed. The few family pictures that remain are on the great ſtairs. It ſtands on an eminence above the plain, watered by the river *Gary*. The gardens are inferior to thoſe at Dunkeld: here is a fall of water 40 feet high, another of five falls, the three uppermoſt ſingle, the next double, and ſo on. About a mile diſtant is *York* caſcade, a magnificent cataract among ſuitable ſcenery [h]. Several leſſer falls catch the eye along the road to Dalnacardoc. This mountainous dreary country, whoſe native produce is only birch [i], by the various plantations of its preſent owner aſſumes the face of improvement. The chieftain here while vaſſalage ſubſiſted could raiſe 2 or 3000 fighting men. The extenſive *treeleſs* foreſts feed vaſt numbers of ſtags, which were formerly hunted with the train of an eaſtern monarch; witneſs the magnificent hunt made for James V. and his mother by an earl of Athol, deſcribed by ſir David Lindſay [k]. Between this and Dunkeld is the famous paſs of *Killicrankie*, a moſt rude aſtoniſhing view near half a mile long, a road cut on the ſide of a mountain, which riſes to a great height above, and below is in many places a perpendicular precipice of 100 yards; the rapid river Carric rolling over rocks at the bottom in a deep darkſome chanel overhung with trees. On the north of the paſs in a ſmall field near the entrance was fought 1689, the battle between general Mackay and viſcount Dundee, who was killed in the moment of victory. A plain ſtone marks the ſpot where he fell [l]. A mile below is *Faſkally*, the ſeat of Mr. Robertſon, in a beautiful meadow [m]. On the *Bruer* is another fall, divided into five others viſible at once in a line with each other; the four uppermoſt form together a fall of 100 feet; the fifth alone is nearly the ſame height, and altogether in floods they form one ſheet of near 200 feet [n].

Killicrankie.

Walter Stewart was inſtigated to the murder of king James I. by certain predictions of the witches, for whom Mr. Camden ſtigmatiſes this county, who promiſed him that he would be crowned king amidſt a vaſt concourſe of people. He was three days in ſuffering his puniſhment. On the firſt day a red hot iron crown was ſet on his head; on the ſecond he was drawn through the ſtreets of Edinburgh on a hurdle, and on the laſt he was quartered alive. Tradition points out a field near Perth where the firſt part of this dreadful ſentence was executed.

Dorothy, eldeſt daughter of John, fifth and laſt earl of Athol, of the name of Stewart, married William Murray ſecond earl of Tullibardine, whoſe great nephew John, ſixth earl, was created marquis of Athol by Charles II. 1676. His ſon John was advanced to the rank of duke by Anne 1703, and his ſon James, ſecond duke, ſucceeded to an Engliſh peerage by the title of lord Strange and lord of the Iſle of Man, on the deceaſe of James tenth earl of Derby. He died 1764, and was ſucceeded by his nephew John, and he 1774 by his ſon and nameſake fourth and preſent duke of Athol.

Lion r. Glen Lion.

The rapid water of *Lion*, which gives name to *Glen Lion*, a narrow fertile vale, falls into the Tay.

Fortingal.

Fortingal on the north ſide of the river Lyon is noted for its camp, the moſt northern work of the Romans, and by Mr. Horſley derived from Galgacus: a copper veſſel with a beak, handle, and three feet was found in it [o]. No coins have been found here; but in digging the foundation of a tower near Taymouth were taken up fourteen ſilver denarii, none later than Marcus Aurelius. The yew tree in this church-yard meaſures 56 feet in circumference; the middle part is now decayed to the ground, but was within memory united to the height of 3 feet [p].

At Dunkeld is the paſs into the Highlands, high, craggy, and often naked mountains preſent themſelves to view, approach very near each other in a zigzag manner, and in many parts are fringed with wood, overhanging and darkening the Tay that rolls with great rapidity beneath. After ſome advance in this hollow appears a moſt beautiful knowl covered with pines; and ſoon after the town of Dunkeld, in a ſituation truly romantic, under and among very high and almoſt inacceſſible crags, part naked and part wooded [q]. *Dunkeld*, the chief market town of the highlands, has been greatly improved with buildings by the dukes of Athol. It is ſurrounded with woods at the foot of the Grampian hills on the north ſide of the Tay. The entire ſhell of the cathedral ſtill remains, the eaſt end ſerving for a kirk, on the north ſide of which is the burial-place of the dukes of Athol. The ſtyle of architecture is ſimple and elegant, the pillars round. The monument of one of its biſhops remains in the ſouth aile of the nave, as alſo that of Alexander Stuart earl of Buchan, third ſon of Robert II. called for his cruelty the Wolf of Badenoch, who died 1394. The tower at the weſt end with a ſingular crack down one of its ſides adds to the pictureſque appearance, which the whole makes among the venerable pines at the end of the duke's garden. His grace's ſeat is a modern building and

Dunkeld.

[f] Pennant, 1772, 14.

[g] See Phil. Tranſ. LXV. art. 49, and in vol. LXVIII. 1. art. 33, Mr. Hutton's calculations from this ſurvey and meaſures to aſcertain the mean denſity of the earth.

[h] Pennant, 1769, 104, 105.

[i] Some of the broom trees grow to a great ſize, and the reſt when poliſhed make handſome cabinet work.

[k] Hiſt. of Scotland, p. 266. Pennant, Ib. 106.

[l] Pennant, 105.

[m] Ib.

[n] Ib. 1772, 60.

[o] See it in Pennant Pl. XXX. *Fortingal* ſignifies *the camp of the ſtrangers*. The highlanders call themſelves *Na ſian* or deſcendants of Fingal. Pennant, 1769, 90.

[p] Pennant, 1769, 90, 1772, 25.

[q] Ib. 1772, 80, 81.

not large, with pleaſant walks and policies, and a fine caſcade on the water of Bran, which in its way from the weſtern hills forms an aſtoniſhing fall of 150 feet called the Rumbling brig, from a narrow bridge made by the fall of two rocks acroſs the ſtream. This fall is like that in the pariſh of Muckhart in this ſhire bordering on the ſmall ſhire of Kinroſs, of which hereafter, but inferior [r]. Nothing can be conceived more aſtoniſhing than this ſcene. The pencil of Roſa never formed a more horrid view. The ſtream has a ſecond fall, which, without ſeeing the other, would be deemed capital. Sir James Galloway, maſter of requeſts to James VI. and Charles I. was created lord Dunkeld 1645, whoſe grandſon James was attainted at the Revolution, and dying at the beginning of this century the title became extinct [s].

Delvin. At *Delvin* or *Dalwin* about ſix miles north-eaſt from Perth was a Roman town or ſtation, in which was found an hypocauſt. The ſtation appears to have been about 500 yards ſquare, and contained 154 Scotch acres, regularly ſteep on all ſides, and in every part of equal height, 60 feet above the great plain of Stormont, fortified with a double rampart and deep ditch, the inner rampart of ſtone: the entrance of the military road which runs through it defended at the ferry by a ſtrong fort about 150 yards by 120, and as an additional ſtrength to this ſtation on the weſtern extremity of the hill ſtands a very ſtrong ſemicircular fort, fenced on the eaſt ſide by five very high ramparts of earth and as many deep ditches, and on all the other ſides by the natural declivity of the hill [t]. It was firſt poſſeſſed by the Picts who drew a circular fortification of ſtones and earth along the margin of the ſteep; another dike croſſes the ground from margin to margin, where it narrows; a ſmall portion of the end is cut off by five great ramparts and as many foſſes. The Tay once ſurrounded it and made it an iſland, whence it had the name of *Inchtuthel* or the iſle of Tuthel. The river runs now only on one ſide, but traces of its channel may be ſeen on the north ſide. On the plain are many round low tumuli ſurrounded with a foſs; many bones have been found in them. The Romans ſucceeded the Picts. The ſide of their camp next Delvin, now the ſeat of John Mackenzie, eſq; is barely to be traced, and part of another borders on the margin of the bank. A ſquare redoubt near the edge faces the *Eaſt inch* in the Tay, which covered the ſtation on that ſide. The firſt was once incloſed with a wall 14 inches thick, and aſhes, iron, brick, utenſils, weapons, and large pieces of lead have been ploughed up; and weſt of the ſtation were diſcovered about 30 years ago veſtiges of a large building, the whole ground being filled with fragments of brick and mortar. A rectangular hollow made of brick 10 or 12 feet long, 3 or 4 feet wide, and 5 or 6 deep, is ſtill entire. Boethius calls this the *Tulina* of the Picts, who burnt it on the approach of Agricola, and ſays that in his time it was called *Inchtuthel* [u]. Mr. Pennant places here the ORRERA of Ravennas, which Dr. Stukeley removed to Perth, though in the map it is eaſt of Tay on the very ſite of Delvin.

Kincleven. Tay paſſes forward to the old caſtle of *Kincleven*, where it is much augmented by the pleaſant and large river *Ila* [x]. It paſſes by *Innernyte*, a ſeat of lord Stormont, and *Taymont* that of lord Dunmore, and has to the weſt *Knowhead*, that of the duke of Athol. The river *Almond* falls into Tay near Perth [y].

Loncharty. *Loncharty* lies between Perth and Nairn houſe on the weſt ſide of the river. Here are traces of lines and tumuli, in which are found human bones between rude ſtones placed like coffins. Mr. Gordon ſuppoſes the ſtone in *Aberlemny* church-yard, commended this great event. The objections to his ſyſtem I ſhall ſtate hereafter. Near this ſpot is a curious linen manufacture, carried on by the family of Sandiman, who have converted a bog into good meadows; 50 acres of which are covered with linen, of which they make yearly 400,000 yards [z].

Six or ſeven tumuli on a riſing ground called *Turn-again* hillock, where it is ſaid the flying Scots returned to charge were levelled, and in a large tumulus about 300 yards eaſt were found about two feet and an half below the ſurface ſkeletons almoſt entire under light gravel. In this place ſome rude ſtones were laid together like a coffin, in which were human bones mixed with thoſe of horſes. About 700 yards eaſt near the bank of Tay ſtand eight tumuli in a direct line from eaſt to weſt. In front of theſe is a large one next the river: at a little diſtance is a large unpoliſhed ſtone, where the Daniſh general is ſaid to be buried, and ſeeming to be placed in the middle of the Daniſh camp. On the land ſide are remains of a large oval rampart of earth, and at the eaſt end of theſe eight tumuli ſtand ſome cottages ſtill called *Dane mark*. Near this place in a field was dug up the handle and part of the blade of a ſword. At the ſide of the riſing ground before-mentioned is another ſmall riſing ground ditched round at top, probably for a detached port [a].

North of Loncarty at *Gully bank* or the burn of the Strangers are traces of an encampment, ſuppoſed Daniſh [b].

The *Lin of Campſie*, three miles above Loncarty, is a ſhelf of rocks acroſs Tay forming a ſalmon-leap [c].

Scone. *Scone* abbey was founded by Alexander I. for Auguſtine canons 1114 [d]. Both the houſe and church here were burnt by the populace inflamed by Knox's preaching at the Reformation 1559, in ſpite of all the efforts of the nobility to ſave the latter. Charles II. was the laſt king crowned in the preſent kirk, which has nothing remarkable but a ſumptuous monument of David Murray, created earl of Stormont 1624, who died 1631 without iſſue, and an urn with an inſcription in memory of the late counteſs, who died 1766. The palace here begun by earl Gowrie, and on his death given by James VI. to this family, has two courts, a gallery 175 feet long, being the longeſt in Scotland, and ſome good pictures. The title of Stormont deſcended to the Murrays of Tullibardine, and is held at preſent by David ſeventh viſcount.

Talloch. Beyond Scone on the ſame ſide of the river is *Talloch* houſe and hill with a linen manufactory.

Nairn. In *Nairn* pariſh was a large antient ſeat of the duke of Athol, pulled down by the late duke.

At Birnham wood Wallace met his friend William Ruthven, ſheriff of Perth, and returning with an

[r] Pennant, 1772, 76.
[s] D. G.
[t] IV. 64. Pennant, 1772, 67—71.
[u] Maitland, I. 199.
[x] Cant's Gall's Gabions, p. 89.
[y] Pennant, 1772, 71.
[z] D.
[a] Keith, 236.
[b] D.
[c] Gall, 53.
[d] Pennant, 74.

army from the highlands beſieged and took Perth [b].

From this place the hills contract to defiles, winding round the Tay by *Murthley*, a houſe and eſtate of ſir John Stewart, on a high woody hill. After paſſing a lane of hills you come to *Ringwood* or the wood of *Inchevan* or *Birnham*, out of which Malcolm's army cut branches of trees, and ſo brought the wood to Dunſinnan, agreeable to the prophecy of the weird ſiſters. In the bottom is *Dalpoley* alehouſe, a group of houſes, and a handſome one built by ſir John Stewart for the poor, who would not live in it. A high hill to the left oppoſite there is fringed with wood from top to bottom, as is that on the right hand with firs. A burn or brook called the water of Inchevin croſſed by a bridge here divides the *Highlands* from the *Lowlands*. On the north ſide of it Erſe is the prevailing language. This is a delightful picturеſque ſcene of deſcents among hills of heath and wood intermixed, winding in among each other; and this on a ſudden opening only to conduct a traveller to ſuch another defile. This ſcene I enjoyed by the light of a bright full orbed moon in a clear ſummer ſky 1771. The whole cloſes at a ſandy lane embowred in hedgerows, opening one way to Dunkeld, the other to Invereſk; the former road a terrace on the Tay with fine rocks in front. The river ſhagged to the left with tufted trees is croſſed by a lofty bridge of one arch perfectly romantic. On the ſteep hill above is a ruined earth work called *Macbeth's caſtle*, with one or two ramparts. Hector Boetius ſays, Macbeth finding Malcolm was coming againſt him with an army, went firſt to Perth to raiſe recruits; "*mox ad novum caſtellum* Dounſinnan *caſtra poſuit*;" determining to wait for the enemy there. Buchanan relates, that hearing of the general revolt of his ſubjects, "*in arcem* Dunſinanam *ſe incluſit* [c]." Boetius adds, that after his defeat Macduff purſued him to *Lunfannain* (a miſprint for *Dunſinnan*), and ſlew him in ſingle combat. After croſſing a ſecond ſtream you come to an excellent inn in *Invereſk* village, and ſo ferry over Tay to Dunkeld.

Perth. That *Perth* does not owe its origin to William I. 1210 as Boetius ſays, is evident from its being mentioned as a conſiderable place in the foundation charter of Holyrood-houſe by David I. 1128 [d]. It is now one of the handſomeſt towns in this kingdom, ſtretching itſelf in length under the Grampian hills on the weſtern bank of the Tay, which is here croſſed by a handſome bridge of nine arches, the largeſt 76 feet wide, built on a plan of Mr. Smeaton. The old bridge had been ruined 1573, 1582, 1589, but completely 1621, after it had been in part rebuilt by Myſne: the ſecond arch next the tower is ſtill to be ſeen lying in the bed of the river [e]. The town conſiſts of one principal wide ſtreet well paved, but ill built, from which branch off two others on each ſide at right angles. The infirmary is a good building, finiſhed 1750, on the ſite of the Carthuſian friary. The houſes of the Grey and Black friars, the former founded by lord Oliphant 1460 [f], the latter by Alexander II. 1231 [g], the public burying ground occupies their ſite, were the firſt that felt the rage of Reformation in Scotland 1559. The Black friars ſtood without the north wall of Perth, a little north of the tannery: the lands retain the name. Here James I. was murdered 1437 by Robert Graham, who gave him twenty-eight wounds, and the queen received two, and was carried off [h]. The king was buried in a very ſtately monument in the Carthuſian monaſtery called *Monaſterium vallis virtutis* [i], of his own founding, one of the moſt magnificent buildings in the kingdom, which with the reſt was deſtroyed by the populace. James VI. created George Hay commendator of the Carthuſian priory, giving him all its emoluments with a vote and ſeat in parliament; but theſe not being ſufficient to ſupport the title, he ſurrendered it back to the king [k]. The only remain of this magnificent ſtructure is to be ſeen in the carved ſtones with which the ſouth-eaſt porch of St. John's church is built, now greatly decayed [l]. The king's garment full of ſtabs was preſerved here after the Reformation [m]. The preſent ſtately pariſh church, now divided into two kirks, belonged to one of theſe houſes. The linen manufacture brings a conſiderable revenue to this town 150,000*l*. worth being annually exported; 10,000*l*. worth of wheat and barley; and 48,000*l*. worth of ſalmon. In the river here are found pearls, of which 10,000*l*. worth were ſent to London between 1761 and 1764, and ſold from 10*s*. to 36*s*. per oz. but the avarice of the owners has exhauſted the fiſhery [n]. James Drummond, 4th earl, was created duke of Perth by James II. for adhering to whoſe intereſts he was outlawed. His two grandſons were attainted 1745. No leſs than fourteen national councils have been held at Perth between 1201 and 1459. But the oldeſt was at Scone A. D. 906.

The houſe and the very room where the attempt of the Gowries to ſeize or aſſaſſinate the king was ſuppoſed to have been made is now converted into barracks for a train of artillery: but the back ſtair, down which the Ruthvens were thrown, is pulled down. This ſtrange event, however magnified or atteſted by contemporary writers, is made up of ſo many improbabilities or circumſtances, for which no reaſon can be aſſigned, that ſir David Dalrymple in republiſhing the account printed by authority 1600, preparatory to his further obſervations on it, ſeems juſtified in abſolutely diſcrediting a fact which paſſed for problematical with ſo many perſons at the very time. Dr. Robertſon ſuppoſes it a plot of Elizabeth to get James into her power. Mr. Cant having diſcuſſed the whole ſtory of the conſpiracy in his "Muſe's Threnodie," p. 185—261, concludes, "that as this would have been a very impolitic meaſure, the beſt way of accounting for it is by James's known hatred to the Puritans and wiſh to get rid of two popular characters." The king had been ſeized and forced from his favourites by the father of the Ruthvens twelve years before [1582], and though he affected to forgive him, took the firſt opportunity to condemn and execute him as a traitor 1584. Mr. Camden was too good a courtier to ſpeak with impartiality of any part of this weak monarch's conduct. Though the name of *Gowrie* was aboliſhed, the title of *Ruthven* was revived in the perſon of ſir Thomas Ruthven of Freeland, whom Charles II. 1651, created lord Ruthven: but the honour on the death of his ſon

[b] Cant, 159. [c] B. VII. c. 13.
[d] Maitland's Hiſt. of Scotl. I. 198. [e] Cant, 28. 38. [f] Keith, 276.
[g] Ib. 271. [h] Gall, 33. [i] Keith, 263. [k] Ib. [l] Gall, 37.
[m] Ib. 38. [n] Pennant, 1769, 76. 1772, 77.

David

David 1704, devolved on Iſabel ſurviving daughter of his ſecond ſiſter, who married ſir Francis Ruthven, and was ſucceeded 1732 by his ſon James.

The caſtle of Perth ſtood near the red bridge, which terminated the narrow ſtreet called Skinnergate. At the end of the Caſtle ſtreet another narrow ſtreet leads weſt to the Black friars called *Couvre-feu-row*, where the curfeu bell was [o].

The kings of Scotland before James II. were crowned at Scone and reſided at Perth as the metropolis of the nation. James reſided and was educated in the caſtle of Edinburgh, and was crowned there 1437. The parliaments and courts of juſtice were removed from Perth to Edinburgh, but Perth kept its priority till 22 James III. 1482.

After the battle of Falkirk 1298 Edward I. rebuilt the walls of Perth, and made it the reſidence of his deputies [p]. Robert Bruce attacked it 1306, when it was the head quarters of the earl of Pembroke the Engliſh guardian. The earl ſallied out and defeated him at Methven [q]. In 1311 he ſcaled the walls after a ſix weeks ſiege, took and burnt the town, and levelled the works [r]. The Scottiſh parliament held here 1332, elected Randolph regent [s]. After the battle of Duplin Baliol took poſſeſſion of, and fortified it. It was ſoon after blockaded without ſucceſs by the Scots [t], but it was ſurprized, and its fortifications razed the ſame year [u]. It ſtood a long ſiege againſt the regent Robert 1339, and was taken by draining the ditch [x]. The walls were repaired by James II. [y] The firſt demolition of monaſteries began at Perth 1559; and the queen regent, by her perfidy and tyranny to the Proteſtants, provoked them to beſiege and take poſſeſſion of the town. They marched thence to the relief of Stirling with ropes about their necks; and a picture of this their march painted in the Town-clerk's office at Perth is ſtill to be ſeen [z]. The marquis of Montroſe ſeized the place after the battle of Tibbermoor 1644, and Cromwell made himſelf maſter of it 1651, and the commiſſioners ordered a citadel to be built on the South Inch, capable of containing 500 men [a], now a green beautifully planted [b]. The earl of Mar lay here a conſiderable time with his forces 1715. The town is ſuppoſed to have increaſed one-third ſince 1745. The inhabitants amount to 11000.

The eaſt wall of the priſon by the old bridge was part of the chapel of the Virgin Mary. St. Katherine's church ſtood on ground retaining its name without the Highgate port. St. Paul's at the north-weſt end of the New row. Holyrood chapel in the South ſtreet port. St. Ann's on the ſouth ſide of St. John's kirk. The chapel of Loretto in the South ſtreet. St. Leonard's nunnery and that of Magdalen about a mile from the tower, were ſuppreſſed by James, and annexed to the Charter-houſe [c]. *Spey* or *Spy* tower, a ſtately fortreſs with a priſon, of which the Roſſes of Craigie were governors, is now only a pitiful ruin where the toll-houſe is. Monk's tower ſtands in the ſouth-eaſt corner of the garden; on the wall a powder magazine. Spey gate and Water gate, near Gowry's houſe, were adorned with noblemen's houſes; ſome of which ſhew ſome remains with arms on the front. The town is at preſent without towers, ports, or walls [d].

Cromwell built the ſtrong citadel, now called the *Mount*; at the head of the ſouth nich a little below the Grey friars' burying-place and oppoſite to it a pier for unloading ſhips. They pulled down the ſchool-houſe and Grey friars wall and tomb-ſtones, the town-croſs, the hoſpital, 140 houſes, and the pillars and abutments of the bridge [e].

There is a ſmall village at the conflux of Almond and Tay, called at this day *Bertha*, having in it ſome lanes called *vennals*, by which ſeveral narrow bye-ſtreets in Perth are known [f]. This appears to have been a Roman ſtation of a rectangular form, fortified with a high rampart and ſpacious ditch: part of the north rampart is ſtill 226 yards in length, but part of it is levelled by the plough: what remains of the ſouth rampart is about 150 yards long, the other two ſides are levelled [g]. Urns have been found in the banks of the *Almond*, depoſited among ſix ſemicircular pillars of earth (perhaps brick) near the bed of the river about 18 feet below the ſurface, diſpoſed in lines 10 feet aſunder, about 18 feet high from the ground to the bottom of the river. One broken urn meaſured 15 inches diameter and one thick, had a narrow mouth with two cylindrical handles, and contained about three or four Engliſh gallons. It ſtood on three ſhort round feet, on a brick 14 inches ſquare, burnt black and vitrified with a turned-up brim like the flat of a tea-pot. Near it on the eaſt ſide lay on ſome ſquare bricks the remains of a helmet and the head of a ſpear almoſt conſumed with ruſt and a piece of the wooden handle on it. Underneath the whole was dug out an oblong ſquare bar of lead, weighing 73lb. and on one of the ſides (✕ I. $_{XXXX}^{II}$. The firſt of the urns before-mentioned is deſcribed as plated in the inſide with braſs, almoſt conſumed and covered with verdigreaſe, of which Mr. Cant had a piece, In another was found wood-aſhes and a lacrymatory. He ſuppoſes Bertha was a Roman caſtellum, and this the burying-ground, that Agricola loſt his infant in the ſeventh ſummer of his command hereabouts, and that the large plated urn contained his aſhes, and the other thoſe of Aulus Atticus præfect of a cohort ſlain in the battle with Galgacus [h]. Theſe urns were found but a little way from the Roman road, which, according to tradition, leads to a bridge over Tay about a quarter of a mile above Bertha, whoſe ruins may be ſeen at low water, and very large and long ſquare oak planks lie ſunk in the water, either the work of the Romans or the Caledonian kings. On the ſtrait road from this bridge to Blair gowry near the conflux of the Ila and Tay are veſtiges of an encampment, where a bridge was thrown over the former of theſe rivers [i].

Berthd;

On the ſouth bank of Tay is a Roman fort called the *Golden caſtle*, from a number of gold coins dug out of a tumulus in it. It is 188 yards by 122. Between it and the military way is a handſome ſquare incloſed with a rampart and ditch and reſembling a fort, but full of water, and having a ſmall iſland in the middle [k].

[o] Gall ubi ſup. 89. [p] Ib. 103.
[q] Dalrymp. An. II. 5. [r] Ib. 35. [s] Ib. 147. [t] Ib. 153, 154.
[u] Ib. 155. [x] Gall, 107. [y] Ib. 126. [z] Ib. 154. [a] Whitelock, 528.
[b] Pennant, 1772, 73. [c] Gall, 154. Keith, 283. [d] Gall, 163. [e] Ib. II. 129.
[f] This is the common name for a ſtreet or lane in old records in England and on the Continent.
[g] Maitland's Hiſt. of Scot. I. 198. [h] Gall's Gabions, Pref. xxi. p. 25—27. [i] Ib.
[k] Maitland, ib. 199.

From *Mordon hill*, three miles ſouth of Perth, is one of the fineſt proſpects in this county, perhaps in all Scotland. On the higheſt ſummit is a circular foſſe about 16 yards diameter; in the middle of which ſtood *Carnac* fort, which belonged to the Picts, whoſe metropolis Abernethy is three miles ſouth eaſt from this hill[l].

At *Tullilum* near Perth, Richard, biſhop of Dunkeld, built a houſe and chapel for Carmelites 1262; biſhop Brown rebuilt the weſt part of the church and monaſtery, adding to the latter two galleries of hewn ſtone between 1484 and 1515[m]. The ſite called *Dovecoat land*, was converted into a garden about 1740. Several images and ſtatues then dug up are to be ſeen there[n].

Kinfauns. *Kinfauns*, a ſtrong caſtle two miles eaſt from Perth near the river, belonged to Thomas Longueville, who accompanied Wallace from France, and whoſe ſword is kept here. It came from the Blairs by marriage to lord Gray the preſent poſſeſſor[o].

Roſſie, *Newton*, and *Pufabelus*, are ſeats of the Oliphants.

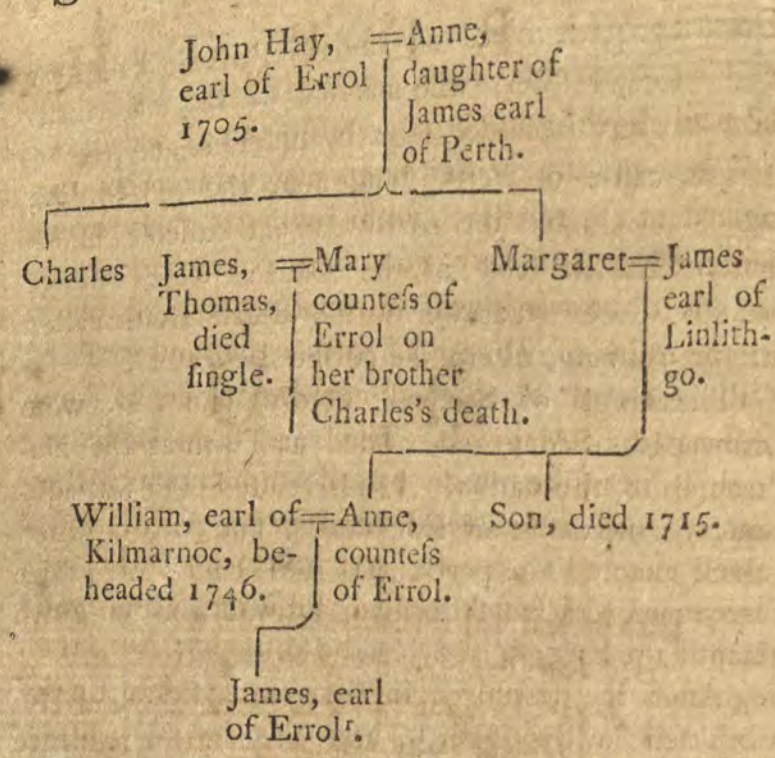
Elcho. *Elcho* is a large ſtrong caſtle on the ſouth ſide of Tay a mile below Kinfauns, belonging to the hon. Mr. Charteris of Amisfield, ſecond ſon of the late earl of Wemys, and giving title of lord to the eldeſt ſon of that family. David, lord Elcho, forfeited both titles in 1745, but, on his death 1787, the latter was revived in his brother Francis[p].

Carſe of Gowrie. The *Carſe of Gowrie* ſtretches along the north ſide of the Tay between Perth and Dundee, and for richneſs of ſoil is inferior to no part of North Britain. By a new mode of huſbandry introduced of late years, the farmers are all in a thriving condition, and annually export great quantities of wheat, barley, peas, and beans. Some of the farms let at between 2 and 3*l*. an acre. This alſo was the field of the military exploits of the Errol family who reſided here, and ſtill a ſmall village on the banks of the Tay bears their name.

Balthayock, Meginch. *Balthayock* ſhews remains of a ſtrong caſtle of the Blairs a mile north-eaſt of Kinfauns. *Meginch* was a delightful ſeat of the Hays, now of the Drummonds, in the middle of the carſe of Gowrie. Above 500 years ago *Earnſyde* wood extended four miles along the bank of the Tay, and was three miles broad. Its remains are on the bank of the river between Newburgh and Bambreich caſtle, and *Earn* now falls into Tay above three miles weſt from it[q].

Not far from Errol lived ſir George Kinnaird of Roſſie, created lord Kinnaird 1682. The preſent earl George is the ſeventh in deſcent from him.

On the death of Charles laſt earl of Errol 1717 unmarried, the title devolved by inheritance to his eldeſt ſiſter Mary, and on her deceaſe 1747 to her niece Anne lady Kilmarnoc, whoſe ſon James is in his mother's right preſent and 15th earl of Errol and hereditary conſtable of Scotland.



Huntley. *Huntley* caſtle was one of the houſes of the earl of Strathmore, and while the property of that family was called *Caſtle Lyon*, but was lately purchaſed by Mr. Paterſon, who now gives it its original name. Mr. Camden ſeems to confound this with Huntley caſtle at Strathbogie in Aberdeenſhire, belonging to the family of Gordon, though their title of earl of Huntley is taken from a place of that name in Berwickſhire, part of the barony of Gordon their antient inheritance[t].

Methven wood, weſt of Perth, is a large foreſt full of oak, birch, and hazle cut at different periods. At Methven caſtle 1539 died Margaret eldeſt ſiſter of Henry VIII. relict of James IV. re-married to Archibald Douglas ſecond earl of Angus, but divorced, and married to Henry Stewart, ſon of lord Evardale, whom her ſon James V. created lord Methven. She was buried in the charter-houſe at Perth near James I. and his daughter Jane[s]. At this place Walter Stuart, earl of Athol, one of the younger ſons of Robert II. founded 1433 a college for a provoſt and four prebendaries[t]. On the Tay was *Suggeden* hoſpital[u].

On the other ſide of the Earn almoſt oppoſite to Dupplin are the remains of *Fonteviot*, a palace of king Malcolm[x]. Fonteviot.

Hunting tower is a mean ſeat of the dukes of Athol, falling faſt to ruin. The late duke of Athol took great delight in the beautiful ſituation of this pleaſant villa, and would have ornamented it in the modern taſte, but his mother, whoſe dowry-houſe it was, would not conſent. It is ſupplied with water from St. Conwal well, a very fine large ſpring capable of ſupplying all Perth with water[y]. Hence to Perth the road is a pitched cauſeway: by the ſide is a rude ſtone 10 or 12 feet high, with a crucifix extended on it in relief.

Creif. *Creif* is a ſmall town noted for the largeſt fair in this part of the country. Mr. Macky, author of the Journey through Scotland, ſaw 30,000 highland beaſts ſold here, moſt of them to Engliſh drovers,

[l] Maitland, ib. 86, 87. [m] Gall, 177. [n] Cant, 153.
[o] Ib. 158. [p] Gall, 159. Keith, [q] Gall, 160.
[r] Crawford, 140. Salm. II. 167. 183. and add. p. 25. [s] D. [t] Gall, 175.
[t] Keith, 287. [u] Keith, 292, ex Prynne, III. 660. [x] Pennant, 1772, 88.
[y] Gall, 175.

who

who paid above 30,000 guineas for them, and then hired ſome of the poorer fellows to drive them to England at 1 *s. per* day, and to return at their own charge. Here is a very good inn. At the foot of the hills to the north-weſt ſurrounding a ſingle one, are the ruins of *Drummond* caſtle, the antient ſeat of the earls of Perth, and now belonging to Mr. Drummond of Meginch. The road from Creif to Perth is turnpike, made by the inhabitants: the country much reſembles ſeveral parts of England, is well planted with corn, and has many incloſures ſurrounded with quick hedges and a turf wall round them in the Engliſh ſtyle. The diſtant view of the highlands is the only thing that makes one think one's ſelf in Scotland. There are ſeveral gentlemen's houſes on each ſide the road. An old caſtle belonging to col. Graham the queen's ſecretary. Moſt part of this country is the forfeited eſtate of the Drummonds, formerly dukes of Perth.

Drummond c.

In the middle of *Foulis*, a village two miles from Creif, is an antient croſs of one ſtone, about 11 feet high and two and an half broad, and three feet at the baſe. The weſt face is adorned with a croſs in relief, embelliſhed with flowers and fret-work in the ſhaft, and in the centre of the croſs a circle of lines repreſenting the nimbus: the eaſt face is charged with hiſtorical reliefs. On the top is a greyhound, under him two horſemen in bonets and mantles fringed and flowing behind them. Below theſe is an ox led by a man, who walks by his ſide, and is followed by ſix bearded men, in long garments and hair and holding ſhields like the figures at Perſepolis. Under the feet of the firſt man is a kind of crown or regal bonet ſuſpended over a child, who ſeems in danger of being devoured by a lion or other large beaſt; over which is a bird. I do not find this croſs in any writer. Juſt out of the village on the ſouth ſide of the road is a conical hill, ſingle trenched and called the Caſtle.

Foulis.

The town of *Culroſs* ſtands on a deſcent: its chief commodities are coals and ſalt; and its greateſt ornament the ſtately houſe of the earl of Kincardin, now the property of the earl of Dundonald, whoſe gardens and terraces have an agreeable proſpect to the very mouth of the Forth [4]. It was built about 1590 by Edward lord Kinloſs, better known in England by the name of lord Bruce, ſlain in the duel with ſir Edward Sackville [z]. Here are ruins of an abbey, founded for Ciſtertians by Malcolm earl of Fife 1217 [a]. Here are carried on with great ſucceſs lord Dundonald's works for extracting tar from pit-coal, which, together with an eaſy proceſs for refining ſea ſalt, has made his lordſhip's name remarkable in the chemical world and reſpectable in the county: his ſeat is on the north-eaſt ſide of the town: and many other are around it thick ſet on this ſide of the Forth. Sir James Colville was created lord Colville of Culroſs by James VI. 1609; Alexander the preſent is the fourth lord.

Culroſs.

The river of *Devon* riſes on the north part of the *Alva* hill, one of the Ochil range, and takes its courſe amongſt that range eaſtward. Turning at the crook or bow its direction is weſtward. It loſes itſelf in the river Forth at the ſouth bottom of the Alva hill, a few miles from its riſe, though its courſe is about 20 miles. It ſeparates Perthſhire in this weſtern direction from Fifeſhire, Clackmanan, and Kinroſs ſhires. There was about 40 or 50 years ago a timber bridge acroſs the river of Devon at the crook, formed of deals ſtrongly chained together for foot paſſengers, called the *Dancing Bridge*, from its ſpringing, while people paſſed along it, but this was ſoon hurried away by the impetuoſity of the floods: in rainy ſeaſons the inundations are great.

Devon r.

About ſeven miles north-weſt from Kinros at *Glendevon* in the pariſh of *Muckhart* in the ſouth-eaſt extremity of this county is a bridge called the *Rumbling brig*, a ſingle arch thrown over a chaſm worn by the river *Devon*, about 80 feet deep, very narrow and horrible to look down, the bottom covered with rocks, through which the waters guſh with great violence: the ſides in many parts almoſt meet: trees ſhoot out in various ſpots. It was at firſt formed of two large trees, which were covered with bruſh wood, &c. for the paſſengers or travellers on foot; by degrees was more enlarged as to admit carriages and horſe, and afterwards built up of one arch of ſtone; thoughtleſs people moſt injudiciouſly have impaired the parapets by toſſing down the ſtones in order to entertain themſelves with the tremendous noiſe of this fall amongſt the rocks before reaching the water. A mile lower is the *Caldron Glen*, where the river, after a ſhort fall, drops on rocks hollowed into deep cylindric cavities like caldrons. Hence the river darts down about 30 feet in form of a great white ſheet: the rocks below open, and their ſides are fringed with wood.

Glen-devon.

Rumbling brig.

In the pariſhes of Muckhart and Dollar, particularly the former, reſided for near four centuries the clan of Paton, of whom was James biſhop of Dunkeld in the reign of James VI. who died 1596, and was buried at Muckhart, being anceſtor to my friend Mr. GEORGE PATON of the Cuſtom-houſe, Edinburgh; whoſe zeal for the illuſtration of the antiquities of his native country at large, ſo far exceeding that of moſt of his countrymen, and joined with that readineſs of communication which I have experienced in an uninterrupted correſpondence of near twenty years, demands my warmeſt commendation and acknowledgment.

Loch Ern, the north termination of Stratherne, is about eight miles long andone broad, divided at the end by a woody iſland.

Loch Ern.

Foulis Eaſter on the eaſt confines of this county was the property of the Gray family, who never had any concern with the family of *Foulis Weſter* near Crief. The barony of Foulis was long the property of the Gray family, and gives name to the pariſh. The church of this place was made collegiate for a provoſt and prebends in the reign of James II. by ſir Andrew Gray of Foulis, anceſtor to the lord Gray [b]. It is a moſt elegant building; the altar-piece painted on wood repreſenting the crucifixion is ſtill preſerved, and merits the attention of the curious.

Foulis Eaſter.

[4] G. [z] Pennant, 1772, 218. [a] Ib. 219. Keith, 258. [b] Keith, 286.

A N G U S.

ON the forth of Tay and more inland on the *North Eſk* extends *Anguſia*, commonly called *Anguis*, by the native Scots *Aaneia*[a], interſperſed with fruitful fields yielding wheat and all other grain, large hills, lakes, foreſts, paſtures, and meads, and adorned with many towers and caſtles. On the edge next to Gowry is *Glamys*, the caſtle and barony of a family ſurnamed *Lyon*, conſiderable ever ſince *J. Lyon* a favourite of king Robert II. obtained this caſtle and the rank of baron in dower with the king's daughter, and at the ſame time, as authors ſay, the ſurname of *Lyon* with a Lion for his arms on a treſſure fleury as borne by the kings themſelves, but differently blazoned, the field being Arg. the lion and treſſure fleury Az. Patric, preſent baron Glamys, lately had the title of earl of *Kinghorn* from king James VI.

Baron *Glamys.*

Earl of *Kinghorn.*

A little diſtance from hence is *Forfar*, where juſtice is adminiſtered by the barons *Gray*, hereditary ſheriffs, deſcendants of the *Grays* of *Chillingham* in Northumberland, who came into Scotland with James I. on his return from England, to Andrew the firſt of whom the royal bounty gave with his wife Helen *Mortimer* the lordſhip of *Foulis*.

Forfar.

Near Taymouth ſtands *Dundee*, antiently *Alectum*, or according to others *Taodunum*, a very conſiderable town, whoſe conſtable* is, by ſpecial right, ſtandard-bearer to the kings of Scotland. The name *Dundee* is tranſlated *Donum Dei* by Hector Boetius a native of this place, who, on the revival of learning, wrote the hiſtory of Scotland in an elegant ſtyle, and from ſuch remote antiquity that P. Jovius in his writings expreſſes his ſurprize that there ſhould remain memorials of this remote part of the world the *Hebrides* and *Orcades* for above 1000 years back, when in Italy, the mother of ſo many men of genius, there were no writers for ſo many ages after the expulſion of the Goths. Of this place thus Johnſton, who was born not far from it:

Dundee.

TAODUNUM,
or
DEIDONUM.

Qua notus argutis adſpirat molliter auris,
Hac placide coëunt Taus & Oceanus.
Hic facili excipiens venientes littore puppes,
Indigenis vaſti diſtrahit orbis opes.
Sæpe dolis tentata, & belli exercita damnis,
Invictis animis integra præſtat adhuc.
Fama vetus crevit cum religione renata,
Lucis & hinc fulſit pura nitela aliis.
Alectum *dixere prius; ſi maxima ſpectes*
Commoda, fors Donum *dixeris eſſe* Dei.
Tu, decus æternum gentiſque urbiſque, Boëti,
Cætera dic patriæ dona beata tuæ.

Where the mild ſouth wind breathes his ſofter blaſts
The river Tay and ocean gently meet,
The wide world's wealth into her boſom caſts
In level ſhore embay'd the num'rous fleet.
The arts of war and all its miſchiefs try'd,
Invincible this antient town ſurvives
Increas'd her fame, and to it near ally'd,
Religion, hence pure light to others gives.
Alectum call'd of old, ſo highly bleſt,
She claims the title of "the Gift of God."
Renown'd Boëtius, thou canſt tell the reſt,
Who boaſt'ſt this town thy birth-place and abode.

In ſight of this place ſtands the caſtle of *Brochty-crag*, defended many months by an Engliſh garriſon, when, with earneſt wiſhes for a laſting peace, they demanded the marriage of Mary of Scotland with Edward VI. which being promiſed they claimed the performance of it by arms, but at laſt abandoned the place of their own accord. Expoſed to the open ſea lies *Aber-broth*, called by contraction *Arbroth*, which place, with its rich revenue, was antiently dedicated to Thomas of Canterbury by king William; near which *Redhead* runs a long way out to ſea. Near this *South Eſk* empties itſelf into the ſea, running out of a lake by *Fynnevin* caſtle, enobled by its inhabitants the *Lindeſays* earls of Crawford beforementioned. Then on the ſame river ſtands *Brechin*, honoured with an epiſcopal ſee by David I. and at its mouth the town of *Mont-roſe*, q. d. *Mount of Roſes*, antiently called *Celurca*, which roſe out of the ruins of another of the ſame name, ſituate between the two *Eſks*: it gives title of earl to the family of *Graham*. Of it Johnſton has theſe lines:

Brochtycrag. 1547.

Arbroth.

Redhead.

S. Eſk r.

Fynnevin c.

The *Lindſays.*

Brechin.

Montroſe.

CELURCA, or MONS ROSARUM.

Aureolis urbs picta roſis: mons molliter urbi
Imminet, hinc urbi nomina facta canunt:
At veteres perhibent quondam dixiſſe Celurcam,
Nomine ſic priſco & nobilitata novo eſt.
Et priſca atque nova inſignis virtute, virûmque
Ingeniis, Patriæ qui peperere decus.

The city, ſprinkled with the golden roſe,
Commanded by a gently riſing hill,
Of old *Celurca*, call'd, as ſome ſuppoſe;
Old and new name her glory's meaſure fill.
Alike ſhe boaſts of valour old and new,
And names renown'd their countries honor ſhew.

Not far from hence ſtands *Boſchain*, belonging to the barons *Ogilvy*, who derive their extraction and antient nobility from Alexander, ſheriff of Angus, ſlain in a bloody battle at Harlaw againſt the Mac Donalds of the iſles.

Boſchain.

Barons *Ogilvy.*

Donalds.

The firſt earl of Angus I meet with was *Gilchriſt* of Angus, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf under Malcolm IV. About the year 1242 John *Comin* was earl of Angus, and died in France, and his widow (who probably inherited the earldom), married Gilbert *Umfravill* of England. For he and his

Earls of *Angus.*

* J. Skene de verbor. ſignif. H. Boetius.

[a] Aeneia. D.

poſterity

poſterity had ſummons to the Engliſh parliament by the ſtyle of earls of Angus till 3 Richard II. The Engliſh lawyers, indeed, refuſed to allow this title in their proceedings, becauſe Angus was no part of the kingdom of England till he produced in the court the writ by which the king had ſummoned him to parliament by the title of earl of Angus. In the reign of David *Brus*, Thomas[b] *Stewart* * was earl of Angus, and took Berwic by ſurprize, but preſently loſt it again, and not long after ended his life in the horrors of a priſon at Dumbritton. The brave Douglaſes held the title of earls of Angus from the time of Robert III. after George Douglas married the king's daughter, and were accounted firſt in rank of the earls of Scotland, whoſe privilege it is to carry the crown before the king in the ſolemn aſſembly of the ſtates. The ſixth earl of Angus of this family was Archibald, who married Margaret, daughter of king Henry VII. of England, and mother of James V. king of Scotland, by whom he had Margaret, wife of Matthew *Stewart* earl of Lennox, who on her brother's death without iſſue, with conſent of her huſband and ſons, freely gave up her title to this earldom to David *Douglas* of *Peteindreich*, her uncle's ſon, to attach to her more cloſely by the tie of gratidude that family already moſt nearly allied by blood, when her ſon Henry was deſirous to marry queen Mary, from whom in a happy hour to bleſs theſe nations ſprung king James ſovereign of Great Britain.

[b] Alexander. G. Thomas. D.

* Scotichronicon.

ANGUS

ADDITIONS.

ANGUS, called in the parliament rolls the ſhire of Forfar, from its chief town, is bounded on the ſouth by the ocean and the Firth of Tay: on the weſt and north-weſt it is divided from Perthſhire by a line 27 miles long: towards the north the ridge of Binchiniun or Benchichen mountains ſeparates it from the brae of Mar and Aberdeenſhire; and on the eaſt it is parted from the Mernes by the water of Tarf, and a line drawn thence to the water of North Eſk, which, to its mouth, continues the diviſion. It is in length between 28 and 32 miles, in breadth between 20 and 30, and in circumference about 90. It was antiently divided between the Scots and Picts; the latter poſſeſſing the low campaign part next the ſea; the former that part of the Grampian mountains which lie in this ſhire. But upon the ſubverſion of the Pictiſh monarchy it came wholly to the Scots. Here are ſeveral quarries of freeſtone and much ſlate, with which they drive a conſiderable trade. Near *Innermarchie* caſtle are lead mines, and great plenty of iron ore is found near the wood of *Dalbogie*. The low grounds abound with marl in almoſt every part, which gives amazing fertility to the ſoil. The higher ground or brae abounds with deer and fowl of various kinds, and the ſalmon fiſhery is very advantageous [1].

The ſtaple trade of Angus ſhire is the coarſer ſort of linens from 5*d*.½ to 10*d*.; to which may be added all ſorts of threads; both which are carried on to a greater extent and value than in any other county in Scotland. In proof of the former there is clear and diſtinct evidence from the books of the Honourable Board of Truſtees for Fiſheries and Manufactures in Scotland. From theſe books it appears, that from 1727 to 1728, when ſtamp offices were firſt eſtabliſhed there, the value of linen cloth manufactured in Angusſhire amounted only to the ſum of £.14,733 13*s*.; from 1750 to 1751 to £.62,608 9*s*. 5*d*.; from 1760 to 1761 to £.127,841 7*s*. 6*d*.; from 1780 to 1781 to £.181,821 19*s*. 4*d*.; and in this preſent year 1787 to upwards of £.200,000. This county is in a high degree of culture, and has made a moſt rapid progreſs within theſe 25 years; whereby the face of the country has undergone a moſt remarkable change, and the value of land has been more than doubled.

Patrick, grandſon of the firſt earl of Kinghorn, obtained leave of Charles II. to change his title to that of Strathmore, the family eſtate occupying the largeſt *ſtrath* in Scotland, running through Perthſhire and Angus, ſo called from two Celtic words ſignifying the *great ſtrath*. John, preſent earl of Strathmore, is the ſixth in deſcent from him. The caſtle of *Glammis*, one of the largeſt in Scotland, is beautifully ſituated among woods in a flat, and almoſt ſurrounded by the water of *Dean*. They ſhew here the room where Malcolm II. was murdered, or rather where he died, for he received his wounds in his way down the Hunter hill of Glamis. In the churchyard is a ſtone croſs, charged with rude carvings, applied by vulgar tradition to this event [a], and the weapons and plunder of the aſſaſſins found in draining the loch of Forfar were lodged in the caſtle of Glamis, where the writer of this remark ſaw them, particularly a battle-ax. Near the town and in the glebe and cloſe to the manſe are two other ſtones with carvings [b]. A rude ſtone at *Coſſens*, a mile from this caſtle called *St. Orland's* adorned with a croſs and reliefs of horſe and footmen is ſuppoſed to allude to this murder or the purſuit of the aſſaſſins [c]. This murder happened in winter when the loch was frozen over, and the murderers periſhed among the ice. Glammis ↵

One ſir Andrew Gray had poſſeſſions in the ſhire of Roxburgh or Tiviotdale, and all ſir Edmund de Haſtings' lands in this county, given him by king Robert I. The ſecond ſir Andrew, two deſcents from the former, was one of the hoſtages for the redemption of king James I. 1433, and one of the great barons who were fixed hereditary lords.

Sir Walter Aſhton, bart. was by Charles I. created lord Forfar 1628, and his lineal deſcendant James died 1755 [d]. Archibald Douglas, brother to James marquis of Douglas, was created earl of Forfar by Charles II. 1661 [e]. His ſon Archibald, ſecond earl, was killed at the battle of Sheriff Muir, and left no iſſue.

Dundee, the *Alectum* or *Taidunum* of the antients, is a well-built flouriſhing town, ranking as third among the royal burghs. It ſtands under a ſteep hill called the *Bonet* hill (up which extends a large ſuburb) on the north ſide of the Tay about 10 miles from its mouth in weſt longitude 2° 12′, north latitude 56° 26′. Its ſituation is very advantageous: veſſels of 800 tuns burden can enter the harbour; and there are very convenient warehouſes on the quay built in 1756. The buildings are of ſtone, and in general four ſtories high. The market-place or high-ſtreet in the centre of the town is a very ſpacious oblong ſquare, from which branch out four principal ſtreets, beſides the one which leads to the ſhore and ſhipping. They have been all lately new-paved. On the ſouth ſide of the ſquare Dundee ↵

[1] G.

[a] This ſtone is engraved in Gordon's Itin. Sept. LXI. 2, 3. and in Pennant's Tour 1772, 173. Pl. XVII. fig. 2.

[b] Gordon, LV. 1, 2. Pennant, 174.

[c] This ſtone is engraved in Gordon Pl. LIX. p. 164, but has been drawn very differently for Mr. Pennant.

[d] See before in Staffordſhire, vol. II. 390.

[e] Crawford's Peer. 178. 150. G.

ſtands the town-houſe, which is an elegant building, ſurrounded with a handſome ſteeple, completed in the year 1734: it contains the Guildhall, the Court-room, the Council-room, Bank, and a vaulted repoſitory for the records, with wholeſome and commodious priſon-rooms above. At the eaſt end of the ſquare is a new edifice, lately erected, for the hall of the nine incorporated trades, and uſed occaſionally for a theatre. On the weſt end is a handſome chapel, lately erected for the epiſcopal eſtabliſhment. Three churches of the eſtabliſhment, beſides ſeveral chapels and meeting-houſes, having been found inſufficient for the increaſe of inhabitants, an elegant new church hath been lately built in the Cowgate-ſtreet. The town ſpreads itſelf in a pleaſant ſituation from eaſt to weſt along the river, which oppoſite to it is three Engliſh miles broad. The harbour is near the centre, having commodious and elegant quays, and docks for ſhip building, and is plentifully ſupplied with water. There has been lately built a new quay for the common paſſage, which ſufficiently accommodates travellers at all times of the tide, and a new ſtreet leading to the ſhore has been by the activity of the preſent magiſtrates lately opened, and is of eſſential ſervice. It was a place of ſome note even in the beginning of the 11th century. Malcolm II. with his army lodged in this town and caſtle before he went to fight the battle of Barry with the Danes. But what principally contributed to the enlargement of this place was the great church and tower, built by David earl of Huntingdon, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in gratitude for his eſcape from imminent danger in a ſtorm on his return from the Holy War.

Monſ. Beague, in his Hiſtory of the Campaigns 1548 and 1549, deſcribes Dundee as one of the moſt beautiful, rich, and populous towns in the kingdom; and that the Engliſh, after the battle of Pinkey, having taken poſſeſſion of the caſtle of Brughty, a large body of theſe troops were ſent into Dundee, which they began to fortify; but Monſ. Deſſi, who commanded the French troops ſent to the aſſiſtance of queen Mary the regent in her daughter's minority having ſent a ſtrong detachment to the relief of the town, the Engliſh hearing of their approach abandoned it after ſetting it on fire; and when the French arrived they found nobody in it but a few poor women and men labouring hard to extinguiſh the flames. The town ſuffered ſeverely in the civil wars; the inhabitants having at firſt taken part with the parliament. Montroſe with the Iriſh auxiliaries took poſſeſſion of the town; but getting intelligence that the Covenanters' army was approaching he ſet fire to the town, and abandoned it. The inhabitants afterwards diſſatisfied with the proceedings of the Engliſh parliament declared for the king, and ſtood out after every other place in Scotland was either taken or given up to Cromwell and Monk. In the end the town was regularly beſieged and ſtormed by Monk after a vigorous defence by governor Lumſdale of the Inergelly family. Here the conquerors found great booty; the inhabitants of Edinburgh and other places having conveyed and lodged their beſt effects there.

The following extract from a memorial on the trade and cuſtoms in Scotland by Thomas Tacker, and tranſmitted by him to the commiſſioners of appeals November 20, 1656: a copy of which is lodged in the Advocates library, will ſhew the ſtate of the town of Dundee after ſuffering the calamity above-mentioned, and alſo of the trade and ſhipping there and the neighbouring ports at that period:

"The port of Dundee comes next in view, which is a pretty conſiderable place, lying by the mouth of the river Tay, which ſpringing out of the mountains of Albany and running through the fields, ſpreads itſelf into a lough full of iſlands, and afterwards paſſeth on to Dunkeld, and thence by Scoon maketh its way into the German ocean. The town of Dundee was ſometime a town of riches and trade, but the many rencounters it met withall in the time of domeſtic commotions, and her *obſtinacy* and *pride* of late years rendering her a prey to the ſoldier, have much ſhaken and abated her *former grandeur*, and after all ſhe remains ſtill though not *glorious* yet not *contemptible*. The trade of this place inwards is from Norway, the eaſt country, Holland, and France; and outwards with ſalmond and plaiding. Here is a collector, a clerk, and five waiters eſtabliſhed; three of which waiters conſtantly reſide here, and the reſt are beſtowed to the three Member ports, which are, firſt, St. Johnſton, a handſome walled town with a citadel added thereunto of late years, lying a good way off the river Tay, where there is a waiter always attending, not ſo much becauſe of any great trade there, as to prevent the carrying out wool, ſkins, and hides, of which commodities great plenty are brought thither out of the highlands, and there bought up and engroſſed by the highland-men.

"2dly, Arbroath, a ſmall town without any trade but for their own expence, which is but little.

"3dly, Montroſe, ſeated between the North and South Eſk, a pretty town with a ſafe harbour. Here likewiſe is a loader, becauſe there hath uſually been ſalt brought in, and ſalmond and plaiding and corn uſually ſent forth.

"The veſſels belonging to Dundee and members are, to Dundee 10, from 120 to 25 tons; in all 590 tons; to Montroſe 12, from 26 to 5 laſts, making together 136 laſts."

The coarſe linen being the chief buſineſs occaſions an annual importation of about 2400 tons of flax and hemp from the Baltic. Of the 200,000£. the value of linen manufactured in the county, this town furniſhes a very conſiderable quota or ſhare, which is exported to London and Glaſgow. The various manufactures within the town and ſuburbs may be computed nearly as follows; the calculations being rather under:

Manufactured in the town and ſuburbs	80,000
[But the value of linen exported from Dundee is £150,000.]	
Thread	20,000
Sail cloth	12,000
Cordage	4,000
Buckram	2,500
Hats	350
Sugar	16,000
Stockings	1,800
Check and bed-ticking	2,500
Tanned leather	12,000
Shoes	5,000
	£176,150

There are at preſent three ſhips employed in the Greenland fiſhery. The ſhipping amounts to upwards

wards of one hundred ſail: and the tonnage to about 8000. The town is ſuppoſed to be increaſing annually in inhabitants at the rate of 500, and is now thought to contain from 18,000 to 20,000 inhabitants in this year 1787. The church built by David earl of Huntingdon was in form of a croſs with an elegant tower or ſteeple 156 feet high, ſurrounded with two galleries, one in the middle and the other near the top. This church was burnt, but whether by one of the three firſt Edwards or by the Engliſh after the battle of Pinkey in the reign of Edward VI. is not clear. It was afterwards repaired and roofed, and hath been uſed as three ſeparate churches; but the nave, which had been the principal or great church, was wholly demoliſhed, and upon the ſite of it an elegant church is now building, which will reſtore the whole to its original form. Of the caſtle demoliſhed by Wallace there are no remains, the trades' hall occupying its ſite. Here was an houſe of Mathurines, founded by James Lindſey in the 14th century[f]; another of Dominicans[g], a third of Franciſcans, founded by Devorgilla daughter to Alan lord of Galloway[h], and a nunnery[i]. At the weſt end of the town is a large hoſpital for decayed traders. Sir James Scrimgeour, of an antient family at *Diddop* caſtle, a little north of the town, conſtable of this town, was created by Charles I. 1641 viſcount Diddop, and his ſon by Charles II. 1661 earl of Dundee. On the extinction of this family James VII. revived the title in the perſon of col. John Graham of Clavering, who was ſlain in his cauſe at the battle of Gillicrankie 1689. The caſtle now belongs to Mr. Douglas, of Douglas, but is ruinous[k].

Diddop *c.*

Camus *croſs.*

About ſix miles eaſt of Dundee is *Camus* croſs, erected in memory of Camus the Daniſh general, who being defeated at *Panbride* on this coaſt, and retreating towards Murray, was ſurrounded by the victorious Scots, and loſt his life on this ſpot. The ſtone appears to be merely a croſs. Commiſſary Maul thus deſcribed it 150 years ago: "About eight miles from Brechin at *Karboddo*, a place belonging to the earl of Crawford, are to be ſeen veſtiges of a Daniſh camp with a rampart and ditch, vulgarly called *Norway dikes*, near which is the village of *Panbride*, where was antiently a church dedicated to St. Brigit, becauſe, on that ſaint's day, which preceded the battle, Camus, the Daniſh general, encamped there. Not far from hence is the village of *Barrey*, where the bloody battle was fought near the mouth of a ſmall rivulet called *Loch Tay*. Many tumuli are to be ſeen thereabouts, and large human bones are frequently uncovered by the wind blowing away the ſandy ſoil. A mile from the field of battle is the village of *Camiſtown*. On this obeliſk is engraven in three diviſions on the eaſt ſide, Moſes giving the law, and on the top of the weſt ſide our Saviour on the croſs. Below is a horſeman ſhooting with a croſs bow. Nine years after Mr. Maul wrote, a plough opened near the ſtone a large tomb incloſed with four great ſtones, containing a huge ſkeleton, the back part of whoſe ſcull was cut away as if by a ſword. This was ſuppoſed to have been the body of the general." Mr. Gordon's print of this croſs[l] would rather lead one to ſuppoſe the eaſt face repreſented the Deity ſurrounded by angels, and below the four Evangeliſts; the weſt face has perhaps the Crucifixion and the piercing of our Saviour's ſide, and below an archer on horſeback. Mr. Pennant omitted to ſee or draw this monument.

Two miles from Dundee on the north ſide of the river at a little diſtance from the ſea is the fort of *Brough Tay Craig*, taken by the Engliſh fleet 1547, and ſurrendered to the French under Deſſe 1550, now in ruins.

Brough Tay Craig.

North from Dundee is *Balumbi*, a ruined caſtle with two round towers.

Balumbi.

Claypots was a ſeat of ſir William Graham, and built by him[m].

Kelly is the ſeat of the earl of Panmure[n].

About four miles north-eaſt from Brochtycrag ſtood the old caſtle of *Panmure*, gallantly defended by Robert Maule of Panmure, a ſtrenuous oppoſer of the match of Edward VI. with Mary of Scotland, againſt the Engliſh garriſon of Brochtycrag; but being forced to ſurrender it was demoliſhed. About half a mile from it ſtands a noble houſe, built ſince the Reſtoration, and adorned with pictures, gardens, and policies. Of this family deſcended from the lords de Maulia in Normandy, Patrick was created by Charles I. 1646 earl of Panmure, which title was forfeited by his grandſon James 1715. His nephew William was created a peer of Ireland 1743, by the title of earl of Panmure of Forth, and viſcount Maule of Whitechurch; which honours on his death 1772 devolved on his brother John ſecond and preſent earl.

Panmure.

Aberbrothic or *Arbroath* is a royal burgh and harbour, a ſmall but flouriſhing place, and ſtill increaſing in populouſneſs, and a manufactory of brown linens. It ſhews the ruins of its ſumptuous abbey, the richeſt in Scotland, founded for Tyronenſians 1178 by William the Lion[o], who was buried there under a ſtately monument. The church was 275 feet long by 67 wide, and the two tranſepts 165 feet by 27, with three towers and a chapter-houſe. The abbey gate[p] fronts the north, and in the north-weſt corner of the circuit is the regality priſon, which belonged to the convent, who reſigned this part of their juriſdiction to a layman, whom they appointed judge in criminal affairs. The family of Airly had this office before the Reformation, and 1747 it was ſold and veſted in the crown with other heretable juriſdictions. Cardinal Beton was abbot here[q]. The laſt commendatory abbot was John Hamilton, ſecond ſon of the duke of Chaſtleherault, who was afterwards created marquis of Hamilton. This abbey, which was one of the richeſt in Scotland, and a mitred one, was erected into a temporal lordſhip in favour of James marquis of Hamilton, ſecond ſon of the former, 1608. It afterwards belonged to the earl of Dyſart, from whom Patrick Maul, gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles I. purchaſed it with the right of patronage to 34 pariſhes[r]. The only monument now remaining here is of a monk named Alexander Nicol. Here Robert Bruce 1320 aſſembled his nobles, who framed the ſpirited letter and remonſtrance to Pope John XX. and aſſerted their independance of England[s]. Here is a mineral water, much reſorted to for various diſeaſes.

Aberbrothic.

[f] Keith, 243.
[g] Douglas, 44.
[h] Douglas, 51.
[i] Keith,
[k] Ib. 272.
[l] Pl. LIV. 1, 2. p. 54.
[m] Ib. 274.
[n] not of cardinal Beton as Mr. Pennant, 1772, 128.
[o] Keith, 250.
[p] See Douglas, 56.
[q] Pennant, 133—135.
[r] Ib. 283.
[s] Fordun, XIII. 23. Hailes, II. 93. Pennant, ib.

The

Redhead. The *Redhead*, forming the ſouth ſide of *Lunan* bay, is high, bold, and rocky, excavated into ſome prodigious caves [t]. On it is *Red caſtle*, a reſidence of William the Lion [u].

Effie. In the kirk town of *Effie* near Glamis is a ſtone, now lying in the rivulet there, with reliefs repreſenting a group of prieſts and victims, and on the other ſide a croſs and angel alluſive to the murder of Malcolm [x].

Kinmaird. Below on the ſame river ſtands *Kinnaird*, the eſtate of the *Karnagies*, of whom David was in 1616 by James VI. created lord Carnegy, by Charles I. 1633 earl of Southeſk, which title was forfeited by the fifth earl 1715. Sir John Carnagie, of another branch, was by Charles I. created lord Lour and earl of Ethie; which titles his eldeſt ſon David exchanged by permiſſion of Charles II. for thoſe of earl of Northeſk lord Roſehill, as being more agreeable to the title of Southeſk held by the chief of the family. George, now ſixth earl of Northeſk, is the fourth in lineal deſcent from him.

Brechin. *Brechin* is a royal burgh of great antiquity, which, with four others, ſends one member to parliament, and has a conſiderable market for cattle and ſalmon. Here is a ſtately bridge over the South Eſk, in which river below Brechin caſtle are found pearls, which for ſize and beauty may compare with the Oriental. The preſent church is part of the cathedral, the choir being in ruins. The whole was 166 feet by 61. At the weſt end of one of the ailes is another of thoſe round towers before-mentioned at Abernethy, p. 380; 85 feet high to the roof, which is of ſtone 23 feet high, low and ſpiral, of elegant maſonry in 60 courſes. The circumference of the tower is 47 feet diameter within, at bottom eight feet diminiſhing to ſeven or eight: the wall 7 feet 8 inches thick, conſiſting of 60 regular courſes of ſtone, and having no ſtairs and only two windows or loop-holes, except four in the roof. The crucifix with the Virgin Mary and St. John over the lower window determine this to be a Chriſtian building, probably intended to call people to church before bells were introduced into theſe parts; at each corner of the crucifixion are two beaſts ſquatted. Such towers are numerous near churches in Ireland [y]. The caſtle here famous for the brave and heroic defence of it by ſir Thomas Maule againſt Edward I. 1303, has given place to a pleaſant and handſome ſeat of lord Panmure. The battle of Brechin, fought in conſequence of the murder of earl Douglas at Stirling caſtle 1452, was loſt by the malecontents. William de Brechin founded here 1256 a Maiſon dieu or hoſpital, whoſe walls are ſtill ſtanding behind the weſt end of the chief ſtreet [z]. Here was alſo a houſe of Mathurines [a].

Finehaven. *Finehaven* is a ruined caſtle, once the ſeat of the Lindeſays earls of Crawford. A Spaniſh cheſnut, in circumference near the ground 42 feet 8 inches, at top 35 feet 9 inches, and of the largeſt branches 23 feet, was, till of late years, an ornament to the place. Above the caſtle is the caſtle hill with a vaſt and long hollow in the top with a rampart of vaſt maſſes of ſtone.

Edzel. *Edzel* houſe is a caſtellated manſion, once the ſeat of the moſt antient branch of the Lindſays of Invermark by marriage with an heireſs of Sterling, who built the houſe. Two miles from it and five miles north of Brechin, are two hills, Caledonian poſts, called, from the colour of the ramparts, the white and black *Catterthun*, which ſignifies *Camp town*, the firſt of uncommon ſtrength, extending from eaſt to weſt, oval, having on the top a rampart of looſe white ſtones about 24 feet broad, and a ditch about 40 feet from it, and round the baſe a deep ditch and traces of another that went round the hill. Within this wall foundations of buildings may be diſcovered. The inner area on the top is flat, 436 feet by 200; the largeſt diameter from eaſt to weſt about 600 feet; the leaſt from north to ſouth about 400. About the middle and at ſome diſtance from the north ſide has been one building about 100 feet long and 60 broad, and at the ſouth ſide towards the eaſt has been another range of leſſer buildings. Near the eaſt ſide is the foundation of a ſquare building, and on moſt parts thoſe of others ſmall and circular, and a well now almoſt filled up. The black or brown Catterthun has a circular rampart of earth, conſiſting of various concentric dikes. A ſmall rill running down the ſide of the hill has formed a deep gully, defended by a rampart parallel to it, which returning forms an additional poſt of retreat [a]. Three conſiderable Roman camps are to be ſeen in this range of hills at *Kiethie* near Brechin; near *Caerboddo* between Forfar and Panmure; and *Battle dikes* near Kennymuir [b].

Catterthuns.

Montroſe. The ſituation of *Montroſe* is very pleaſant in a flat ſandy bottom in a retired vale on an iſthmus forming one ſide of the harbour, its point called *Montroſe neſs*, with a light-houſe lying on the ſouth ſide and *Annot* ſands the north. This river has changed its bed from the north to the ſouth ſide of the town. The tide ruſhes up this entrance, which is two miles over, into South Eſk with great fury, and the depth of water is ſix fathoms in the middle of the circular baſon, on whoſe eaſt ſide the town ſtands. In the oldeſt charter to this burgh by David I. it is called *Salork*. In a confirmation charter by David II. 1352, its name is *Monrois* [c]. The town, though not large, is very pleaſant, and conſiſts of one large open ſtreet, not ill built, terminated by the tolbooth. The houſe in which the marquis of Montroſe was born is ſtill to be ſeen. The church is remarkably heavy. The Engliſh epiſcopal chapel near the town was built 1722. Here was a Dominican friery, founded 1240 by ſir Alan Durward [d]. The town is populous; the manufacture of thread, coarſe linen, and ſail-cloth, proſperous, and the ſalmon fiſhery conſiderable. *Fort hill*, a large mount on the eaſt ſide of the town is ſaid to have been well fortified before the battle of Loncarty and in Edward III's time [e].

Eſk r. The rivers of *North* and *South Eſk* riſe in the extreme northern borders of the county among the Benchichin hills [f]. The coaſt from Montroſe to North Eſk is a flat ſand, ſome of which has been lately incloſed. This river has alſo changed its

[t] Pennant, 138. [u] Ib. 140. Douglas, 61. [x] Cordiner, N° 7.
[y] Pennant ib. 160—163. Archæol. II. 83. [z] Keith, 290. Pennant, 161. [a] Keith, 243.
[a] Pennant ib. 156—158. and his plan of the white Catterthun. See alſo the Edinburgh Mag. XXIX. 297. where it is ſaid pieces of a ſtatue and a hand graſping a ſpear were ſeen among ſome ſtones near it by the writer; and that a conſiderable number of gold medals, but defaced, had been dug up by a countryman near it.
[b] Pennant, ib. 159. [c] Douglas, 63. *Monroſs* in the Gaelic means the *moſſy* or *marſhy peninſula*. Maitl. Hiſt. of Scot. I. 205.
[d] Keith, 270. [e] Pennant, 141—146. [f] Ib. 147.

courſe

courſe on the ſand, is rapid and croſſed by a fine bridge lately built by ſubſcription [g].

Forfar. *Forfar* ſtands in the middle of cornfields, and conſiſts of one long ſtreet entered by a gate. The town increaſes in populouſneſs, and its manufacture of linen flouriſhes. At the back of the town on a ſmall hill ſtood the caſtle or palace of Malcolm Kenmure. The loch in which the murderers of Malcolm periſhed in their flight by the breaking of the ice, and which once ſurrounded the town, lies at a ſmall diſtance from the caſtle, but has of late years been much reduced by draining for the ſake of the fine marle at its bottom in ſtrata from three to ten feet thick, and frequently found under the peat on the moſſes or wet moors. Mr. Strachan of Balgayloch practiſed a method of dragging up this marle from the bottom of the water as ballaſt is drawn for ſhips [h]. At the foot of the hills north of the town is a hollow ſpot, where *weirds* and *warlochs* (witches and wizards) were burnt by authority.

Reſtenot. About a mile north of Forfar ſtood the houſe of canons regulars at *Reſtenot*, cell to Jedburgh, ſurrounded by a loch, and acceſſible only by a drawbridge, where the monks of Jedburgh kept their valuable articles and papers [i].

North alſo of Forfar is a large camp, the road paſſing through the ſkirts of it: the north and weſt ſides are faireſt; it ſeems double trenched, and the angles ſomewhat rounded, but the ſandy ſoil and the heath overgrowing it, together with the plantations of firs, have left but imperfect traces of them. This is called the Picts camp in Pl. XXX. and on the weſt ſide of the road is a foſſe drawn to guard it between the lochs of Forfar and Reſtenoth. A battle was fought between that people and the Scots A. D. 831, in which the latter had rather the advantage. By the road ſide on the ground of the laird of *Pitſcaridlie* are two ſtones eight feet high, rude and unornamented at the head and feet of a cairn of ſtones 10 feet by 8. A leſſer grave without head or feet ſtones was juſt within the avenue to the houſe. Mr. Pennant [k] deſcribes a great cairn called *Picts Cairnley*, formerly ſurrounded by a circle of great upright ſtones, of which remains only one 11 feet high, 7 broad, and 18 in girth.

Guthrie. At *Guthrie* was a collegiate church, founded by ſir David Guthrie lord high treaſurer under James II. the number of prieſts increaſed by his ſon ſir Alexander, who was ſlain at Floddon [l].

Graham *family.* The firſt of the antient and illuſtrious family of Graham that was ennobled was William lord Graham, created earl of Montroſe by James IV. 1504; as was his great great grandſon James marquis of Montroſe by Charles I. 1644. The attachment and zeal ſhewn by this nobleman to his ſovereign's intereſt can only be paralleled by the brutal malice of the Republican party, who have concurred to raiſe him to the moſt conſpicuous rank in the hiſtory of our civil wars. His great grandſon James was by queen Anne 1707 advanced to the title of duke of Montroſe, held at preſent by his ſon.

Aberlemmy. Half way between Brechin and Forfar at *Aberlemmy* are ſeveral ſtones with rude figures of men on foot and on horſeback on one ſide, and a croſs on the other, ſuppoſed to have been erected in memory of the defeat of a party of Danes here in the reign of Malcolm II. in the eleventh century. On the largeſt of theſe ſtones ſtanding cloſe by the road ſide are certain trophies like a boat reverſed, ſhields, and a caduceus, trumpeters, hunters, and a centaur holding a knotty club [m]. Mr. Cordiner gives one in Roſsſhire exactly like it. On one in the churchyard are horſemen and footmen oppoſing them with rude weapons, ſuppoſed to repreſent the battle of Loncarty [n]. A third on a tumulus by the road ſide is charged with various rude ſculptures [o]. A fourth is quite plain [p]. On the ſecond of theſe is a ſnake wreathing itſelf and certain irregular flouriſhes, which laſt are likewiſe on the third. The reliefs on theſe ſtones are like all the reſt very unfaithfully repreſented in Gordon's Itinerarium Septentrionale. He deſcribes another ſtone at *Balutheſen*, about four miles north from Dundee, 3 feet and an half high and ſomewhat more than 2 feet broad, whereon are rude repreſentations of horſemen, a ſerpent, and a balance in bas relief. Miggle. In the church yard of *Miggle*, a village four miles from Cupar, are ſix ſtones, ſaid to have compoſed the grave of Guanora or Vanora, the ſuppoſed wife of king Arthur, who was taken in a battle by the Picts and ended her days here. Boetius ſays, the ſpot has a tradition of barrenneſs annexed to it. Some of the ſtones have reliefs like Roman work [q]; and in the ſame place is a large ſquare one hollowed at top like an altar.

Cupar. At *Cupar* Malcolm IV. founded 1164 a Ciſtertian abbey [r], which being demoliſhed by the populace at the Reformation, James VI. erected it into a temporal lordſhip in favour of James Elphinſton, ſecond ſon of James lord Balmerinoch; but he dying without iſſue the title was ſwallowed up in that of Balmerino, baron James Elphinſton being ſo created by James VI. 1604. His lineal deſcendant Arthur, ſixth lord, was attainted and beheaded on Tower hill 1746. This abbey ſtood within a Roman camp, whoſe remains are a ſquare of 400 yards with two ſtrong ramparts and large ditches, ſtill viſible on the eaſt and ſouth and part of the north ſide [s].

Caſtleton. *Caſtleton* near Cupar has a ſtrong oblong fort about 100 yards by 60, with an exceeding high rampart and deep ditch, which from the great appearance of ruins is ſuppoſed Roman [t].

Airlie. On the weſt edge of this ſhire ſtands *Airlie* caſtle, which was the firſt title of the lord Ogilvie of Airlie, whoſe lineal deſcendant James was created earl of Airly by Charles I. 1639, which title was forfeited 1715.

Gilchriſt's father Gillebert was earl of Angus before him [u].

The duke of Douglas is lineally deſcended from the earls of Douglas and Angus [x]. The title of duke of Douglas became extinct in the perſon of the laſt duke, who was raiſed to that dignity by queen Anne, and died about 1761. This illuſtrious houſe is at preſent repreſented by Archibald Douglas, ſiſter's ſon to the late duke.

[g] Douglas, 69, 70. [h] Pennant ib. 169, 170. [i] Keith, 240. [k] P. 169.
[l] Keith, 286. [m] Gordon, 154. LIII. 3, 4. Pennant, 167. Pl. XVII. 1. Boethius, XI. 243.
[n] Mr. Gordon fancied he ſaw Hay's *yokes*, 151. LIII. 1, 2. Mr. Pennant drew them *bows* and *arrows*, and added others, 166, 167.
[o] Pennant, 167. Pl. XVII.
[p] Pennant, 167. [q] Gordon, 164. LX. LXIII. 4, 5. Pennant, pl. XVII. III. p. 177.
[r] Keith, 257. [s] Maitland's Hiſt. of Scot. I. 199. [t] Ib. 200.
[u] Crawford's Peer. p. 8. [x] G.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

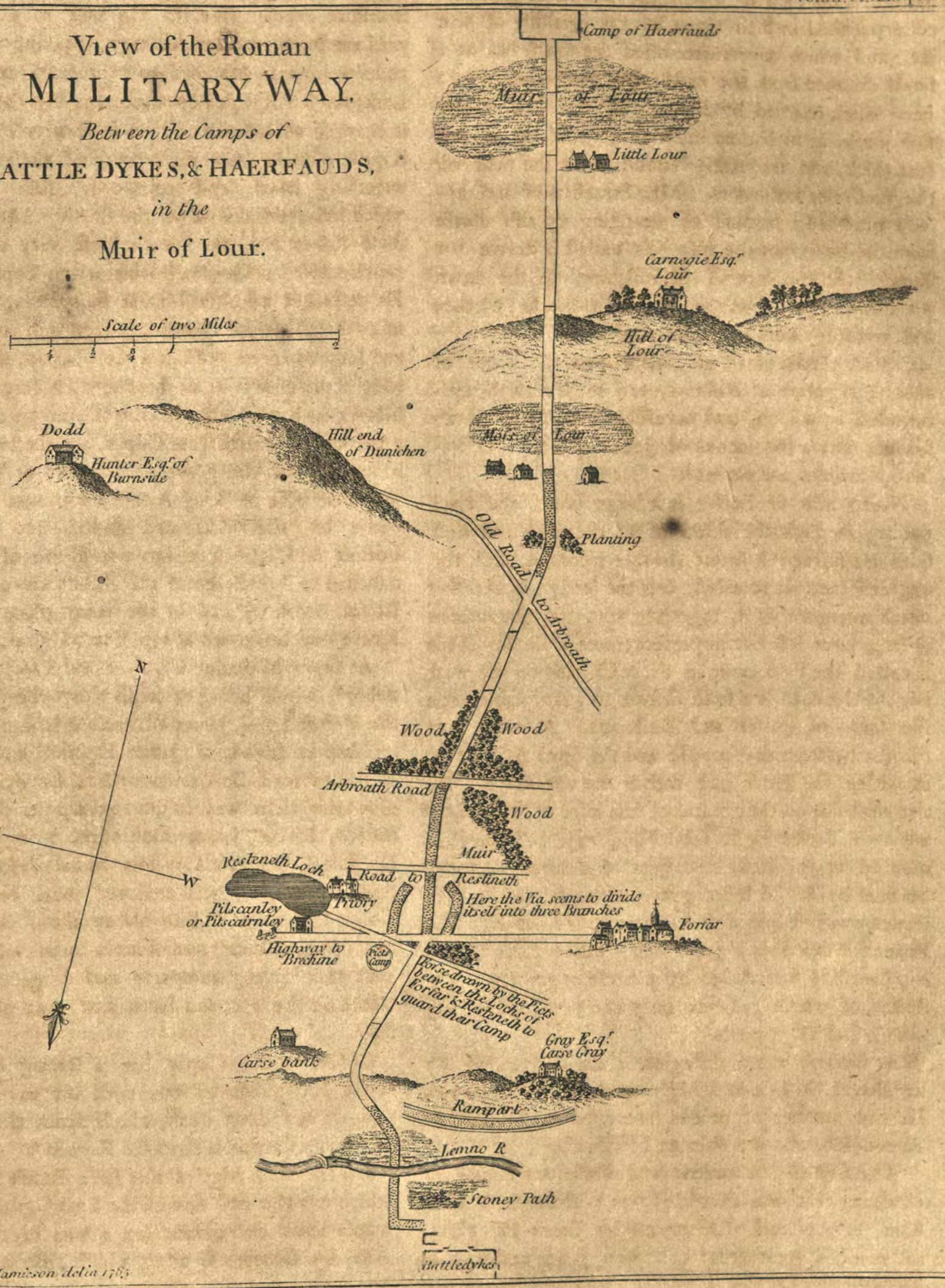
View of the Roman MILITARY WAY.

Between the Camps of

BATTLE DYKES, & HAERFAUDS,

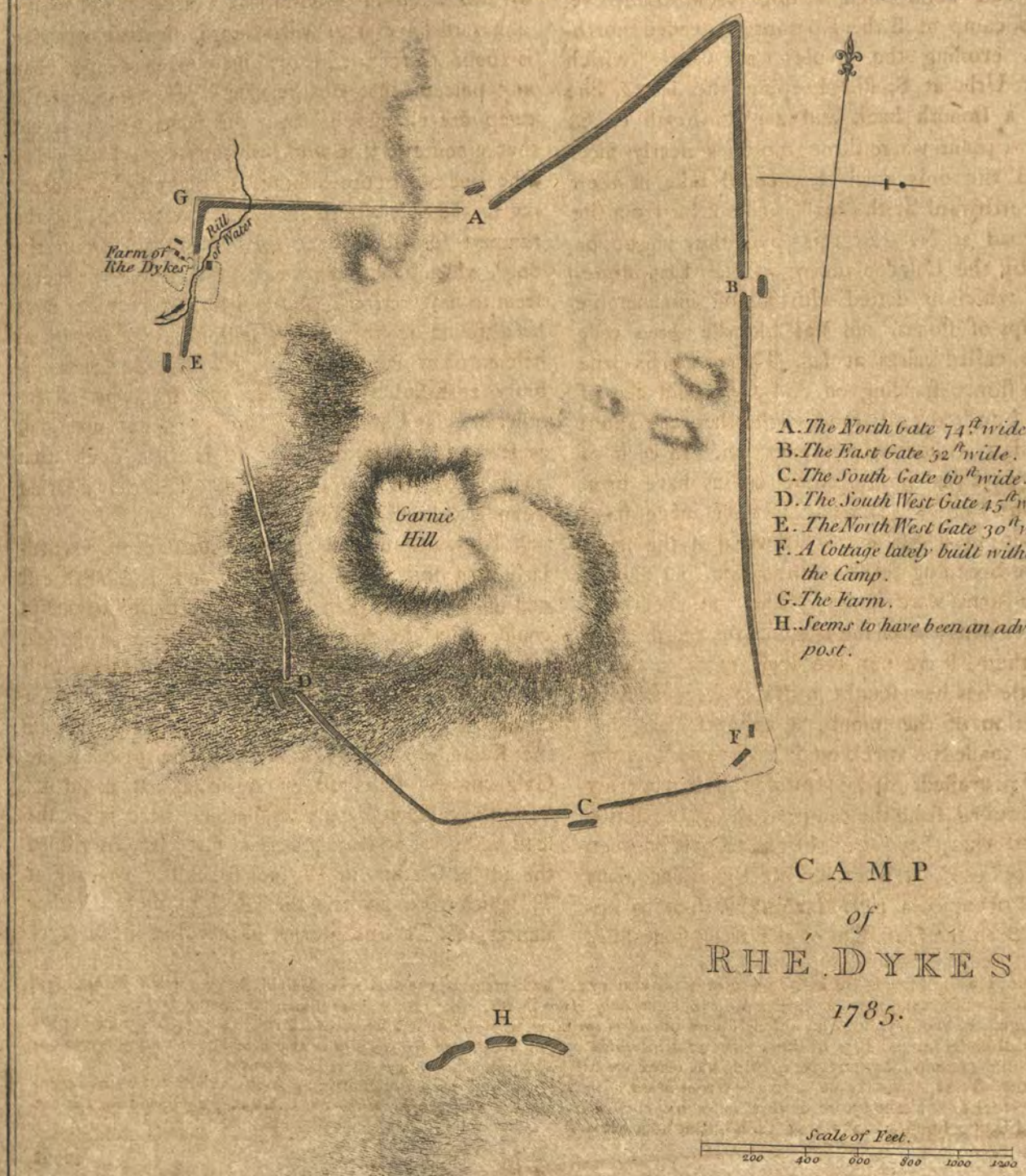
in the

Muir of Lour.



Joan Jamieson delin 1783

THE LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY



CAMP of RHE DYKES 1785.

"From the neighbourhood of Perth all through Strathmore nearly in agreement with the antient Itineraries, Roman works are to be found; and in the Muir of Lour, not far from Forfar, in the county of the ſame name, are to be ſeen the remains of two Roman camps[x], called Black or Battle Dykes, and Hare Dykes, with a cauſeway running about ſix miles betwixt them, which will appear hereafter to have been the winter quarters of part of the Roman army after the concluſion of the ſixth campaign and of the Caledonian war. In order to illuſtrate theſe encampments and other Roman works elucidating the whole hiſtory of Agricola's command in Scotland, we have from the earl of Buchan given a ſketch of the country, where from all circumſtances it ſeems evident that the war was concluded by the ſignal victory obtained by Agricola over Galgacus and the Caledonian army.

"His lordſhip ſuppoſes the Roman army to have proceeded through Strathmore and the hollow of the Mearns to the coaſt by the dotted line A, [plate XXVIII.] which croſſes the rivulet of Carron Q, which runs paſt Fetterreſſoe R, till it arrived at a place called Arduthy, half a mile from Stonehive O, where are clearly the remains of a camp. This camp was in the remembrance of a reſpectable gentleman much more diſtinct than at preſent, great part of it having been deſtroyed by agriculture. It is ſituated on an eminence with a precipice to the north, and is about a quarter of a mile from the ſea, and about half a mile from Stonehive. From this camp at B the Romans proceeded north-eaſtward, croſſing the rivulet of Cowie which runs paſt Urie at S, ſtill keeping the dotted line A along a ſmooth bank and a plain heath to C, which is a point where three moraſſes nearly meet at V, and the only road they could take in their progreſs northward by the coaſt, and not far from the preſent road at N. At this paſs they might be oppoſed by the Caledonians upon the Kempſtone-hill at I, which it dotted with almoſt innumerable ſmall heaps of ſtones, and has likewiſe three very large ones called cairns at L. There are likewiſe at K two ſtones ſtanding on end at the diſtance of about one hundred yards from each other, and about 10 feet high without any inſcription. In each of theſe large cairns ſeveral ſtone coffins have been found about four feet long; and in the inſide ſmall urns containing a little earth. Several of the ſmall heaps have been dug to the foundation, but neither bones nor urns were found. Their numbers and appearance, with that of the large cairns and the urns found in them, leave not the leaſt room to doubt that a battle has been fought in that place; and from the diſpoſition of the tumuli, it appears clear that thoſe who made the attack muſt have come from the ſouth, and prevailed. If we ſuppoſe the Roman army to have marched from the camp at B, by the dotted line A, and that they were obliged to paſs between the moraſſes at C, it is impoſſible the Caledonians could have occupied a more favourable ſpot to oppoſe them than the ſouth ſide of the Kempſtone-hill; by extending their flanks to the two moraſſes, they were abſolutely ſecure every where excepting in front. His lordſhip ſuppoſes the Roman general to have prevailed, and the Caledonians driven to the woods and bogs in the neighbourhood which continue for miles at V, and at that time is ſuppoſed to have been all wood. The Roman general might for various reaſons have been unable to purſue the advantage he had gained, and have choſen to encamp upon the Garnie hill or Readykes at D, which is about two miles from the former place, and an eminence commanding a proſpect of the whole neighbourhood, to which there is a clear paſſage by the dotted line A. This camp is found to contain about 120 acres[y], has ſeveral gates, three of which are here deſcribed at F, and covered by three redoubts at G, with an advanced port at H. This camp lies on the eſtate of Ury, above the town of Stonehaven, about three miles from the ſea, and 300 feet above the level thereof. The Grampian mountains at this place come very near the coaſt, and the hill on which the camp is ſituated (commonly called the Garriſon hill) commands a great extent of hills and country round it. The poſition of the camp is exactly laid down on this draught, furniſhed by Robert Barclay of Ury, eſq; from an actual ſurvey, to lieutenant-general Melvill in 1778. The gates, ramparts, &c. are in general very perceptible at this day. The rampart is of earth, about 30 feet broad at the baſe, with a deep ditch without. On the ſouth-eaſt of this camp in a hollow is a large bank, diſtant 242 yards, and 176 yards long; the baſe of which is about 40 feet, and the ditch much deeper than any part of that of the camp. The gates of the camp are all much about the ſame width, except that oppoſite to this work, which ſeems a little wider. The line of circumvallation is rather ſlight, excepting to the eaſt, where the ditch is very deep, and the rampart formed by the earth high, and fronts the bogs, which have been woods, at V, where the enemy ſeem to have retired. Several Roman weapons have been found in this camp, particularly a *haſta* and helmet, of which the former is in the Advocates' library at Edinburgh; and lately a fragment of another *haſta* and a *malleolus* have been dug up; and, as ſearch is now making, there is little doubt that many more will be diſcovered. There is a Druid Temple to the north-weſt at E.

"Now, ſtating all theſe circumſtances, particularly that this camp is ſituated upon the north eaſt end of the Grampian hills, where theſe mountains could eaſily be croſſed, and likewiſe near the ſea, where a land army could have communication with the fleet, and where the ground was ſo ſmooth that chariots could have acted; we may fairly ſuppoſe the Kempſtone-hill to have been the place where Galgacus was defeated by Agricola. It could not be at the camp at Readykes, becauſe there is not the leaſt veſtige of an engagement at that place, nor upon the hill of Glethno at W, nor the hill of Magray at T, which have no tumuli. Add to theſe circumſtances, that Tacitus informs, us that after the engage-

[x] Theſe camps we firſt fought for and diſcovered in the year 1754, by lieutenant-general Robert Melvill, then a captain in the 25th regiment of foot. Both camps are not in the Muir of Lour, only Hare Dykes, which is ſix miles diſtant from Battle Dykes.

[y] Mr. Douglas, p. 260, ſays, it is an oblong ſquare of *twenty-one* acres with *four* outlets with redoubts before them, and many of the trenches are ſtill pretty deep. It is in the county of Kincardine. The tradition of the country is that here a Scotch army lay to oppoſe a *Daniſh* one encamped on the links of Arduthie, where are ſtill to be ſeen ſome veſtiges of an encampment.

Mr. Maitland, I. 202, ſays, it is the largeſt he ſaw or heard of in Scotland, and capable of containing Agricola's army of 24,000 men. It makes three-fourths of a mile ſquare or three miles in circumference, fenced with a high rampart and very deep ditch, and each of the gates defended by the like works about 24 yards diſtant from them.

ment Agricola led his army into *Horeſtia*, which I think every antiquary ſuppoſes to be the *county of Angus*. It is likely that the Romans ſome time or other extended their conqueſts as far north as the Murray Firth; but it is probable they abandoned theſe advantages in the winter, for reaſons that appear perfectly clear. It does not ſeem to have been of importance ſufficient for them to have defended at a great expence a narrow tract of coaſt againſt the natives; and, to confirm this idea, I have not heard of any Roman military way that has been diſcovered ſo far north as this. Theſe military ways ſeem to have been abſolutely neceſſary where there were winter ſtations, becauſe they formed a communication from one to another. Thoſe I have ſeen are ſo raiſed above the common ſurface of the ground, that they generally keep clearer of ſnow than any other place; and a ſmall number of well-armed and well-diſciplined men could upon thoſe ways have eaſily defended themſelves againſt very ſuperior numbers of Barbarians."

An account of the Roman camps of *Battle-dykes* and *Haerſauds*, with the military way extending between them, in the county of Forfar; by the rev. Mr. Jameſon of Forfar. April 23, 1785:

See Pl. XXIX.

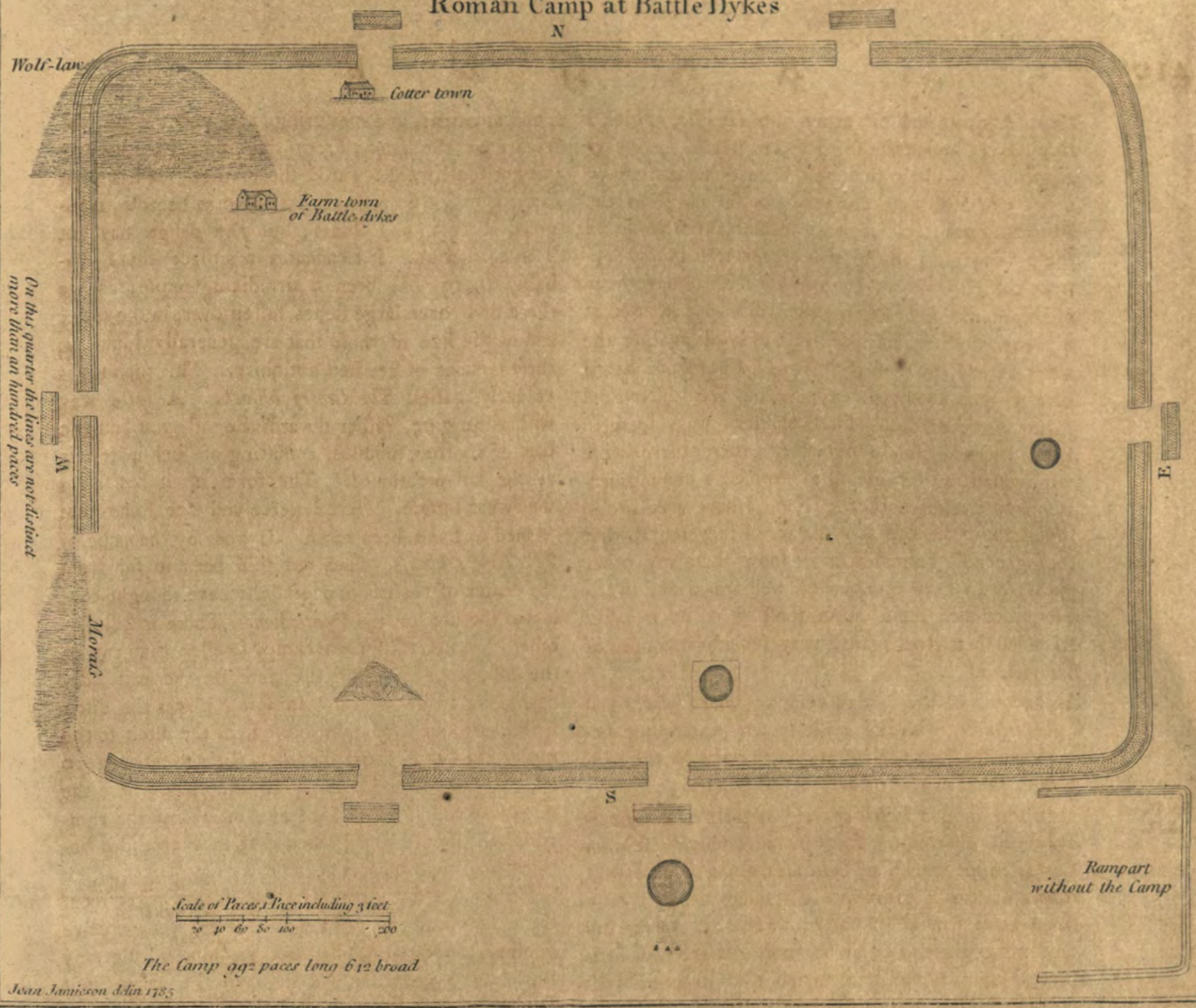
"The camp of *Battle-dykes*[z] (vulgarly called *Black-dykes*) lies about three Engliſh miles north-eaſt from Forfar in the pariſh of *Oathlaw*, about a mile weſt from the pariſh church. It is finely ſituated on a large plain, flanked on the ſouth ſide by the marſhy grounds on the rivulet of *Lemno*. On the weſt it is partly guarded by a kind of moraſs. Its north-weſt corner reaches to the top of a hill called *Wolf-law*, whence there is a very extenſive proſpect of the country; but in this place the ramparts have been ploughed up. The camp would ſeem to have been defended on all ſides by two ramparts of ſtone and earth, with a ditch between them, except on part of the weſt ſide, where the moraſs lies, which does not appear to have been fortified in any other way than by nature. Proceeding eaſtward you obſerve the ſecond or outermoſt rampart from the firſt gate on the ſouth ſide, which is very diſcernible all the way round to the north-eaſt corner, except in one place, where they have been both effaced by the plough. There are two gates on the north and ſouth ſides of the camp, one only on the eaſt and weſt. From the extremity of the ſouthern rampart to the firſt gate are 292 paces, including part of the moraſs; thence to the ſecond gate 240, thence to the ſouth-eaſt corner 460; in all 992 paces. On the eaſt rampart, from the ſouth angle to the gate, are 312 paces, thence to the north angle 330; in all 642. All the ground within the camp has been ploughed. There is one large tumulus on the weſt ſide, riſing up in the plain, in a triangular form; two of the ſides are equal to each other, extending at the baſe 24 paces each; the other is one-third larger, being 36; in all, its circumference at the baſe is 84. This is evidently artificial, being formed entirely of gravel brought from a diſtance, as the ſoil is all around clayey. This tumulus is within the camp, facing the weſt gate on the ſouth ſide, perhaps an hundred paces from the gate. In a ſtraight line with the ſecond gate, forward on the ſouth ſide, and 90 paces without the gate, is another tumulus much larger, moſtly compoſed of ſuch ſtones as are generally found in cairns, and meaſuring 110 paces in circumference at the baſe. From this mound a cauſeway juts out ſouthward towards the rivulet. It has been carried on for 60 paces, is 10 paces in breadth, compoſed of earth and ſtones; but the deſign has not been carried on. It terminates in a place where probably there has been a druidical temple; as we there find three large ſtones, fallen over, in the order and of the ſize of thoſe that are generally found in theſe remains of heathen antiquity. This tumulus is vulgarly called *The Centry hillock*. A little way within the gate, rather towards the eaſt, you find the baſe of another tumulus, conſiſting of ſuch materials as the laſt-mentioned. The form of it has been ſomewhat ſquare. Here I perceived one ſtone that ſeemed to have been hewn. It goes by the name of *The King's Houſe*. Had not this been ſo far from the center of the camp, one might have thought that it was the ſite of the *Prætorium*. There is ſtill another tumulus within the camp, ſmaller than any of the reſt, a little within the gate on the eaſt ſide, nearly on a line with it. In ſome places the ditch is ſtill very deep from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the moſt entire rampart, being between 10 and 12 feet perpendicular. In one place where the ditch was nearly filled up, I meaſured both the ramparts and the ditch, and found that they extended between 14 and 15 paces.

"Parallel to the two ramparts, a few paces from the eaſtern extremity of the ſouth ſide, you perceive another rampart, which, after running a little way further eaſtward than the lines of the camp, runs ſouthward about 200 paces; then turns weſtward, where you loſe it, after tracing it for a conſiderable way very diſtinctly. It ſeems to have extended 120 paces to the weſt, by the tract that is diſcernible among the ridges. Whether this might be the camp of horſe I cannot pretend to ſay; only, although the rampart is conſtructed with ſtones and earth, like the reſt, it does not ſeem to have been ever ſo ſtrong, nor are there any remains of a ditch perceptible.

"From the ſouth-eaſt extremity of this rampart begins what I take to be a military way that has extended between the camps of Battle-dykes and Muir of Lours. Here it is compoſed of the ſame materials that are to be found every where elſe, rough, unpoliſhed ſtones (commonly called bullet-ſtones) and earth. After running a little way eaſtward it forms a ſharp angle, and turns ſuddenly down to the rivulet of Lemno. On the border of this *via militaris*, on a height immediately above the rivulet, are the remains of what would ſeem antiently to have been a fortification or military ſtation. There was indeed a cottage on this ſite, inhabited within the memory of man; but the thickneſs of the walls, and the different courſes of them, would ſeem to indicate, that it had in former times been more than a ſimple cottage, eſpecially as it went by the name of *Stony-paths*, which would almoſt aſſure us that it was found a ruined heap before the cottage was built. From the very brink of the rivulet, on the ſouth ſide, you perceive a broad cauſeway of irregular ſtones, mounting a ſteep hill, on which it holds a ſtraight line for more than a quarter of a mile. This road has indeed been covered from time to time with heaps of ſtones, thrown together from the adjacent fields. After running ſo far in a ſtraight line it takes a winding

[z] See Maitland's Hiſt. of Scotland, p. 200, who ſays it is one of the largeſt Roman camps in Scotland, being above half a mile ſquare, and fortified with a double ditch and rampart.

Roman Camp at Battle Dykes



Joan Jamieson delin 1785

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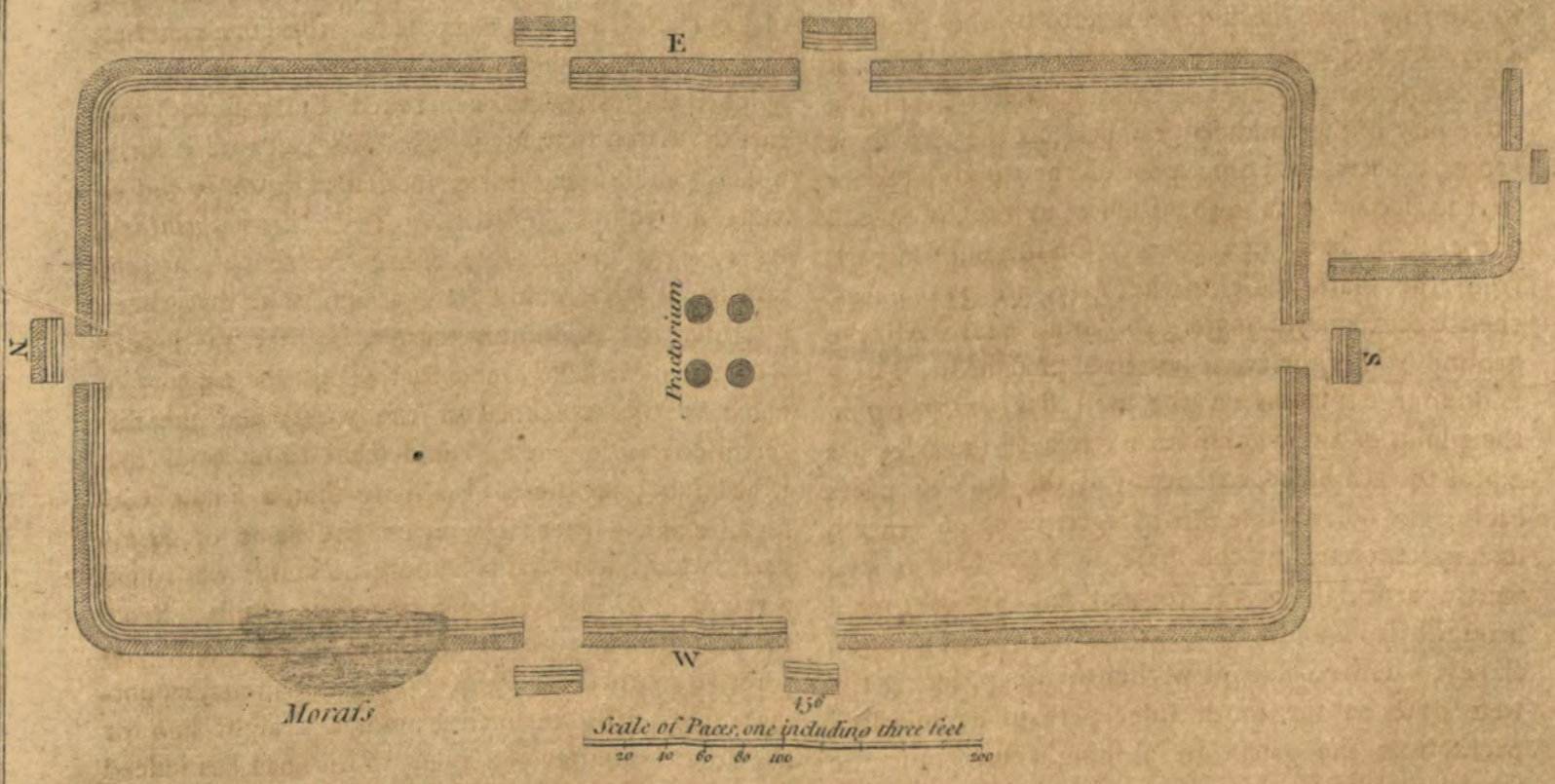
Roman Camp in the Muir of Lour



Joan Jamieson del 1785

courſe towards the eaſt, paſſing by ſome fortifications on the hill, which it is neceſſary a little to deſcribe.

"On the north ſide of this hill, which is called *the hill of the Carſe*, you at firſt obſerve a large rampart with a ditch. On going further to the weſt, you diſtinctly perceive two ramparts, and in ſome places one would almoſt ſuppoſe there were three. The ditch is of unequal breadth, in ſome places 8, in others 10, and in other places 12 paces broad. The rampart at the baſe is about four yards in diameter at aan verage. After purſuing theſe ramparts for about half a mile, you loſe them altogether at a place where are the remains of ſome old buildings. Theſe ramparts evidently appear to have been raiſed at the ſame time with the camp formerly deſcribed; but it doth not ſeem that *they* had been a part of a camp; whether they have been meant as lines guarding a Roman ſtation on this hill, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy, and thus ſhutting up all intercourſe between the two camps before-mentioned, as it muſt effectually have done, I cannot preſume to ſay, but muſt leave them to the examination of more learned antiquaries. Near theſe lines, about a year ago, was found the head of a Roman ſpear. This I have never ſeen as it was loſt through negligence; but, from the deſcription given of the metal and ſhape, it muſt have been Roman.

See Pl. XXX. "The *via militaris* takes its courſe round theſe lines on the eaſt till both are loſt in a field lately incloſed. They were ploughed up within theſe few years, and the ſtones of the cauſeway taken for building a wall round the field. It came down in a ſtrait line, paſt the farm of Broom-knows, on the eſtate of Carſe-bank. Thence it takes its courſe through a plantation of firs. On leaving this it croſſes the highway between Brechin and Forfar. Here it alſo croſſes a ditch and rampart, caſt up by the Picts under Feredith, for guarding their camp againſt an attack from the Scots under Alpin before the battle of Reſtenet. About half a mile eaſtward from the Roman way in this place was found on the top of the hill of Pitſcanley, a ſmall Roman ſpear, now in the poſſeſſion of the earl of Buchan. The *via*, after croſſing the Brechin road, is very diſcernible for near an Engliſh mile in a Muir. In ſhort, it is to be found in a ſtrait line to the other camp, in general where the ground has not been ploughed.

Pl. XXIX. "The camp in the Muir of Lour is about eight Engliſh miles diſtant from that of Battle-dykes. It is vulgarly called *Haerfauds*[a], which, I have been told, either in the Gaelic or rather in the Teutonic, ſignifies 'the ditches, trenches, or folds of the ſtrangers.' It is about a mile north from the Hynd caſtle. On the north and ſouth ſides it has only one gate. From the corner weſtward to the gate meaſures 162 paces, the ſame thence to the other curve, in all 324. To the firſt gate on the ſouth ſide (moving from north to ſouth) 290 paces; thence to the ſecond 166; thence to the extremity 270; in all 726. There is a kind of ſwamp or moraſs between the north-weſt angle and the firſt gate on the weſt ſide, where it doth not ſeem that the lines were ever completed. On the ſouth ſide there is ſomething that reſembles the camp of the horſe. It projects in the ſame manner, and exactly in the ſame direction, with that at Battle-dykes. It meaſures 105 paces on the weſt, the ſame number on the ſouth; but the eaſt ſide has been ploughed up; however, it doth not ſeem to have extended much if at all further, becauſe the end of the ſouth rampart of the great camp, and the gate is exactly in the middle, being about 53 paces from each of the extremities. Both the rampart and ditch are ſmaller in this than thoſe of the camp adjoining.

"The camp of Haerfauds hath only one rampart and ditch, and it does not appear ever to have had more as the ground has never been ploughed, except part of that on the eaſt ſide; but the rampart is broader and higher than any of thoſe at Battle-dykes. From the bottom of the ditch in its preſent ſtate to the top of the rampart it may ſtill be about 15 feet perpendicular. I was told by a perſon who for thirty years paſt has been inſpector of that muir, that he diſtinctly recollects four large mounds that were exactly in the middle of the camp, in a ſtrait line between the north and ſouth gates; that theſe mounds were at a little diſtance from each other; and that, on the removal of them for the turfs and moſs they contained, there were no ſtones found in them, but that they were entirely formed of earth, in an artificial manner. It would ſeem that this had been the *Prætorium*.

"There are no veſtiges of the *via militaris* immediately near the camp. The firſt place where I have obſerved it is nearly three miles to the north. It is loſt wherever the ground has been broken up, but very diſtinct elſewhere. Though it is very evident that this was originally a Roman camp, tradition ſays, that it was poſſeſſed by the Picts in ſome of their wars with the Scots. The perſon who ſurveyed it with me declared, that, when the mounds before-mentioned were removed, he had ſeen a conſiderable number of pieces of old ſhoes among the earth, and that they were all ſquare toed, which would ſeem to confirm this tradition, as we cannot ſuppoſe them to have belonged to the Romans. It is probable they were left on the mounds, and in a courſe of ages over-grown with moſs. He alſo ſaid, that the remains of the Scottiſh camp were on a hill about a mile diſtant, which I have not yet had an opportunity of ſurveying. If this tradition is well founded, it would ſeem to refer to the reign of Alpin, as he was killed at no great diſtance from this place, according to our Scottiſh hiſtorians.

"The connexion eſtabliſhed between the two camps of Battle-dykes and Haerfauds by means of the military way ſtretching between them, diſcovers the caution and judgement with which the Romans conducted themſelves in an enemy's country, and eſpecially in a country poſſeſſed by ſuch intrepid and impetuous enemies as the Caledonians; who, unleſs they had uſed every precaution, might have poured down their hills like a torrent, and carried deſtruction before them without any previous warning. Theſe two camps thus connected, if we ſhall ſuppoſe them poſſeſſed at the ſame time, ſecured to them the whole breadth of the *Strath* or valley of Angus. That at Battle-dykes, ſituated about ſix miles Engliſh from the foot of the neareſt mountains, commanded

[a] q. d. the camp or incloſure of the army. Maitland, ubi ſup. He ſays it is of a parallelogram form about 800 yards by 400, fortified with a ſtrong rampart and ditch with ſix gates, each fortified in the ſame manner.

War dykes is another Roman camp nine miles from Battle dykes, about 400 yards ſquare with a rampart and ditch, plain on all but the ſouth ſide, where they have been levelled by the plough. (Ib.)

Commiſſary Maul thus deſcribes Haerfauds camp: "About eight miles from Brechin at *Karboddo*, a place belonging to the earl of Crawford, are to be ſeen veſtiges of a Daniſh camp with a rampart and ditch, vulgarly called *Norway dykes*."

ſuch

ſuch an extenſive view, that there could be no deſcent from the mountains by day-light, for ten or a dozen miles in front, but it muſt have been perceived by every man in the camp. The other at Haerfauds about ſeven or eight miles from the ſea guarded the other ſide of the valley. It is one plain between the two camps, with a gentle and gradual aſcent to the ſouthern one, except where the carſe-hill riſes up in the valley, and intercepts the view. But we may ſuppoſe the fortifications on this hill, whatever form they bore in their complete ſtate, were deſigned to prevent any inconvenience ariſing from the nature of this high ground as an intermediate poſt between the two camps, compleating and preſerving the line of communication. A military way muſt have been peculiarly neceſſary and uſeful in a country which in its uncultivated ſtate muſt have been almoſt one continued moraſs; as is evident from the fenny nature of the ſoil, and the multitude of lakes and marſhes ſtill remaining. Had the Romans ſuſtained any loſs at the foot of the Grampians, they would immediately have betaken themſelves acroſs this *via militaris* to the ſouthern camp; which, among its other advantages, preſerved an open intercourſe with their fleet, which at this period may be ſuppoſed to have been moored in the river Tay, at ſuch a ſmall diſtance from it. From the hill on which Hynd caſtle ſtands, a mile ſouth from the camp, they would have a full view of the ſea; of their fleet, if lying near the mouth of the river; and of any other ſhips approaching the coaſt, long before they could reach it. As we know of no camp between Tay and thoſe of Battle-dykes and Haerfauds, except one on the north ſide of the river, at the confluence of Tay and Almond; and as it ſeems almoſt certain that the deciſive battle between Galgacus and Agricola was *not* fought at Galgachaw-Roſs-moor near Comric, where Gordon in his Itinerarium places it, but a great way farther eaſt, it is moſt probable that Agricola, inſtead of marching directly eaſtward by the foot of the mountains, firſt viſited his fleet at the mouth of the Frith of Tay, and thence marched towards the Muir of Lour; thence to Battle-dykes, onward till he came near Stonehaven, where it would ſeem the great battle deſcribed by Tacitus was fought. Or, perhaps, we may rather ſuppoſe that Agricola in one of his campaigns penetrated no further than the Tay; and that he began another by entering that part of the country now called Angus; proceeding gradually till he arrived at the eaſtern extremity of the Grampian mountains.

"Tacitus, in his Life of Agricola, informs us, 'that in the ſixth year of his adminiſtration, when he was exploring the large communities beyond *Badotria* or the Frith of Forth, by means of his fleet, the ſame camp often contained foot, horſe, and mariners; that he was attacked in his camp, the guards ſlain, and the trenches entered; and that in the very gates of the camp a bloody encounter enſued, till the enemy was quite routed; and that the woods and marſhes ſerved for ſhelter to the fugitives.'

"There are ſeveral circumſtances in this deſcription, which evidently denote that Agricola was at this time on the north, or rather the eaſt ſide of Tay, and tend to ſhew that the final victory gained by him over Galgacus was towards the eaſtern extremity of the Grampian mountains. 1. By the *ampla civitas trans Badotriam ſita* cannot be underſtood the country of Fife for two reaſons: Firſt, becauſe *Badotrio* ſignifying the Frith, if the country of Fife had been meant, it would have been more proper to have named them 'the cities or communities ſituated *upon* Badotria.' The ſecond is, that he informs us, 'that in his third year he diſcovered new people, by continuing his devaſtations through the ſeveral nations, quite to the mouth of the Tay,—*novas gentes aperuit, vaſtatis uſque ad Taum (æſtuario nomen eſt) nationibus.*' Now, it could not be ſaid with any propriety that Agricola in his ſixth year made new diſcoveries of *thoſe* that he had coaſted and conquered in his third. If then it is not Fife that is meant, we muſt underſtand Tacitus of thoſe countries now called Angus and Mearns[b], or the counties of Forfar and Kincardine. 2. It was 'by means of his fleet,' which ſhews, that in his expedition he always kept an open communication with his fleet. 3. 'The ſame camp often contained, &c. *iiſdem caſtris pedes, equeſque, et nauticus miles*, &c. We do not find a ſingle camp weſtward of that in the Muir of Lour, to which this deſcription can apply with equal propriety. 4. His camp was forced—'*nocte aggreſſi inter ſomnum ac trepidationem*, &c.' As we have already ſeen that we muſt now conſider him as on the north of Tay, this part of the hiſtory will apply to all appearance very ſtrictly to the camp at Battle-dykes; for, not to inſiſt upon the name given it by tradition, which might either be imaginary or might ariſe from ſome event of a much later date, we have there two *cairns*, one of them very large, the one within the camp, the other only 90 paces without the gate, in every circumſtance reſembling thoſe wherein the antients uſed to inter their dead ſlain in battle. 5. Our hiſtorian tells us, that 'the woods and marſhes ſerved for ſhelter to the fugitives.' That Angus is perhaps, even in its cultivated ſtate, the moſt marſhy part of Scotland, is known to all who have paſſed through it; and that the greateſt part of Britain was at that time covered with wood, is ſtill better known. Even within two or three centuries there was a prodigious tract of wood for many miles weſt from the camp of Battle-dykes; the ſite of which ſtill retains the name of the *Forreſt-muir*.

"From the manner in which Tacitus writes, he gives us reaſon to think that Agricola 'fixed his winter quarters in this part of the country,—and that in the beginning of the ſummer he ſent forward the navy, which, by committing devaſtations in ſeveral places, would not fail to ſpread terror;—putting himſelf at the head of his army lightly equipped; and that thus he arrived at the foot of the Grampian hills.' Had the final battle been fought near Comric, where theſe hills are at ſuch diſtance from the ſea, all the parading of a fleet, and all the deſolation accompliſhed by it, would have had little or no effect upon the Caledonians, ſituated upwards of 40 miles from it. We muſt therefore ſeek for a place where the encampment of the Caledonians upon the Grampian hills was at no great diſtance from the ſea; and where ſhall we find this, but where theſe mountains may be ſaid to bathe themſelves in its waves, at their eaſtern extremity?

"We ſhall only add one circumſtance more in confirmation of the foregoing hypotheſis, which is, the diſcovery that has lately been made of Roman granaries under ground, upon the eſtate of colonel Duncan of Lundie, a few miles north-eaſt from

[b] Of the ſame opinion was ſir James Dalrymple in his edition of the Britannia.

Dundee;

Dundee; which makes it highly probable that Agricola fixed his winter quarters near this place."

Of the ſame opinion was Mr. Maitland, whoſe account of the Roman roads in Scotland we ſhall here ſubjoin:

"The chief military ways appear to have entered this kingdom at the rivulet of Sark in the exterior parts of Annandale near the confluence of the rivers Eſk and Lid in Eſkdale; at Jedburgh in Teviotdale; and at Berwick at Tweedmouth.

"The firſt of them is the principal and moſt conſpicuous. Having left Cumberland it croſſes the Sark and enters Scotland at the *Barrow*, and continues on weſtward to the *Birns*[a], a fortreſs conſiſting of two parts in Middleby pariſh. It then aſcends *Brunſwork* hill in a north-weſt direction for two miles to the two camps on the ſouth ſide of that hill[x]. By the weſt end of this hill it proceeds north, a vicinal way from it croſſing the country in a north-weſt direction, and croſſing the road from Lochmabar to Moffat about a mile north of the latter place, goes on to the river Nid or Nith, and along its eaſt ſide to *Tyber's* caſtle[y], a Roman fort near Drumlanrig, and being joined by the Roman road from Elwin foot[z] goes on with it to the county of Air and æſtuary of Clyde. In its progreſs northward it leaves the town of Locherby on the weſt, and falling into the road to Moffat runs on to Dunwoody hill, where it is plainly to be ſeen, but a little further is loſt by the river Annan having altered its courſe. Re-appearing ſoon after it becomes the common road to Moffat[a], and near Darnham-ſhaw paſſes on the eaſt ſide of a conſiderable Roman camp, fortified on the eaſt ſide by a rampart and moraſs, on the north and ſouth by a moraſs, and, without doubt, a rampart, and on the weſt by a high rampart and ditch; whence proceeding to Thirlſlyholme it interſects the river Annan near its confluence with the rivulets of Moffat and Avon, and croſſing the plain on the weſt ſide of the ſaid river mounts Kirkby-rigg hill and runs up it to Ekerſtone-brae, the higheſt hill in all its courſe, and croſſing the ſummit runs on and croſſes the river Clyde near its ſource at Clydeſburn houſe. It continues its courſe north to Newton, and hence winding eaſtward runs along the ſouth ſide of the Clyde, where it is plainly to be ſeen; and leaving the town of Crawford on the north ſide of that river, and turning the angle formed by the Clyde makes northward, and leaving Crawford on the weſt ſide of the river is loſt in the ploughed lands, but appears again aſcending Serrat hill, and deſcending down to the village of that name, whence winding eaſtward it becomes the common road for many miles on the ſouth ſide of Clyde, proceeding in a north-weſt direction to the town of Biggar croſſing the moſs there and falls in with the fort near the church. Here it divides, and one branch runs north-weſt to Graham's dike, and the other north-eaſt by Pentland hills, in the neighbourhood of which it is ſeen pointing to the ſtation at Cramund on the ſouth ſide of the Frith of Forth[b]. The main branch of the road from Biggar croſſes a ford in the Maidwin burn about three miles north-weſt from Biggar and paſſing the villages of Lampert, Renſtruther, and the avenue of Lockhart houſe, runs through the ſtation called *Caſtle dikes*[c], and is afterwards loſt in arable ground till it appears again in Lanerk moor for a mile, and croſſing the Mouſe water a little eaſtof the bridge aſcends the hill, whereon it is frequently ſeen as high as Kilcudrey law, whence it appears in good condition for a great way: but being levelled by the plough for ſeveral miles it appears again near Over Cambuſnethan, near which it has the name of the Biggar road quite to Graham's dyke. There croſſing at the *Maiden caſtle* about two miles ſouth of Falkirk, and continuing its courſe through the great ſtation at Camelon it goes on to Stirling, and joins the Roman ſtation on the ſouth ſide of the caſtle, which is fortified with a rampart and ſpacious ditch; and though greatly defaced appears to be of Roman conſtruction. The deſtruction of this large ſtation ſituate near the great Roman ferry acroſs the Bodotrian æſtuary, ſeems to have been owing to the erection of a beautiful work in the prætorium called the *King's Knock* or mount, for which all the works were levelled. This erection conſiſts of two octagonal eminences, one with, the other without a parapet ſurrounding a ſmall octagonal mount, whereon the kings of Scotland uſed to dine in public and amuſe themſelves. Hence the military way paſſes on the weſt ſide of Stirling caſtle, by the way at preſent called the *Craigforth* road or cauſeway to a place about half a mile weſt of the caſtle on the ſouth ſide of the river Forth, where it is highly probable was the Roman ferry. It went thence to Dunblane, near the north-eaſt of which town it appears plainly by the name of the *Old Road*, and croſſing the rivulet Allan near the Wood end goes on, and croſſes both the new road made by government to Inverneſs by Crief through the highlands and the water of Knock a little below the bridge, and aſcending the eminence runs along the eaſt ſide of the Roman camp near the village of Ardoch. From thence it aſcends the hill, and paſſing on the weſt ſide of Redford village goes to the very ſtrong fort of *Kemp's caſtle* on the upper part of the hill and paſſing within a few yards of its eaſt ſide runs down hill, and interſects the large Roman camp on an eminence at the mains of *Stageeth* near the ſouth bank of Ern. Deſcending the hill and croſſing the Ern it mounts the hill to *Innerpeffery*, near which it becomes the common road, and runs between the park walls of Gaſk, and proceeding to Tipper moor croſſes it and the river Almond a little ſouth of the bridge; then going on to *Bertha*, which is about ſix miles north from Innerpeffery, paſſed along the north ſide of the ſtation. After croſſing the Tay over Bertha bridge it continues its courſe eaſtward between the *Golden caſtle*, a fort on the bank of Tay on the north, and a ſmall village called *Rome* on the ſouth. Continuing its courſe eaſtward it runs through the moor of *Upper Collen*, and leaving divers villages both on its north and ſouth ſides goes on to *Camps Michael*, near which is a ſmall Roman fort on the ſouth bank of

[a] or Burrens, ſee p. 323. [x] Ib. Maitland ſuppoſes this name a corruption of *Binenſwork*: rather *Burghſwork*.

[y] See before, p. 325. 328.

[z] This military way, before it leaves the paſs at the weſt end of the mountains about one mile weſt of Duriſdeer, is ſecured at that paſs from Niddiſdale and Galloway by a ſmall but ſtrong ſquare fort. Ib. 193.

[a] Some workmen digging peats in May 1787, on *Errockſtane brae* in the neighbourhood of Moffat near the Roman cauſeway, one of them found ſomething that reſiſted his ſpade, which proved to be half a gorget or the plate of a ſtandard, of moſt beautiful workmanſhip, weight half an ounce, and ſemicircular, three-fourths of an inch broad and three inches wide, with a thin border about an inch broad on both ſides and meeting outwards; in the border are the following letters well cut IOVI AVG on one ſide, and on the other VOT. XX: from one end of this fragment ſtands out perpendicular to the centre a hollow piece about two inches long, cloſe at the other end. Gent. Mag. 1787, p. 540.

[b] Maitland, 193, 194. [c] Gordon, p. 19, has greatly miſtaken the courſe of the Roman road to Biggar.

the Tay, and paſſing on the ſouth ſide of the houſe and park of *Byres* proceeds towards *Coupar* of Angus, leaving the manſion-houſe and village of *Delwin* on the north ſide of the Tay, where appears to have been a Roman ſtation. The cauſeway being loſt in the neighbourhood of Coupar is ſuppoſed to have run by the village of *Caſtleton*, where is a ſtrong oblong fort. After being loſt for ſeveral miles it appears again on the ſouth ſide of the village of *Riddy*, and entering the moor becomes the common road for half a mile, pointing to the town of *Kenymoor*, about one mile to the eaſtward. This is the laſt time Mr. Maitland could diſcover its courſe eaſt or north; however by its eaſtern direction it muſt have proceeded to the large camp to the eaſtward called *Battle dykes* [d], one of the largeſt in Scotland, it having been plowed up in its courſe through it. Some faint veſtiges of it appear in *Brechin* moor, pointing to the manſion-houſe of *Kethick*, near to the eaſt ſide of which about nine miles from Battle dikes is a Roman camp called the *War dikes* [e]. Though the cauſeway does not appear to the eaſt of Kethick, it muſt have paſſed near the town of *Fettercairn* in Mearnes, and near the village of *Balmans* three-quarters of a mile ſouth of that town on the Brechin road, where is a beautiful Roman fort, erected to guard the weſtern road from *Cairn croſs* mountains, and prevent incurſions acroſs the mountains from the north, as the ſtrong fort on the north ſide of *Turder burn* defended the eaſtern way from the ſouthern mount. From *Balmain* it cannot be doubted that the road proceeded to the manſion-houſe of *Fordun* five miles off, where is another fort, and near it a larger fortreſs or ſtation. Hence it muſt have gone to or near the large camp on *Urie* hill about three miles north-weſt from *Stonehaven*, which is the largeſt camp Mr. Maitland ſaw or heard of in Scotland, and anſwers to Tacitus' deſcription of the ſcene of the deciſive battle between Agricola and Galgacus. In the antient *Horeſtia* were not fewer than eight large camps or Roman ſtations [f].

"The ſecond Roman road entered Scotland at *Berwick* on Tweed (which being ſituated on a peninſula was probably a ſtation) and having croſſed *Coldingham* moor in a northern direction paſſed *Old Cambus*, probably ſo called from *Old Camp*, to *Dunbar*, where tradition ſays was a Roman camp: thence weſtward to the camp on the north-eaſt end of *Camphill*, a mile and an half north-eaſt from *Haddington*, which fortreſs was ſtrong, and fortified on the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth ſides with triple ramparts and ditches, and on the north by the perpendicular rock. The road runs hence weſt, and faintly appears on the weſt of *Muſſelburgh*, and proceeds north-weſt to *Leith* croſſing the river of that name at the end of the *Weigh-houſe wynd*, where it was diſcovered about fifty years ſince under the foundation of Leith pier. Thence it proceeded to the conſiderable marine Roman ſtation at *Cramond*, and thence weſtward appearing on the moor of *Eklin*, and proceeding in its weſtern direction not to Edinburgh but ſouth by the eaſt end of the *Pentland* hills, on the north ſide of which it is ſeen leading to the brook, joins *Graham's dyke* near *Kinneil* about a mile weſt of *Borrowſtouneſs* [g].

"The third Roman road entering Scotland at *Jedburgh* runs in a northern direction croſs the Tweed near its confluence with the Etrick, and aſcending the *Rink* hill runs on the weſt ſide of *Gallow* water and through *Boſthwick* moor and by the caſtle undoubtedly to Pentland hills and joined the Roman roads from *Peebles* and *Biggar* at the eaſt end of the ſaid hills, whence they went on together to Cramond. This road, which differs from the other military ways in Scotland in its form, has two ridges with a ditch between them, and is called the *Peehts* or *Picts work dike* [h].

"The laſt Roman road enters Scotland on the eaſt ſide of the Eſk from Netherby by croſſing the river Lid and proceeding through *Canonby* moor, where it is plainly to be ſeen croſſing the Eſk about one mile and an half below *Langholm* bridge: then taking another weſtern direction croſſes the rivulet of *Walhop* near *Millholm*, and continuing its courſe along the weſt ſide of the hill of that name, goes on to the camp of *Caſtle over* in Eſkdale moor, and ſo to Peebles, and falling in with the Roman roads from Boſthwick and Peebles accompanies them to Cramond. This is the *Catrail* before deſcribed, p. 299. from Gordon, who miſtook it for a *boundary* as well as another of the ſame name and form a conſiderable way to the eaſtward, though both reſembled in their conſtruction the laſt deſcribed road or Picts work dike not far from it. The true name is *Catrait*, q. d. the *battle* or *military way*.

"Whether any Roman road ran from the ferry over the Forth at Cramond, to which we have ſeen three of theſe tended, is not clear. One, however, ran along the eaſt coaſt of *Angus* through *Montroſe* croſs the *S. Eſk* at *Inchbrake*, where it was diſcovered in digging foundations, and terminating a little to the northward, and being vulgarly called *Mitchel Scot's cauſeway*, and ſuppoſed made by his enchantments [i].

[d] Before deſcribed, p. 410. [e] Of which ſee note, p. 411. [f] Maitland, p. 195—200.
[g] Ib. 202, 203. [h] Ib. 204. [i] Ib. 204, 205.

THE Editor having underſtood ſome time ago, that the Britiſh Antiquaries were indebted for the diſcovery of *Julius Agricola's* large camps in Scotland, to the ſagacious and ſucceſsful reſearches of General Melvill at an early period of his life, applied to the General for ſome information on the ſubject; and he was pleaſed to furniſh him with the following circumſtantial and very ſatisfactory narrative, with uſeful notes thereon.

"IN Autumn 1751, captain Robert Melvill (now lieutenant general) having been at Edinburgh on the recruiting ſervice for his Majeſty's 25th regiment of foot then ſtationed in the ſouth of Ireland, had occaſion to make a viſit at Pennycuik, the ſeat of ſir John Clerk, bart. at about 9 miles ſouthward from Edinburgh, in the abſence of which gentleman, his eldeſt ſon (the late ſir James) entertained captain Melvill with a ſight of ſeveral remarkable articles of antiquity, amongſt which was a double-edged cut and thruſt dagger of mixed metal, ſaid to be a Roman *gladius*[a], and to have been dug up in or near the remains of a Roman work in Scotland.

"Capt. Melvill having not only inſpected and examined this weapon, on the ſuppoſition of its having been a legionary ſword, but alſo handled and wielded it with different motions, and in various poſtures, he was led to conſider immediately, in what manner the Roman legions ought to have been arranged in order of battle, for the beſt uſe of ſuch ſhort ſwords and their other arms for offence and defence; when there ſpeedily reſulted to him the perſuaſion of an arrangement very diſſimilar to *that* which had been imagined by Patrizi of Ferrara, above 200 years ago, adopted ſoon after by Juſtus Lipſius, in his *Milicia Romana* without naming him; and ſince followed, with little variation, by all the writers who had either briefly touched on, or more largely treated of the military branch of Roman antiquities, as captain Melvill found afterwards by having recourſe during ſome months to moſt of their writings, and by conſulting many officers who had formed their ideas on what had been publiſhed.

"Theſe incidents, however, with the conſequences of them, not relating immediately to the ſubject of this narrative, have been only mentioned to ſhew what was the origin of the curioſity and inveſtigations of captain Melvill on this point, and other *deſiderata*[b] reſpecting the Roman art of war by ſea and land, which, abſtractedly from the illuſtration that a right knowledge of them might afford, on ſome of the moſt important, but leaſt underſtood events in the hiſtory of that great people, might be conceived, furniſh ſome moſt uſeful lights on the principal points of war, to military men capable of applying them with a due allowance for the change in arms and ſome other particulars.

"In the beginning of ſummer 1754 having returned to Scotland from Dublin, where the 25th regiment made part of the garriſon, he ſoon after, in company with two brothers of the aforementioned gentleman[c], who were not only very ingenious and intelligent, but extremely curious in their diſpoſitions, made a walking tour through a great part of the country from Edinburgh by the Weſt Highlands to Fort William, acroſs to the eaſtern ſhore at Fort George, and then ſouthward to Montroſe, from which through Angus weſtward into Perthſhire, and thence returned to Edinburgh.

"Although they had begun their route with tracing the *Vallum Antonini*, called Graham's Dyke, with all its *Caſtella*, or poſts between its terminations at the rivers Forth and Clyde, and been very inquiſitive on the ſubject of military antiquities throughout the reſt of their tour, yet, excepting ſome remains of *caſtella* (being earthen redoubts of a ſquare or rectangular form), and the veſtiges of a ſmall intrenched camp at Dealgin-Roſs in the head of Strath-Ern[d], captain Melvill had not ſeen any re-

[a] This ſword, although not formed with ſtraight edges from the middle thickneſs along its length, as moſt of the Roman *gladii* appear from their coins and ſculpture to have been, but made with ſwelling edges, running to a ſharp point, ſerved equally for a juſt foundation of reaſoning, as if it had been a real Roman *gladius*; but, on farther reflection, general Melvill is become very doubtful, whether any of the ſwords of mixed metal, (copper, &c. hardened) however much reſembling in form, can be held to have been the legionary *gladii*. Firſt, becauſe the term iron *(ferrum)* was commonly, if not always, uſed reſpecting their ſubſtance. Secondly, that thoſe of mixed metal have been found as much in countries where the Romans never were, ſuch as Ireland and the northern parts of Europe, as in thoſe they had ſubdued; whereas fewer of ſuch ſwords of mixed metal have been found in Italy, where they ought moſt to abound, had they been the common weapon of the Roman ſoldiers. Thirdly, that the Roman *gladius* preſerved at *Portici*, in the muſeum of the king of Naples, is of iron, and was probably hardened like ſteel, but is now in ſo frail a ſtate, that it lies upon cotton in a narrow box, and is not ſuffered to be touched, but only viewed through a glaſs cover. And laſtly, that Signor Camillo Paderni (the keeper of that collection) informed general Melvill in 1776, that he had made many attempts to procure a true Roman ſword for his old maſter the king of Spain, by ſearches in ſepulchral monuments, and other probable places for finding them, but that ſuch as have been found were in their blades ſo much diſſolved in flakes of ruſt, that they could not be brought away in any proper form. It is not here meant to be underſtood, that no ſwords of mixed metal have ever been found in Italy, but only that they were not the common *gladii* for fighting; and in this opinion, James Byers, eſq; at Rome, a moſt ingenious and experienced antiquary, concurred with general Melvill, at the very time when he made a preſent to him of a handſome drawing of a ſword of mixed metal and elegant form, marked along its blade with the name of *Commodus* in letters of ſilver; but this he very reaſonably ſuppoſed to have been only an ornamental weapon. Mr. Byers farther informed general Melvill, that he ſaw in Italy a *gladius*, of which the hilt or handle, being of mixed metal, was entire, but that only a very ſhort portion of the blade, which was iron, remained in it, and was very ruſty. Upon the whole, it ſeems extremely probable, that ſword-blades of mixed metal hardened, were in uſe among the European nations, both before and ſince the *gladii* of ſteel, or iron hardened, were the chief offenſive weapons of the Roman heavy armed infantry.

[b] Which regarded, beſides the *true* legionary order of battle, their engines of war; their cordage made of the ſinews of animals; their methods of beſieging; ſome remarkable marches, amongſt which, Hannibal's paſſage of the Alps; their moſt celebrated fields of battle, and diſpoſitions of the troops made on them; conſtruction of the beſt fortifications; the form of their war-gallies, and manner of rowing them, with their methods of ſea-fighting, &c.; points which ſeemed to him to be either unknown or miſrepreſented.

[c] John Clerk, of Eldin, eſq; a gentleman of well known genius and literature, and Mr. Mathew Clerk (one of his Majeſty's engineers), a young officer of great ſpirit, excellent diſpoſitions, and the moſt promiſing abilities, who fell bravely in the unfortunate attack againſt the French at Ticonderago in July 1758.

[d] This camp, well ſituated in a ſmall plain, bordered on the weſt and north ſides by the rivers of Ruchel and Erne at their junction, and about ¾ of a mile ſouthward from the kirk of Comerie, might probably have been *that* in which the 9th legion, then weak, being poſted in front of the reſt of Agricola's army, ſuppoſed to be then in two great diviſions, one near the *caſtellum* of Ardoch at the brook of Knaig, which falls into the river Allan, and the other at Inverpeffry, on the right of the river Erne, in the pariſh of Strathgeth, at about ſix miles aſunder, was fiercely attacked by the Caledonians of the oppoſite mountains and vales, who were at laſt repulſed. This incident happened in the ſixth campaign of Agricola in Britain, and the fourth in Scotland; ſo that a prevailing notion of the country people there ſome time ago reported to general Melvill by M. de la Rochette, the eminent geographer, who travelled that country with the much regretted ſir James Macdonald, that this camp had been caſt up by Roman ſoldiers who had taken Jeruſalem, might with reſpect to time, be well founded, as that city was taken by Titus about the 70th year of the Chriſtian æra, and Agricola was not ſent by Veſpaſian to South Britain until eight or nine years afterwards, carrying perhaps with him part of the troops which had ſerved in Judea.

mains of works which could be concluded to be certainly Roman; for the ring poſts, (generally ſmall and circular intrenchments on the tops of the hills, or other eminences, ſometimes miſtaken for Roman camps), were only the faſtneſſes made by the natives, and as common in countries into which the arms of Rome never penetrated, as in thoſe conquered by them; being in general nothing but places of temporary ſecurity, to which the neighbouring inhabitants retired in caſes of ſudden danger from external invaſions or inteſtine commotions [e].

"After his return to Edinburgh, having betaken himſelf to an attentive peruſal of the life of Julius Agricola, written by his ſon-in-law Tacitus; having conſidered what that eminent hiſtorian has ſaid of the operations of that Roman general in Scotland; and combining what relates to the two laſt campaigns with the nature of the country, and the REASON of WAR [f],—he was ſoon convinced that Agricola muſt have had it for his firſt and principal object, to penetrate from the ſouth acroſs the middle and weſtern part of the Lowlands of Scotland; and after having paſſed the Forth, at or above the preſent poſition of Stirling, to take poſſeſſion of the intermediate country between that river and the Tay, as affording, eſpecially in its higher part, the beſt poſitions for the general aſſemblage of his forces, attended with the following advantages of eſſential importance;—firſt, to retain a ſafe communication with the ſouthern country in his rear, which had already ſubmitted, and from which he probably drew many neceſſaries for his army;—ſecondly, to command ſufficiently all that tract which was ſituated on his right between thoſe two rivers, and reaches to the eaſtern ſhore of Fifeſhire;—thirdly, to be within a proper diſtance, by his *caſtella* [g] and out-poſts, to check the Caledonians on the ſkirts of the mountains, and in the vales which lay on his left and that part of his front which was contiguous to it;—and laſtly, to be within reach of ſecuring a fit paſſage for his army at ſome place of the Tay where fordable, above the preſent ſituation of Perth, whenever ſuch a forward movement ſhould become expedient or neceſſary.

"That farther, Julius Agricola, after having ſufficiently ſecured that interval of country between thoſe rivers with *caſtella* or ſtations properly guarded and having due communication with each other, muſt have had for his next and ultimate object, as capt. Melvill conceived, to advance with the remainder of his forces, (*expedited* or lightened of all baggage that could be ſpared), paſs the Tay, and proceed in the ſubduing of ſuch parts of the country lying to the eaſt and north, as were acceſſible, inhabited, cultivated, and in other reſpects meriting or juſtifying the hazard and toils of a conqueſt.

"That it was on theſe grounds of reaſoning captain Melvill had concluded that the Roman general, after having taken the aforeſaid precautions, and previouſly explored the eaſtern coaſt by his fleet having marines [h] on board, and accompanied by a detachment of his troops marching northward along ſhore, did move in the beginning of his laſt or ſeventh campaign (after again ſending on his fleet to annoy and plunder along the eaſtern coaſt) with his main force from his camp or camps between Strath-geth and Strath-allan, and traverſing Strath-Ern to the north-eaſt croſſed the Tay, and thence took his route through the generally level country in the eaſtern part of Perthſhire, and in Angus, named Strathmore, lying on the ſouth ſide of the eaſtern part of the mountains, called the Grampian Hills, which range from Loch-Lomond on the weſt to the eaſt coaſt in the county of Kincardine.

"The text of Tacitus, although too ſummary, and not furniſhing ſuch a circumſtantial detail of the march and operations of Agricola, before and after the battle againſt *Galgacus* [i], as would have rendered

[e] General Melvill believes that the *oppida*, or forts uſed by the Britons, in Kent, as deſcribed by Julius Cæſar, were of this ſort; but at that time chiefly made in woods, and ſtrengthened by felled trees laid round them (in the manner of the modern *abbatis*) in caſes of imminent danger. There remain a great number of theſe round or oval intrenchments throughout England, eſpecially in the ſouthern parts of it;—but beſides being generally (if not wholly) cleared of ſurrounding wood, many of them have ſuffered alterations by lapſe of time, and alſo by the hands of ſucceſſive occupiers after the Britons, as the Saxons, Danes, Normans, &c. And although their forms did not well correſpond with the rectangular or ſquare-like *caſtrametation* of the Romans, it muſt not be therefore concluded, that Roman parties or detachments might not have occaſionally occupied and encamped in them, as the Britons and their ſucceſſive invaders ſince the total retreat of the Roman forces in the beginning of the fifth century, might in like manner ſometimes take poſt and pitch their tents in the remains of Roman entrenchments; hence it evidently follows, that although the diſcovery of coins, utenſils and arms, or fragments of theſe articles, in any entrenchment, may be well allowed as a preſumptive, yet it muſt not be conſidered as a deciſive proof, by what nation theſe works were firſt conſtructed.

[f] RAISON DE GUERRE; that is, Reaſon applied to the art, or rather the ſcience of war; for a French writer moſt juſtly obſerves, "that WAR is a *trade* to the ignorant, but a *ſcience* for the ſkilful."

[g] Of which ſome in the range between the Forth and Tay are ſtill viſible—the moſt conſiderable is that at Ardoch, about 10 miles northward from Stirling, which, by its remains, ſeems to have been the principal ſtation of the chain of them which Agricola had conſtructed acroſs the iſthmus between the Forth and Tay, was extremely well ſituated, as well as ſtrongly fortified by ſeveral ramparts and ditches, and large enough in its area to contain a cohort.

[h] *Nauticus Miles*, perhaps a land-ſoldier ſerving on the occaſion on board a ſhip of war, and therefore called a marine or ſea-ſoldier.

[i] A name importing in Gaelic or Celtic, without the latinized termination *us*, "Gaelic-leader;" but on what particular place he had from reaſons of neceſſity or expediency aſſembled the Caledonians in arms to give battle to the Romans at the *Mons Grampius* (which, according to a very uſual ſenſe in Latin, may denote the whole chain or range of the Grampian Hills, which, if taken from Loch-Lomond on the weſt in a north eaſt direction to its extremity near the ſea, between Stonehaven and Aberdeen, extends above 110 miles) can never be aſcertained until ſome remains or other proofs ſuiting the ſituation deſcribed by Tacitus ſhall be diſcovered; for the inveſtigation of which, the grounds to be adopted as principles ſeem to be chiefly the following:—firſt, that Galgacus had aſſembled the armed Caledonians on the ſide and ſummit of ſuch a part of the Grampians, as Agricola, independently of the ill effects to be expected from his ſeeming to avoid battle, could not leave his enemy in full force poſſeſſed of, with ſafety to the ſubdued country, and to the preſerving of his communication with it, but was obliged to try to defeat and diſperſe them, before he could either hope to receive the quiet ſubmiſſion of the reſt of the inhabited country, or to retain ſecurely what he had acquired. Secondly, that the poſition taken by Galgacus was ſuch as, according to Tacitus, muſt have been moſtly in a moderate declivity, from the ridge to the bottom of no great height, and very fit for exhibiting a favourable ſhew of his forces, as well as for receiving with great advantage the attack of the Romans. Thirdly, that there was, between his poſition and the front of the Roman entrenched camp, an interval of the loweſt ſkirts of the hill, or other ground, ſo far level or plain in its ſurface as to admit of the evolutions or rapid movements of his (*covinarii* or) fighters in war-cars and horſemen. Fourthly, that the Roman camp (fit to contain their united army), which moſt probably was rectangular with one of its two longeſt ſides fronting the enemy, had been placed at ſuch a diſtance on ground ſufficiently level and convenient for water, as, while it ſhould admit of a ſhort advance for the attack, was yet diſtant enough from the higher grounds poſſeſſed by the enemy to be free from too much alarm or annoyance in the night. Fifthly, that, *cæteris paribus*, ſome hill or hills projecting from the Grampian range towards the country, and nearly agreeing with the deſcription by Tacitus, more eſpecially if their antient Celtic names ſhould bear any ſignification relative to the event, ſeem to claim a preferable inveſtigation. Sixthly and laſtly, that were there actual remains of at leaſt ſome parts of the Roman *vallum* and ditch, fragments of arms Roman and Scottiſh, (which laſt appear to have been pointleſs broad ſwords, ſmall ſhields or targets, and darts for throwing), ſmall *tumuli*, cairns, or other marks of ſlaughter and promiſcuous burials, as probably happened on that occaſion, to be found on ſuch hill or hills, they would afford the higheſt certainty that can be expected. The probability that the battle in queſtion was fought on the ſkirts of an eaſtern part of the Grampians not far from the ſea ſhore, joined with

dered his laſt campaign quite intelligible, yet ſeemed in all the principal points to accord ſo far with what captain Melvill had ventured to infer from the *data* he had aſſumed, that he concluded, that ſome veſtiges of intrenched camps, made and occupied by Agricola's army advancing or retiring through that tract ſuppoſed to be the region of the *Horeſtii*, might ſtill be diſcernable on heaths and other places where they had not been effaced by the culture of the ſurface; he therefore had recourſe to the *Itinerarium* of Mr. Gordon, to a work of Sir Robert Sibbald, and to the writings of ſuch other Scottiſh Antiquaries as he could meet with; but not having found from them the ſmalleſt hints for the belief that any ſuch camps exiſted, or that the laſt battle of Agricola againſt the Caledonians had happened beyond the Tay, near the eaſtern part of the Grampian Mountains, he made his next enquiry of the particular engineer [k], who he underſtood had juſt ſurveyed all that part of the country for the general map of Scotland then in courſe of execution by order of Government, but had the mortification to learn from him, that although he had been very deſirous, according to directions received, to obſerve and delineate all traces whatever of intrenchments, or other military works; yet he had ſeen none, and indeed was poſitive that none did then exiſt of a rectangular and Roman-like form.

"Captain Melvill was, however, ſo impreſſed with the great probability that ſome of Agricola's camps, in his march or counter-march beyond the Tay, muſt yet be diſcoverable, that he ſoon went on a viſit to Panmure in Angus, the ſeat of the laſt earl bearing that title, in order to make enquiries of the many gentlemen of the county who reſorted there; but not having been able to get any information in the leaſt encouraging, but always referring him to the circular poſts, or other remains, held to be of the Picts or Caledonians [l], and the time of his intended ſtay being almoſt elapſed, he began to deſpair of ſucceſs, when a neighbouring gentleman (Mr. Erſkine of Kirkbodie) having come to dine at lord Panmure's, and being aſked by captain Melvill his common queſtions relating to remains of old intrenchments, or other works, ſuppoſed to be Roman, he firſt mentioned, as others had done, the known poſts on hills, &c.; but, on being told that the camps of Agricola muſt have been much larger, and in as far as the ground would conveniently permit, of rectangular forms, as alſo on the level parts of the country, he anſwered, that there were ſome ſimilar remains in a heath near his houſe, on its weſt ſide, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been a work of the Picts, but by the country people called the *Hare-faulds*, with a ridiculous notion that it had been originally a fold or incloſure for confining hares [m]. Thither captain Melvill went next day (Auguſt 8,) and to his great joy found, very viſible, the greateſt part of a *vallum* and ditch, with gates of the uſual breadth of a ſtreet in a Roman camp, and each of them covered by a fit traverſe or breaſt-work, quite obſervable. Convinced as he was that this camp, lying at four miles diſtance ſouth-eaſt from Forfar, was one which had been made and occupied by a large diviſion of Agricola's army, moſt probably on his return into the country of the *Horeſtii* after his victory, to take up winter-quarters, he became ſo confident that he ſhould be able to diſcover remains of other camps at fit intervals from each other, in the line of Agricola's advancing march along the vale of Strathmore, that he reſolved, as time preſſed, to examine the country himſelf.

"That accordingly, having two days after left Panmure very early in the morning on horſeback, and attended only by a ſervant, he went to breakfaſt at Brechin; whence, being obligingly accompanied by Mr. Molliſon, ſince provoſt or chief magiſtrate of that place, who, like all others whom captain Melvill had met with, was a perfect unbeliever with reſpect to Agricola's march and camps, and referred him to the circular entrenchments on neighbouring

with ſeveral ſtrong indications that one had happened in a probable ſituation at Kempſtone Hill, has induced the learned and ingenious earl of Buchan to conclude that this was the place of the battle between Agricola and Galgacus, as appears by two letters of his lordſhip ſigned Albanicus, and publiſhed in N° XXXVI. of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica; but, however ably his noble friend has ſupported his opinion, general Melvill finds himſelf obliged to conjecture both from the locality and the remains, that the conflict there has been between the Scotch and the Daniſh, or other northern invaders; and it is remarkable how much the proofs from *tumuli* and burying places agree with thoſe found in Galry-Muir, in Fifeſhire, near St. Ford, the ſeat of the Hon. Alexander Lindeſay, eſq; where a victory was certainly obtained over the Danes;—ſo certain, that ſome of the deſcendants of thoſe who had eſcaped and found ſhelter among the neighbouring Scotch, have been very diſtinguiſhable by their names. As for his lordſhip's judgement that Rae-dykes, at about two miles northward from Ury, the ſeat of Robert Allardice Barclay, eſq; preſent member for the county of Kincardine, could not be *that* occupied by Agricola's forces immediately before the battle, general Melvill perfectly agrees with his lordſhip; for, when in company with the worthy proprietor and his reſpectable friend lord Monboddo, he had viewed that camp in the ſummer of 1777, he had been, from every circumſtance, of the ſame opinion. Mr. Barclay having been pleaſed very obligingly, in the following year, to tranſmit to general Melvill a very accurate drawing, from an actual ſurvey, of the camp called Rae-dykes, it was inſerted in the XXXVIth Number of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. General Melvill concludes with the ardent wiſh of an antiquary, that ſome military, or other competent enquirers, having more leiſure and better ſight than he has, may purſue and finally aſcertain this *deſideratum*; not contenting themſelves with exploring the ſkirts of the Grampian Hills in their eaſtern diviſion, between the Tay and the ſea, but, if unſucceſsful there, carrying their reſearches along the ſides of hills to the northward, and not neglecting Mormond in Banfſhire, from the improbability of the battle having happened there; nay, ſhould all reſearches up and beyond the Tay prove to be fruitleſs, the ſkirts of the Grampians on the weſt ſide of it, and bounding Strath-Ern, ought not to be neglected.

[k] That gentlemen, who was a native of Jerſey or Guernſey, died ſoon after the circumſtance mentioned; from whoſe over-ſight it is not wiſhed that any inference ſhould be drawn to his diſadvantage; he might have been, in general, very careful in the execution of his duty, and yet overlook or miſtake the nature of the veſtiges of the camps; as, at the time of his ſurvey, they were totally unknown or miſunderſtood in the country; whereas they were no ſooner aſſerted by captain Melvill to have been Roman, than they became a topic of curioſity and converſation every where near them.

[l] Particularly to two hills, called the White and Brown *Cathertunn*, near to each other, and only at the diſtance of about four or five miles north weſt from Brechin, of which the former has been fortified with a great rampart of an oval figure in looſe ſtones, and the latter has ſmaller round entrenchments on it. The ſeat of James Carnagie, of Balnamun, eſq; is ſituated at the bottom of the White Cathertunn on its ſouth ſide.

[m] The Rev. Mr. Jameſon, miniſter of Forfar, appears to have examined with great accuracy this camp, of which he ſuppoſes the true name to have been in Gaelic, or rather in Teutonic *Haerfauds*, meaning "The ditches, trenches, or folds of the ſtrangers," and that of Black or Battle-dykes, with ſome veſtiges of intermediate works, and traces of an *iter* or Roman way, which he thinks made part of a communication between theſe camps; and Mr. Jameſon concludes from the remains of both of them, that they had been occupied by Agricola's forces after his return from defeating Galgacus, which fact might very well conſiſt with *that* of their having been firſt formed, but perhaps more ſlightly, in the advancing march of Agricola; it is alſo not improbable that ſuch ſtanding entrenchments might in the ſequel be occaſionally occupied by the Picts or Scots, or their invaders. See a letter of Mr. Jameſon's, dated in 1785, in the XXXVIth Number of the Bib. Topog. Brit. The learned and ingenious Dr. Thorkelin, a native of Iceland, and royal profeſſor of antiquities, &c. in the univerſity of Copenhagen, affirms, that the name of the firſt camp, *Herfauld*, in Gothic, ſignifies Army-Encloſures.

hills. He took his route in a probable direction for the diſcovery; and, after ſome fruitleſs enquiries, found joining to the very road, great part of an intrenchment running in a ſtraight line to the right hand, and though conſiderable parts of its different ſides had been deſtroyed by tillage, particularly of what had croſſed and lay on the north ſide of the road, yet there remained enough of the rampart and ditch, with openings or gates, to prove its ſimilarity to the former camp. Its ſituation was near Keithick, the houſe, &c. of John Edgar, eſq; and about 1½ mile north-eaſt from Brechin.

"Captain Melvill had not time to proceed farther-eaſtward in the direction of the march; and Mr. Molliſon being become not only a ſudden, but moſt zealous convert, inſiſted on attending him to the diſcovery of the next camp weſtward. They proceeded accordingly between two and three hours, when captain Melvill, to his great ſatisfaction, found one at a ſmall diſtance to the north-weſt of Finhaven, the houſe of ——— Carnagie, eſq; and at about three miles north from Forfar. More of this intrenchment, &c. called Battle-dykes, remained entire, and moſtly of a larger profile than in the two former camps. At this place Mr. Molliſon took his leave to return to Brechin; and captain Melvill, with his ſervant, having turned off the route to the right, and gone to Kerrymuir, dined with his Flanders-friend, colonel James Seton (now his Majeſty's governor of St. Vincent, but then a captain in the 32d regiment of foot, a part of which was quartered in that place), from which, having gone pretty late in the evening, he arrived and ſlept at Cupar in Angus.

"That having riſen early and ſearched the environs of that town, he fell upon ſome remains of an intrenched camp reſembling the others, near a place called Lintroſe, belonging to a gentleman of the name of Murray, about 1½ mile ſouth and by weſt from Cupar; after which he had much wiſhed to examine the country weſtward to the left bank of the Tay, at ſome part of it higher up than Perth and Scone, where the paſſage of Agricola's army might be ſuppoſed to have taken place, and thence ſouth weſtward towards the *Caſtellum* of Ardoch, near which place captain Melvill had ſuppoſed the general aſſembling or rendezvous of the Roman forces to have uſually been; but was prevented by a poſitive engagement to go on that day (the 11th of Auguſt, 1754) to Rankeillor, the then reſidence of lord Balgonie now earl of Leven, from which, having ſoon after returned to Edinburgh, he communicated the ſketches of the four Roman camps which he had ſeen, with ſome obſervations thereon, to his valuable acquaintance major general Roy, then one of the engineers employed on the ſurvey of Scotland, who, having conſidered them as the certain remains of Agricola's camps, did, in 1755, make accurate drawings of thoſe in Strathmore, at the ſame time that he diſcovered two adjoining to the ſtation at Ardoch in Strath-Allan, one great, and the other ſmaller, croſſing each other in a remarkable manner. Several years afterwards, when captain Melvill had left this kingdom to ſerve in the Weſt Indies as a field officer[n], lieutenant colonel Roy did by himſelf or others diſcover more of Agricola's camps in the ſouth of Scotland; alſo that at Graſſy-Walls on the eaſt bank of the Tay near Scone, where the Roman army had undoubtedly croſſed that large river.

"This laſt camp ſerved as an eſſential link to complete the chain, by connecting the northern with the ſouthern camps; and from the whole it appeared ſufficiently obvious, that either in advancing into, or retreating from Scotland, Agricola's army had marched in two columns, one by the eaſtern, and the other by the weſtern communication, the ſmall camps being about half the ſize of the great ones, which contained the army united.

"All theſe camps were inſerted in the government map of Scotland.

"It was at a ſtill later period that general Roy collected them and many other veſtiges of Roman intrenchments in Scotland and the north of England, into a work ſtill in manuſcript, accompanied with a ſmall, but moſt elegant and accurate map of North Britain, where the antient geography of that part of the iſland has been inveſtigated and improved, chiefly from Richard of Cirenceſter [o].

"General Melvill concludes upon the whole, that it is to him a moſt pleaſing reflection, that his ſmall but fortunate diſcovery ſhould have proved to have been the original cauſe of thoſe ingenious productions, from ſo meritorious an officer and ſo eſteemed a friend."

[n] Not returning from abroad until the end of that war, which had commenced in 1756; and in 1764 going out as his Majeſty's chief governor of Grenada, and the other Weſt India Iſlands, which had been conquered by the Britiſh arms, and ceded by France at the peace of Paris in 1763.

[o] Whoſe manuſcript, *de ſitu Britanniæ*, found at Copenhagen with an antient map of Roman Britain, was publiſhed in that city by Mr. Charles Julius Bertram, profeſſor of the Engliſh language in the Royal Marine Academy there, at the requeſt of Dr. Stukeley. Richard, who was a monk of Weſtminſter, wrote his treatiſe probably above 400 years ago, and mentions that ſome brethren of his order had ſeen *caſtra immania*, vaſt camps, beyond the Tay, which he ſuppoſes to have been Roman; but as he does not at all deſcribe their ſituation and forms, it may be doubted whether they were thoſe camps of Agricola diſcovered by general Melvill, or ſome of the largeſt Scottiſh entrenchments on the ſummits of hills, &c.

M E R N I S.

THESE parts in Ptolemy's time were inhabited by the VERNICONES[a], probably the ſame with the VECTVRIONES of Marcellinus. The name is now, indeed, totally loſt, except we ſhould ſuppoſe a faint trace of its remains in *Mernis*, V being frequently changed into M in compoſition in the Britiſh language. This little ſhire of *Mernis* lying on the German ocean is a tolerably rich and level country, in which the moſt remarkable place is *Dunnotyr*, a caſtle on a ſteep inacceſſible rock, from whence it commands a view of the ſea, fortified with ſtrong walls and towers at proper intervals, and long poſſeſſed by the *Keiths*, an antient and moſt illuſtrious family, who by their valour obtained the rank of hereditary earls *mareſchal* of Scotland[b], and ſheriff of this ſhire. In the portico here is to be ſeen the antient inſcription above-mentioned[c] of the Vexillatio of the 20th legion, the letters of which the preſent noble earl[c], a lover of antiquity, has cauſed to be gilt. Farther in from the ſea ſtands *Fordon*, rendered eminent by John *Fordon*, a native of it, and the diligent and laborious compiler of the *Scotichronicon*, to whoſe labours later hiſtorians of Scotland are much indebted. But its more antient reputation is derived from the reliques of St. *Palladius*, appointed apoſtle of the Scots A. D. 431, by Pope Cæleſtine, ſuppoſed to be depoſited here.

Dunnotyr.

Keith, earl Marſhal.

Sheriffdom of Kincardin or Mernis.

Fordon.

Palladius.

[a] Ουενικονες & Ουενικομενους. Ortel. *Taizalos.* MS. n. Gale.
[b] in the reign of king Robert Bruce. D.
[c] P. 355.
[c] George, a commiſſioner to parliament 1609. D.

MERNIS

ADDITIONS.

MERNIS has its name from *Mearn*, a valiant man, to whom it was given by Kenneth II. It is alſo called *Kincardin* ſhire, from the antient town of *Kincardin*. It is bounded on the eaſt by the ſea; on the ſouth by the water of Eſk; on the weſt by the Grantzbain hills; and on the north by the river Dee. It is between 26 and 28 miles in length, and about 20 in breadth. On the ſea coaſt are ſeveral convenient creeks and ſome good harbours:

Stonehive. *Stonehaven*, or as it is commonly pronounced *Stonehive*, is one of the beſt, for the greater ſafety whereof the earl Mariſhal, who had a ſalmon fiſhery on the north ſide of the harbour, ſome years ſince raiſed a pier of ſtone. The town ſtands at the foot of high cliffs in a ſmall bay with a rocky bottom. The manufactures conſiſts of ſail cloth, oſnaburghs, and ſtockings[a].

Innerbervie. *Innerbervie*, a ſmall coaſt town near the mouth of the water of *Bervie*, about eight miles from Stonehive in a ſituation ſomewhat romantic, was made a royal burgh by David Bruce, who landed there with his queen at *Craig David* after his long retreat into France[b]. The ſea on this coaſt is very dangerous.

Gourdon. *Gourdon* village has a harbour and ſtone pier[c].

Kineff. *Kineff* caſtle is the property of lord Arbuthnot, who has another ſeat at *Arbuthnot*[d].

Between Stonehive and Innerbervie is the vaſt perpendicular cliff called *Foul's heugh*, famous for kittywakes, formerly the property of the earl mariſhal, now of the York building company[e].

Cowy. At the mouth of the river *Cowy* ſtands *Cowy*, made a free burgh by Malcolm Kenmore. Below the town are to be ſeen the ruins of a caſtle, reported to have been built by that prince. On the lands of Arduthie and Redcloak are ſome trenches caſt up by the Danes in one of their invaſions here; and round the hill of *Urie* is a deep ditch, within which the Scots encamped[f].

Urie. About a mile from Stonehive is *Urie*, the ſeat of Robert Barclay, whoſe improvements in the agriculture of his neighbourhood for the laſt twenty years have been deſervedly celebrated. Here his nameſake and great grandfather reſided when he wrote his Apology for the quakers[g]. Beyond this to Aberdeen the county is wretchedly barren and ſtoney[g].

Dunnotyr c. The rock on which *Dunnotyr* caſtle ſtands is waſhed on three ſides by the ſea and joined to the land by a very narrow neck. It is a ſingular maſs of black pebbles, in a bed of the ſame colour, exactly reſembling the wraic in ſome rivers or parts of the ſea, and covered with thin verdure. The gate is commanded by a huge rock near 40 ells high, which ſeems ready to fall. On this ſtands a high tower with port-holes in its lower ſtory flanking the gate, which as ſoon as it opens preſents ſome more port-holes immediately to the view with a covered way[h], which conducts to the green area of an acre and an half, formerly the court, ſurrounded by buildings ſeven ſtories high with exceeding thick walls. In the area is a large ciſtern 29 feet in diameter; and on the ſouth ſide of the court was a chapel, demoliſhed in the civil wars. The new buildings ſtood to the ſouth of the reſt, and had ſome ſome very ſtately rooms and a library, erected by the earl marſhal about 1670, his arms and initials V. K. William Keith being on them: But theſe have all been ruined upon the attainder of his ſon 1715[i]. This caſtle was taken from the Engliſh 1336 by ſir Andrew Murray. It was burnt in the civil wars of the laſt century, but was inhabited till the beginning of the preſent. The regalia of Scotland were conveyed out of this caſtle during the ſiege, and hid under Kineff pulpit[k].

Paldy *kirk*. The kirk of *Fordon*, *St. Pady's* church, or *Paldy* kirk in this neighbourhood, is famous for being the burial-place and reſidence of St. Palladius: whoſe chapel is ſtill to be ſeen on the ſouth ſide of it 40 feet by 18, now the burial-place of the Halkerton family[l]. John Fordun, the firſt general hiſtorian of Scotland, was born or reſided here[m]: and not far from it is a petrifying dropping cave. Near this place is *Monboddo*, the ſeat of James Burnet, Monboddo. eſq; one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, thence called lord Monboddo, who has made great improvements in agriculture and breeding of cattle[n]. *Pittorow* is the ſeat of George Carnegie, eſq; and two miles ſouth-weſt of it near *Fettercairn* was *Den finnel* the reſidence of Finella, daughter of a nobleman of large poſſeſſions in this country, or as Major[o] calls her counteſs of Angus, who was acceſſary to the murder of Kenneth II. 994[p]. Fettercairn.

Two miles from it by the road ſide is a ſtupendous cairn, oblong, and at leaſt 30 feet high, the ſides at ſome diſtance from the ground formed into a broad terrace, and the upper part formed of great looſe ſtairs. On the top is an oval cavity 152 feet by 66 feet and ſix feet deep, and on the ſide of the hill lies a large long ſtone[q].

Balmain. At *Balmain*, a quarter of a mile from Fettercairn on the road from Balmain is a fine Roman fort, 66 yards by 36, with a double rampart and ditch[r].

[a] Pennant, 1772, 148. Douglas, 75. [b] Penn. ib. Dalrymple. Douglas, 71. [c] Douglas, ib.
[d] Ib. 72. [e] Ib. [f] G. [g] Penn. ib. p. 152—154. Douglas, 76—79. [g] Douglas, 79.
[h] Over the entrance of the covered way is a ſquare compartment, wherein it is not improbable the Roman inſcription Pl. XXIV. fig. 2. now at Glaſgow college may have been fixed. [i] Pennant, ib. 149. [k] Penn. ib. 151, 152. Douglas, 74.
[l] Maitland, I. 201. [m] Pennant, ib. [n] Douglas, 263, 264. [o] P. 41.
[p] Boeth. XI. 233. Buchan. VI. c. 41. Penn. 155. Douglas, 70. [q] Pennant, 155. [r] Maitland, I. 200.

Laurieſton.

The church of St. Ceres ſtands three miles north of Montroſe on a high hill, and near it is the caſtle of *Laurieſton*, the antient ſeat of the Stratons, now the property of the heirs of the late Mr. Falconar of Mountane[s].

Laurence kirk, from a ſmall village of ſix or ſeven houſes, a ſtage on the road from Perth to Aberdeen, in the heart of a populous induſtrious country, in which the manufactory of low priced linen has been introduced, was erected into a burgh of barony 1780, owing to the great improvements made in its manufactures and agriculture by the proprietor Francis Garden, eſq; lord Gardenſttown, one of the judges of the court of ſeſſion, who increaſed it to ſeventy houſes, containing above 500 ſouls, and procured for it a right to elect magiſtrates, and to hold an annual fair and weekly market[t].

Nobility who have taken titles from places in this ſhire are Robert Arbuthnet, created viſcount Arbuthnet by Charles I. 1641; which title is ſtill held by his grandſon John the ſixth viſcount. Alexander Falconer, lord Halkertown 1648, of whoſe family the preſent lord Anthony is the eighth. He ſucceeded in 1778 to the earldom of Kintore, and to the entailed eſtate of that family on the death of the late earl Mariſhall, who repreſented that branch of his family. John, earl of Middleton 1670, whoſe ſon Charles was attainted 1695.

In this ſhire at *Auchincorthie*, five miles from Aberdeen, are two circles of ſtones, the exterior in diameter 24 large paces, conſiſting of 13 great ſtones, beſides two that are fallen, and the broad one towards the ſouth, about three yards high and ſeven or eight paces aſunder: the interior about three paces from the other, and its ſtones three feet high. Twenty-ſix paces eaſt from theſe circles is a large ſtone, level with the ground, having a cavity capable of containing near a Scots gallon of water, probably for waſhing the prieſts, &c. The other monument rather larger than this, and about a bow-ſhot from it, conſiſts of three concentric circles; the ſtones of the largeſt are about three yards, and the two others three feet and all cloſe together: the innermoſt circle three paces diameter. One of the ſtones on the eaſt ſide of the largeſt circle has at the top a hollow about three inches deep, with a trough of about an inch deep and three inches broad running down the ſide of the ſtone as if for libations. Another ſtone in the ſame ſide of the ſame circle ſtanding nearer to the broad ſtone on edge which looks towards the ſouth, has a like cavity. The general tradition of the country is that theſe circles were places of heathen worſhip, and they call thoſe here-mentioned *Law ſtones*, and *Temple ſtones*, and ſhew near one of them foundations of a houſe, which they call *Teind Barn*. They pretend that a poor man having taken one of theſe ſtones for his hearth, was diſturbed by continual noiſes in the night till he had reſtored it to its place[u].

On the road from Stonehive to Montroſe are ſeveral remains of the antient Druids to be traced; one is exceeding good.

[s] Douglas, 70.

[t] Letter to the people of Laurence kirk 1780, and memorandums concerning it at the end of Knox's Tour in the Highlands and Hebrides, p. 85.

[u] Dr. Garden's letter to Mr. Aubrey, printed in Archæol. I. 312. and in Gibſon's Camden.

M A R R.

ABOVE Mernis from the ſea towards the mid-land parts ſtretches *Marr* for near 60 miles. Its greateſt breadth to the weſt is mountainous, except where the rivers *Dee* (which Ptolemy calls DIVA) and *Don* open themſelves a paſſage, and fertilize the fields. On the bank of the Don is *Kildrummy*, a great ornament to it, and the antient ſeat of the earls of *Marr:* and not far from it is the manſion of the barons *Forbois*, diſtinguiſhed for the antient ſplendour of their family, who had this addition to their name (which before was only *Bois*), after an heir of the family had valiantly killed a monſtrous bear. But the mouth of the river is more adorned by two towns, which form the ſaid mouth, called in Britain *Aber*, have borrowed one common name, and are ſeperated only by a little field. The hithermoſt neareſt the river *Dee* called *New Aberdeen* is honoured with an epiſcopal ſee, transferred to it from the little village of *Murthlac* by king David I. with handſome houſes for the canons, an hoſpital for the poor, and a public grammar ſchool; which laſt was founded by William *Elphinſton*, one of the biſhops of this place A. D. 1480, for the inſtruction of youth. The furthermoſt or *Old Aberdon* is famous for a ſalmon fiſhery. But the following deſcription of Aberdon is given in theſe lines by J. Jonſton, who was born there:

Kildrummy.

Barons *Forbois.*

New Aberdeen.

Old Aberdeen.

ABERDONIA.

Ad Boream porrecta, jugis obſeſſa ſuperbis,
Inter connatas eminet una Deas.
Mitior algentes Phœbus ſic temperat auras
Non æſtum ut rabidum, frigora nec metuas.
Fœcunda ditat Neptunus gurgite, & amnes
Piſcoſi; gemmis alter adauget opes:
Candida mens, frons læta, hilaris, gratiſſima tellus
Hoſpitibus: morum cultus ubique decens.
Nobilitas antiqua, opibus ſubnixa vetuſtis,
Martiaque invicto pectore corda gerens.
Juſtitiæ domus, & ſtudiorum mater honoris,
Ingenio ars, certant artibus ingenia.
Omnia ei cedunt, meritos genitricis honores
Pingere non ulla ars, ingeniumve valet.

See to the north, where lofty hills ſurround,
A ſiſter goddeſs hold her ſtately ſeat;
Kind Phœbus moderates the air around,
Nor piercing cold prevails, nor ſcorching heat.
Old ocean hither rolls his fruitful tide,
With fiſhy rivers and the pearly ſtone,
While frankneſs, mirth, and plenty here preſide,
And grateful gueſts behaviour decent own.
Antient nobility, whoſe beſt ſupport
Is antient wealth, and inbred valour here
Prevail: here Juſtice holds her righteous court,
Honour and Arts in rivalry appear.
All to this city yield; no art can paint
Her honours due; invention's ſtroke is faint.

It is ſcarce credible what quantities of ſalmon theſe and other rivers in Scotland on both ſides of the kingdom abound with. A fiſh, unknown to Pliny, unleſs it were the *Eſox** of the Rhine[a], but very well known in this northern part of Europe, having, as one[b] deſcribes it, purple coloured entrails. They come up in autumn into the brooks and ſhallows to lodge their ſpawn, which they cover with ſand; at which time they are ſo lean as to be ſcarce any thing but little bones. This ſpawn the next ſpring produces the young fry, who make to the ſea, where, in a ſhort time, they attain to their full ſize, and, returning to their native rivers, ſtrnggle againſt the ſtream, and ſurmount all obſtacles, leaping over them by the ſpring of their tails, to the aſtoniſhment of beholders (whence perhaps they have the name of ſalmon *à ſaliendo*), and keep within their rivers till ſpawning time. At this time it is contrary to law to take them, viz. from September 8th to December 1ſt.[c] In how great requeſt they were held in Scotland appears from the law forbidding the ſelling them to the Engliſh, unleſs for *Engliſh gold.* But this I leave to others.

Salmon.

As to the earls of *Marr*, in the reign of Alexander III. William earl of Marr is reckoned among thoſe who had conſpired[d] againſt the king. In that of David Brus, Donald, the regent, held this title, who was killed in his bed before the battle of *Duplin* by Edward Balliol and his Engliſh aſſociates†. His daughter Iſabel was firſt wife to king Robert Brus, who had by her Marjory, mother of Robert Stewart king of Scotland. Under the ſame David occurs Thomas earl of Marr[e], baniſhed in the year 1361. And under Robert III. Alexander Stewart earl of Marr, who fell[f] in the battle at Harlaw againſt the iſlanders A. D. 1411. In James I's time, we read in the Scotichronicon, "Alexander, earl of Marr, "died 1435, baſtard ſon of Alexander Stewart earl "of Buchan, ſon of Robert II. king of Scotland, "whoſe eſtate, on account of his baſtardy, fell to "the king." John, younger ſon of James II. afterwards bore this title, who being convicted of magical practices againſt the king his brother was bled to death by opening a vein. After him Robert *Cocheran*, a ſtone-maſon, was advanced to this honour by James III. and ſoon after hanged by the nobles. From that time it lay in diſuſe till queen Mary conferred it on her baſtard brother James; and not long after, when it was found that the title of earl of Marr belonged of antient right to John lord *Ereſkin*, in lieu of the title of Marr, ſhe conferred on him that of *Moray*, and created John Ereſkin, a perſon of antient rank, earl of Marr, whoſe ſon of the ſame Chriſtian name ſtill enjoys the honour, being privy-counſellor of both kingdoms.

Earls of *Marr.*

* Bede and our writers call them in Latin *Iſicii.*

† Scotichron. B. 12. c. 33.

[a] Plin. N. H. IX. 15. This is however a miſtake, for Pliny, IX. 32, mentions both river and ſea ſalmon.

[b] Auſonius Moſella Eidyl. X. 97.

[c] From the feaſt of the Aſſumption of our Lady to the feaſt of St. Andrew in winter. D.

[d] were ſore offended and diſpleaſed with the king. D.

[e] his ſon.

[f] or rather *commanded.*

A New & Correct MAP of the NORTH PART of SCOTLAND from the best AUTHORITIES

Engraved by J. Cary.

REFERENCES to the SHIRES.

1 Sutherland
2 Cathnefs
3 Rofs
4 Cromartie
5 Invernefs
6 Nairne
7 Murray or Elgin
8 Banff
9 Aberdeen

British Statute Miles.

THE ORKNEYS or ORCADES

THE ISLES of SHETLAND

PENTLAND FRITH

MURRAY FRITH

DORNOCH FRITH

Millangaat

Meal four vourie

Sanda Sound

Fair I.

1st Long. W. fr. London.

MARR

ADDITIONS.

THE county of MARR, with Fourmanteen, Garioch, Strathbogie, and that part of Buchan which lies ſouth of the water of Ugie, at preſent compoſes the ſhire of ABERDEEN, bounded on the ſouth by the river Dee and the Grantzbain hills, to the north and north-weſt by Bamfſhire and the river Devron, to the eaſt by the ocean, and to the north by part of Murray frith. It is in length about 46 miles and in breadth 28, and is one of the moſt improved parts of North Britain. Here are found a ſpotted ſort of marble, plenty of ſlate, and on the coaſt about the capital town a ſpecies of granite, uſed for the new pavement of London. In[e] the waters are abundance of pearls, ſome of them good ſize and colour. Here are plenty of deer and game, and on the craigs of *Pennan* eagles build their neſts[1].

In the *Brae* of Marr or weſternmoſt extremity of the county is a rich vale called *Dalemore*, plenteous in corn and graſs: the rocks exceedingly romantic, finely wooded, pines growing out of the rugged clifts. This tract abounding with game was the annual reſort of the antient nobility for a month or two, forming a kind of campaign, admirably deſcribed by Taylor the water poet, who made there his *pennileſſe pilgrimage* 1618[a]. *Brae marr* caſtle is ſtill a ſmall garriſon: an older tower on a hill above it[b]. Near it is *Invercauld* houſe, in a moſt romantic pictureſque country, with the great cataract of *Garval bourn* foaming amidſt the dark foreſt, and ruſhing from rock to rock to a vaſt diſtance. Some trees in the fir woods here are from 10 to 12 feet in circumference, near 60 feet high, and 200 years old[c]. *Dalmore* foreſt produces the largeſt. The whole country is beautiful, and cultivated for corn quite to Aberdeen[d]. Of the great improvements daily making round that city ſee Mr. Douglas's deſcription of the eaſt coaſt of Scotland 1782. In the vale the earl of Marr ſet up the Pretender's ſtandard 1715[e].

Oppoſite to *Tullich* on the north ſide of the Dee is *Pananach*, a mineral ſpa, lately diſcovered, good in ſcrophulous caſes[f].

Marr foreſt is an extent of about 15 miles ſquare, reſerved entirely for deer and game. In the heart of it ſtands Marr lodge[g], a hunting ſeat of the earl of Fife. The *lin* of Dee is a fine cataract of that river three miles diſtant; and further on a romantic rocky mount called *Craig Phatric*. Some of the firs here are 70 feet long and 13 in girt. Great numbers lying down in inacceſſible places as they decay form a moraſs[h]. Near to Old Meldrum, but not in Marr foreſt, on the top of a hill are the traces of ſtrong entrenchments, occupied by the Cummins in the 14th century againſt Robert Bruce, who encamped in the field ſtill called *Bruce's park*, where in the wood are ſtill to be ſeen a circular trench and rampart[i]. At the King's ford over the King's burn Robert Bruce had a camp.

The county of ABERDEEN is large: in ſome diſtricts populous; in others thinly inhabited. It extends from the German ocean on the eaſt to Badenoch on the borders of Perthſhire on the weſt 60 computed miles. On the ſouth it is bounded by the river Dee, which in moſt places divides it from the county of Kincardine, and on the north by the ſhire of Bamff. Its greateſt breadth may be about 30 miles. It is divided into the diſtricts of Buchan, Tormarton, Garioch, Alford, and Marr, which are ſubdivided into eight preſbyteries or 98 pariſhes, altogether making a provincial ſynod, which meet at Aberdeen twice a year. The county contains beſides Aberdeen the capital, two other royal burghs Kintore and Inverury[i]. Aberdeen ſhire.

Aboyne caſtle is the ſeat of the earl of Aboyne, ſo created by Charles II. who dying 1680 was ſucceeded by his ſon, grandſon and great grandſon Charles the fourth and preſent earl. Aboyne.

Old Aberdeen forms a Y, at the foot of which is the cathedral. Since the Reformation, when, beſides the eccleſiaſtics, many of the nobility, who had houſes in the cloſe, deſerted it, it is fallen much to decay, depending at preſent chiefly on the college, founded by biſhop Elphinſton 1500, but from James IV. who aſſumed the patronage of it, called *King's College*. It ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the high ſtreet, a handſome building, improved by the liberality of James Fraſer, LL. D. firſt ſecretary of Chelſea hoſpital and librarian to queen Anne, who built the whole ſouth ſide of the quadrangle, containing the hall and a ſet of handſome apartments on piazzas. On the oppoſite ſide is the ſchool and library, with a beautiful church, which had before the high altar a handſome monument of its founder, taken down to prevent its falling. The choir of this church ſerves as a chapel, very ruinous within: the tower has two very large bells, and is ſurmounted by a double arch in form of an imperial crown. The library was augmented by the liberality of biſhop Scougal and his ſon Dr. Henry Scougal, Divinity profeſſor here. At the north-weſt corner is an obſervatory. On the weſt ſide was a grammar-ſchool, removed elſewhere. In this college are a principal, ſix profeſſors of Divinity, Humanity, Civil Law, Phyſic, Greek and Oriental languages and mathematics; a ſub-principal, who is alſo profeſſor of Philoſophy; two other philoſophical profeſſors, and one of Oriental languages[k]. The biſhop of Aberdeen was Old Aberdeen.

[1] G. [a] Pennant, 1769, 109, 110. [b] Ib. 113.
[c] Cordiner's Antiq. and Scenery in the N. of Scotl. p. 23, 24. Pennant, ib. 113—115.
[d] Penn. Ib. 120. [e] Ib. 114. [f] Ib. 119. [g] See it in the Virtuoſi's Muſ. Pl. 74.
[h] Cordiner, ib. 30. [i] Ib. 31. [i] Douglas, 82, 83. [k] Hiſt. of Aberdeen in Bib. Brit. Top. N° III. 113—141.

chancellor

chancellor and the official vice-chancellor, but ſince the Revolution theſe are lay offices. Hector Boetius, deſcended from the Boeths of Panbridge in Angus, was ſent for from Paris to be firſt principal, at a ſalary of 40 marks Scots 13*d.* each or 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* of our money. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Machar, built 1163, rebuilt 1367, was a large and ſtately ſtructure, built by the biſhops Leighton, Elphinſton, and Dunbar 1532, &c. but only the nave 135 by 64 feet and its two ſpires remain, and are uſed as a pariſh church, and ſhells of the tranſepts. The choir and eaſt end were begun by biſhop Elphinſton, but left unfiniſhed at his death, and the reformation prevented its completion. The tower fell 1688. The biſhop's palace ſtood at the eaſt end of the church, but only the ſite and foſſes remain. The deanry is appropriated to the miniſter of St. Machar. The houſes of the other prebendaries, moſtly on the weſt and north ſide of the choir, were taken down about 1725. On the eaſt ſide were houſes of the principal nobility, particularly the duke of Gordon, all within the cloſe, whoſe gate is called Clugny's, after ſir Alexander Gordon of Clugny, who built it 1623. The college of canons was firſt founded here by biſhop Edward 1157, and in the reign of Alexander II. there was a *ſtudium generale* or public ſchool founded in it[l]. David I. made Aberdeen a burgh of barony 1124. The biſhop nominated the magiſtates [m]. There was a ſucceſſion of 38 biſhops to 1715. Their palace was in *Loch Goule* [n], and a ſummer-houſe at Fetterneer [o]. The church had a right of ſanctuary [p]. The chapter conſiſted of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, archdeacon, and ſeven prebends, to whom ſucceſſive biſhops added twenty-two more [q], beſides twenty vicars or chaplains, who had a court at the ſouth eaſt end of the biſhop's garden [r]. Biſhop Dunbar founded 1538 an hoſpital for twelve poor men ſtill ſubſiſting [s]. In the market-place is a croſs with the arms of ſeveral biſhops [t]. *Tilliedron* hill, which Mr. Pennant calls a *tumulus* [u], was thrown up by Robert Bruce, and the clergy afterwards uſed it for the ſame purpoſe of watch [x]. At the entrance of the cloſe is the grammar-ſchool, founded by biſhop Elphinſton. Here is a poor-houſe and a maiden hoſpital, founded by lady Mary Douglas, daughter of the earl of Buchan 1633 [y]. Oppoſite to the cathedral in a deep hollow ſtands *Seaton* houſe, the ſeat of James Forbes, eſq [z].

New Aberdeen.

Mr. Camden confounds *Old* and *New* Aberdeen, or rather ſays nothing of the latter, all the buildings mentioned by him being in the former. *New Aberdeen* is a handſome town about a mile from the old town, the capital of the ſheriffdom and ſeat of the ſheriff for trying cauſes, exceeding the other cities in the North of Scotland for extent, beauty, and trade; though cloſe built the air is wholeſome; the inhabitants are polite, the ſtreets well paved with the granite above-mentioned, the houſes well built, many of them as high as at Edinburgh, and moſt of them have gardens or orchards behind. In the high ſtreet, which is not quite ſtrait, is a ſpacious market-place, with the town-hall, priſon, croſs, and exchange, and a good inn, and a church belonging to the Franciſcan monaſtery, begun by biſhop Elphinſton, and finiſhed by biſhop Dunbar, who alſo 1532 founded an hoſpital for twelve poor men [a]. On the ſouth ſide of the market place has been laid out a new ſtreet called Mariſchal-ſtreet, on the ſite of the lord Mariſchal's houſe and gardens. Here is alſo a grammar-ſchool founded by Dr. Dun 1627, for a head maſter and three uſhers: alſo a muſic ſchool: an almſhouſe for aged poor, and an hoſpital, founded by the trades of the city, a modern hoſpital for 40 boys by Robert Gordon 1732, and an infirmary 1742. On the ſea coaſt are remains of a work begun by Cromwell. But the chief ornament of this town is *Mariſchall* college, founded on the ſite of the Grey friars by George Keith earl marſhal 1593, to which the citizens made large additions of buildings as well as a library, which, by private benefactions, is well ſupplied with books and mathematical inſtruments, particularly by ſir Andrew Mitchell of Thainſtown's library. Beſides a principal it has four profeſſors of Philoſophy, one of Divinity, and one of Mathematics, one of Medicine, and one of Oriental languages. This college with that in the old town make up one univerſity called the Univerſity of King Charles. Patrick Dun, M. D. principal 1639, contributed to its repair after great part had been burnt down. But its greateſt benefactor was Dr. Gilbert Ramſay, native and educated here, and who enjoyed the beſt livings in Barbadoes. The degree of Maſter of Arts is taken at the end of four years. The ſtudents now all wear ſcarlet, and the profeſſors black gowns. In the hall are ſeveral portraits by Jamieſon, and over it the library. In this college were educated ſir Robert Gordon of Straloch, biſhop Burnet, Dr. Gregory Sharp, Mr. David Fordyce, and Dr. Thomas Blackwall Greek profeſſor [b]. In the year 1755 an union of this and King's college was projected, but did not take effect. It was reſumed again 1770 with no better ſucceſs, and again 1786 [c]. St. Nicholas's church, built 1482, was formerly divided into three, the old, new, and arched church [d], but being thought ruinous was taken down 1743, and a handſome one called the Weſt church built in its place [e]. Its pariſh includes the royalty of the town [f]. The Eaſt church is a fine Gothic building, formerly belonging to the Grey friars [g]. Here were houſes of Mathurines, founded by William the Lion, the ſite now occupied by the Trades hoſpital, founded 1711, and Trinity church [g] near the quay and Trinity hall [h]; Dominicans on the ſchool-hill, founded by Alexander II. [i]; Obſervantines, founded about 1450 [k]; Carmelites, 1350 [l]. The town is built on four hills, but chiefly on the higheſt, the extremities extending into the plain, whence there is an eaſy aſcent every way. Aberdeen had a mint from the reign of David II. to that of James IV. [m] At the weſt end of the foot of a little round hill riſes a ſpring of clear water; and in the middle another ſpring bubbles out called the Abredonian ſpa or ſpring of the woman (q. d. woolman) hill, reſembling the Liege ſpa both in taſte and quality. Three miles ſouth of the new town the river Dee is croſſed by a ſtone bridge of ſeven

[l] Hiſt. of Aberd. 1.
[m] Ib. 7.
[n] Ib. 10.
[o] Ib. 17.
[p] Ib. 24.
[q] Ib. 27—36. Dougl. 186, 187.
[r] Hiſt. of Aberd. 45.
[s] Ib. 62—64.
[t] Ib. 70.
[u] P. 127.
[x] Hiſt. of Aberd. 107.
[y] Douglas, 96.
[z] Ib. 164.
[a] Keith, 289. Dougl. 216.
[b] Dougl. 111—117.
[c] Ib. 199. 206.
[d] Dougl. 102.
[e] Ib. 156.
[f] Ib. 103—106.
[g] Keith, 212.
[h] Dougl. 108.
[i] Keith, 276.
[k] Ib.
[l] Ib. 278.
[m] Cardonnel, Scottiſh Coinage, p. 6.

[g] G. calls it the cathedral ſed q. and if the laſt was under the reſt.

arches,

arches, begun by biſhop Elphinſton, and finiſhed by biſhop Dunbar 1529, and before that at Perth was built was eſteemed the fineſt ſtructure of the kind in North Britain [n]. It was rebuilt 1719, but being only 14 feet and an half wide, admits but one carriage at a time. Mr. Smeaton 1770 gave a deſign for widening it 4 feet and raiſing the new parapet [o]. The bridge of *Don* is a ſingle arch 34 feet and an half high and 66 wide over that fine river, reſting on two rocks, built by biſhop Cheyn and by king Robert Bruce between 1281 and 1329 [p].

The town of Aberdeen is about two miles in circumference, and contains 13,000 ſouls, excluſive of 3000 in the ſuburbs, but the whole number between the Don and Dee, which concludes both towns, is 25,000 [q]. Its tobacco trade is transferred to Glaſgow, but its ſtaple is now the ſtocking manufacture and ſalmon fiſhery. It is governed by a provoſt, four baillies, a dean of guild, treaſurer, ten merchants, and two trades counſellors [r]. The harbour has been ſecured from ſanding up by a ſtone pier [s].

Sir George Gordon of Haddo, bart. was created by Charles II. 1683, earl of Aberdeen. His great grandſon George is third and preſent earl, and has been elected one of the ſixteen peers of Scotland to ſeveral parliaments.

Kintore. Other remarkable places in Aberdeenſhire are *Kintore*, upon the Don, a burgh royal, but a poor place, giving title of earl 1633 to ſir John Keith (ſon of William earl marſhal) who preſerved the regalia of Scotland from Cromwell; the title ended in his grandſon William fourth earl 1761. On the death of the laſt earl the late lord Mariſchal ſucceeded to the eſtate, and on his death lord Halkerton aſſumed the title of earl of Kintore [t]. The ſecond title of this family was taken from *Inverurie*, made a burgh royal by Robert III. on account of his gaining a ſignal victory at it.

Elton. In the pariſh of *Ellon* is a druidical arch of ſtones on an eminence, the ſpot below which is called *Tochel*, q. d. *below the chapel*. Two or three more ſuch circles are or were to be ſeen in *Strathaven* pariſh, 14 miles from Aberdeen, in a place called from them *Temple town* [u]. There are alſo on the tops of mountains cairns, in which bones have been found, and in one a braſs ax head [x]. There are ſeveral obeliſks with rude figures, probably memorials of battles, as at *Benachie*, &c.

Inverugie. *Inverugie* on the river *Ugie* north of Peterhead is an antient ſeat of the earl Marſhall. *Rattry* near it is remarkable for curing cod. *Fraſerburgh* is a ſeaport with a pretty good harbour and pier. Near it *Philorth* caſtle the ſeat of lord Salton. *Broadſea*, *Pitulie*, *Roſehartie*, *Cruvie*, and *Auchmedden* are fiſhing towns [y].

At *Alford* the marquis of Montroſe defeated the Covenanters 1645 [z].

Monymuſk. At *Monymuſk* on the ſouth ſide of the Don was a houſe of Canons regular, founded by Gilchriſt earl of Marr, in the reign of William the Lion [a]. Its ruins were dug up 1726 [b]. Here is the ſeat of ſir Archibald Grant, bart. on the river Don.

Harlaw. At *Harlaw*, a village 10 miles from Aberdeen, was fought 1411, the famous battle between Donald lord of the Iſles, and John earl of Buchan, for the earldom of Roſs [c].

The field of the battle of Harlaw with the town whence it takes its name is in *Garioch* county. A little weſt of the field is the *Legate's den*, a farm houſe, where in a hollow ground it is pretended the Pope's legate endeavoured without ſucceſs to make up matters between deputies of the contending parties. By the road ſide near this houſe is a remarkable tomb, built in form of a malt-ſteep of four large ſtones covered over with a flat ſtone and human bones in it; this is commonly called *Donald's* tomb, from an idea, that Donald of the Iſles ſlain in this battle was buried in it [d].

The church of *Rain* in Garioch in Aberdeenſhire had a round ſteeple on the arch that divided the nave and choir; but the arch cracking near the key-ſtone, the tower was taken down about 1720. Near its top was a round ſtone with an inſcription, which was broken in pieces, and no one had the curioſity to take a copy of it; ſo that this piece of antiquity was irrecoverably loſt through want of taſte, or rather through downright ſtupidity [e].

Pitcaple. Caſtle Fraſer. *Pitcaple* is an old ruinous caſtle in Garioch. *Caſtle Fraſer* was formerly the property of lord Fraſer, who engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and during his hidings broke his neck by falling from the high promontory of Penan on the coaſt of Buchan. *Cluny* is the ſeat of Coſmo Gordon, eſq; one of the barons of the Exchequer. On the *Barmken of Echt*, a high round hill, are remains of a Pictiſh camp on the eaſt ſide. In a glen a little ſouth of *Midmar*, was fought the battle of Corrichie 1562, between Murray and the earl of Huntley, when the latter was killed, and his ſon beheaded a day or two after at Aberdeen [f].

Drum. *Drum*, the ſeat of Alexander Irvine, eſq; eight miles weſt of Aberdeen, forms two ſides of a ſquare, built part 1609, the tower 60 feet long by 40 wide and 63 high, the walls of the firſt ſtory 12 feet thick, of three ſtories, the uppermoſt 30 feet high, vaulted with ſtone, ſaid to have been built before the battle of Harlaw 1411, in which one of its lords was ſlain [g]. In *Cruden* pariſh at *Ardenerate* a battle was fought with the Danes [h].

Half way up *Benachie* mountain, which is ſeven or eight miles long, near a ſmall Daniſh fort is a remarkable thin ſtone of hard grey granite, 15 feet above ground, 2 feet 5 inches broad, and 9 inches thick, charged with figures and ornaments in high relief, but indiſtinct and much effaced. Vulgar tradition aſcribes it to a quarrel between two families about the daughter of one of them, whence it has the name of the *Maiden ſtone* [i]. The croſs on one ſide beſpeaks it a Chriſtian monument, and *Maiden* may mean *Maen* or *the ſtone* by way of eminence. The church of *Benachie* is built within a druid circle, probably by deſign to draw off the new converts from their old ſuperſtitions [k].

A little weſt of Inverury is a moor where Robert Bruce gained his fifth battle againſt the Engliſh. At

[n] Penn. 125. [o] Douglas, 81. [p] Ib. 87. [q] Penn. 121. Dougl.
[r] Dougl. 132. [s] Ib. 153. [t] Ib. 230.
[u] G. and Archæol. I. 315. 316. [x] G. [y] Ib. 240.
[z] Keith, 238. [a] Edinb. Mag. July 1760, 367. [b] Doug. 361. [c] Edinb. Mag. 1760, 569.
[d] Ib. Oct. 1760, 533. [e] Doug. 252—255. [f] Ib. 255—257. [g] Ib. 285.
[h] Ib. Cordiner, N° 3. Gordon refers it to the Danes. Itin. Sept. 182. Pl. LIX. 1, 2. Cordiner, Scen. 33.
[i] Cordiner, ib. 34.

the battle between him and the Cumins the king halted at Inverury and pitched his tent not on the baſs of Inverury, but up the country in the park of *Sliach* in the pariſh of *Dunblate*. On the top of the little green hill of *Barra* is the double trenched camp of the Cumins. Oppoſite to *Glenmellen* are remains of a large encampment, where Robert Bruce and his army remained a conſiderable time, and near it in the *Berry hill* is ſhewn the cave where that prince lay ill of the ſmall-pox[k]. In *Forgues* pariſh are ſeveral rows of long ſtones from 6 to 10 feet above ground in an oblong and circular form: the largeſt on the hill north of Fendraught, and within a quarter of a mile thence at *Tarvis burn* is a cairn, and another one mile further on the road ſide: alſo ſeveral other graves[l]. In *Towy* pariſh on the *Glaſceal* hill are many graves and heaps of ſtones, veſtiges of ſkirmiſhes between the garriſon of Kildrummy and the Engliſh[m]. In *Coul* pariſh is an old caſtle of the ſame name. In *Effie* church Macbeth was buried, and in the pariſh are ſeveral druidical monuments[n], and the carved ſtone before-mentioned. Lord Hales places the retreat of Macbeth at *Lunſanan* two miles north-weſt of the village of *Kincardin O'Neil* in this county. Juſt by the pariſh church is a valley, where veſtiges of an antient fortreſs are ſtill to be diſcerned, of an oblong figure 100 yards by 20: a brook which waters the valley has been carried round it[o].

Dun-o-Deer. In the vale of *Ganoets*, on the top of *Dun-o-Deer*, a high circular hill, viſible at a great diſtance, and pretended to contain gold in its bowels[p], is a double court of buildings; ſome acres of ground round which are incloſed by a very maſſy rampart of vitrified ſtones and wide ditch without. The inner work is ſuppoſed to have been a palace of one of the kings of Scotland, and forms a ſquare of 60 feet on each ſide, the walls 12 feet thick; only the weſt wall ſtanding. The entrance both to this and the outer rampart is from the weſt. Beyond the vitrified wall to the eaſt are remains of another vitrified rampart and ditch, within which are two excavations above 5 or 6 feet deep, and two more ſuch on the weſt ſide near the entry. Mr. Anderſon ſuppoſes the whole ſpot was a place of worſhip according to the rites of Scandinavia[q]. The prevailing opinion at preſent is, that theſe outer ſtone walls were vitrified by art inſtead of cement. Others ſuppoſe them to be lava of volcanoes[r].

Baron *Forbes* of *Pitſligo* was created by Charles I. 1633 lord Pitſligo, which title his great grandſon forfeited 1745. The title of lord Fraſer of *Muchil*, conferred at the ſame time, ended in the fourth lord. That of earl of *Aboyn*, conferred by Charles II. 1660 on Charles, third ſon of George, ſecond marquis of Huntley, is borne by his great grandſon Charles fourth earl. That of viſcount *Fendraught*, conferred on ſir James Creighton lord of *Fendraught* by Charles I. expired with Lewis the ſixth viſcount, attainted 1690, as did that of lord *Ythan*, derived from the river of that name in this ſhire, with lieutenant-general King, on whom the ſame king conferred it 1642.

The Scotch peerages reckon William the ninth earl of Marr, and ſpeak of him as a faithful ſervant and great favourite with Alexander III. He died 1268, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Donald, and he 1294 by his ſon Gratney, who dying before 1300 had for ſucceſſor his ſon Donald, called *Donald Bane*, a firm adherent to Robert Bruce, in whoſe cauſe he was taken priſoner at the battle of Methven 1306, and detained at London eight years. He was appointed regent during the minority of David Bruce, and was killed in the battle of Duplin 1332, which was principally loſt by his ignorance of military diſcipline[s]. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas, a faithful ſervant of David Bruce, who died 1377, and in him ended the male line of Gratney eleventh earl of Marr, and his eſtate and honours devolved on the only ſiſter Margaret, married to William firſt earl of Douglas, who in her right became earl of Marr. His ſon dying in infancy the title devolved to his ſiſter Iſabel, who married Alexander Stewart, earl of Buchan, fourth ſon of king Robert II. and reſigning the eſtate and honours of Marr into the king's hands, they were granted to her huſband and his heirs. He ſurvived his counteſs and married Jane counteſs of Brabant, and dying 1435[t] without iſſue male the earldom of Marr, being in the king's hands, was claimed by Robert lord Erſkine as heir general by a daughter of earl Gretney before-mentioned, but not allowed until the reign of Mary 1562 to his great great grandſon John ſixth earl of this family, whoſe lineal deſcendant and nameſake 18th earl forfeited it in 1715, and died at Aix la Chapelle 1732. His eſtate being ſold by the commiſſioners of forfeited eſtates, was purchaſed by his brother for his ſon Thomas, now lord Erſkine[u].

[k] Edinb. Mag. 1760, 622. 1761, 13.
[l] Ib. 14.
[m] Ib. 186.
[n] Ib. 242, 243.
[o] Annals, I. 2.
[p] Boeth. X. 213. Leſley's Hiſt. of Scot. 29.
[q] Archæol. VI. 87—99. where is a plan and views of it.
[r] Barrington, ib. 100—103.
[s] Hale's Annals, II. 150.
[t] It is not eaſy to ſay how Mr. Camden made him die at the battle of Harlaw 24 years before. He commanded there but eſcaped unhurt and victorious. Fordun, XV. 21; the compiler of the Scotichronicon miſtakes in calling him *baſtard*, he being fourth *lawful* ſon of king Robert II. and the eſtate fell to the king for want of iſſue male.
[u] Douglas' Peer. p. 461.

BUCHAN, OR BUQUHAN.

IN the county of *Buquhan*, called in Latin *Boghania* and *Buchania*, extending above the river *Don* to the ſea, antiently lived the TAIZALI. Its modern name is by ſome derived from *boves*, oxen, though the ſoil is fitter for ſheep, whoſe wool is highly prized. Though the rivers on this coaſt generally produce great plenty of ſalmon, theſe fiſh never go into the river *Ratra* as Buchanan relates; nor need I be afraid to appeal to his evidence, though his books were condemned by parliament in 1584, "becauſe many things in them deſerve to be expunged." He further adds, "there is on the "bank of the Ratre near *Stanys* caſtle, a cave which "ought not to be paſſed unnoticed. The water "dropping from the natural roof becomes a pyramid "of ſtone, and if perſons were not employed to clear "the cave, it would ſoon be filled up to the roof. "The ſtone ſo produced is of a middle nature be"tween ice and ſtone, being friable and never ac"quiring the hardneſs of marble." The geeſe called *claiks*, which ſome with wonder have believed grew on trees on the coaſt here and elſewhere, and when arrived at maturity fell into the ſea, hardly deſerve to be mentioned, ſince their neſts and eggs have never been found. But thoſe who have ſeen the ſhip in which Francis Drake ſailed round the world, now laid up on the ſhore of the Thames, on whoſe hull are ſticking large numbers of dead birds without feathers, can teſtify that ſmall birds have been produced from old rotten hulls of ſhips. It is, however, more likely that they owe their origin to the ocean, whom the poets called *Parent of all things*, than to trunks of trees [a].

Ratra r.

Wonderful water.

Claiks, geeſe. [q. *Barnacles.*]

A large maſs of amber as big as the body of a horſe was not many years ago thrown up on this coaſt. The learned call this *Succinum*, *Gleſſum*, and *Chryſoelectrum*; and Sotacus [b] ſuppoſed it a juice dropping from trees in Britain into the ſea and there hardening. Tacitus [c] ſeems to have been of the ſame opinion when he writes, "I am inclined to be"lieve, that as there are in the receſſes of the eaſt "certain rich woods and groves, whence frankin"cenſe and balſam are exſuded from trees, ſo there "are the like in the weſtern iſlands and regions, "whoſe juices being by the near rays of the ſun "drawn out and melted, run into the neighbouring "ſea, and are by winds caſt upon the oppoſite ſhores." But Serapio and later philoſophers will have it to ariſe out of a bituminous earth under the ſea and by the ſea ſide, and that the waves and ſtorms throw it up, and the fiſh live upon part of it. But this by way of digreſſion; for which I hope my readers forgiveneſs, and return to my ſubject.

Amber or *Electrum.*

In the reign of Alexander II. Alexander *Comin* held the title of earl of Boghan. He married a daughter and coheireſs of Roger de *Quincy* earl of Wincheſter in England, and his ſon's daughter conveyed the ſame title to her huſband Henry de Beaumont. For he in the reign of Edward III. took his ſeat in the Engliſh parliament by the title of earl of *Boghan* [d]. Afterwards Alexander *Stewart*, ſon of king Robert II. was earl of this place, and was ſucceeded by John, younger ſon of Robert duke of Albany, who being invited over to France by Charles VII. king of France, with 7000 Scotch troops, did him ſingular ſervice againſt the Engliſh, and gained ſuch reputation by the death of Thomas duke of Clarence, brother of Henry V. king of England at *Baugè*, and one of the greateſt victories over the Engliſh, that he was conſtituted conſtable of France. But three years after, he and thoſe brave men Archibald Douglas earl of Wigton, and the duke of Touraine, &c. by the viciſſitudes of war were defeated and ſlain by the Engliſh at *Verneuil* [1424]. However as the poet ſays,

Earls of *Boghan.*

Bravery of the Scots in the French wars.

——— *Æternum memorabit Gallia cives*
Grata ſuos, titulos quæ dedit & tumulos.

In diſtant times ſhall Gallia grateful own,
Who gained from her their tombs and their renown.

The French cannot but acknowledge, that in the reign of Charles VI. and VII. France was ſaved, Aquitaine recovered, and the Engliſh driven out chiefly by the fidelity and bravery of the Scots. James I. [e] afterwards in compaſſion beſtowed the earldom of Buchan on George *Dunbar*, whom he [f] had before deprived by act of parliament of the earldom of March for his father's crime; and not long after James, ſon of James *Stewart* of *Lorn*, ſurnamed the *Black Knight*, by Joan [g] *Somerſet*, obtained this title and left it to his poſterity, till, on failure of the male line, it came by a daughter to the younger *Douglas* of *Loch Leven*.

On the ſhore winding from Buchan and turning north is *Boen* and the ſmall ſheriffdom of *Bamff*: alſo *Ainza*, a little tract of leſs note, and *Rothamay* caſtle, the reſidence of the barons *Salton* ſurnamed *Abernethy*. Below theſe is *Strathbolgy*, q. d. *the valley on the Bolgy*, antiently the reſidence of the earls of Athol, who took their ſurname from it, now the principal ſeat of the marquis of *Huntley*. This title king James VI. conferred on George *Gordon*, earl of *Huntley*, lord *Gordon* and *Badzenoth*, illuſtrious for his antient rank and numerous train of dependants, whoſe anceſtors, deſcended from the *Setons*, aſſumed by act of parliament the name of *Gordon*, Alexander Seton having married a daughter of ſir John Gordon, with whom he had a fine eſtate, and they had the title of earl of *Huntley* from James II. in 1449.

Boen.
Bamff ſheriffdom.
Ainza.
Barons *Salton.*
Strathbolgie.

Marquis of *Huntley.*

[a] Conſult Sibbald's Scotia ill. & appen. ad II. part III.
[b] in Pliny N. H. XXXVII. c. 11.
[c] De mor. Germ. c. 45.
[d] Her father forfeited it by his attachment to Baliol. Dougl. Peer. 93.
[e] III. Dougl. 442.
[f] James I.
[g] Queen Joan, daughter of John duke of Somerſet and widow of king James I. D. Dougl. Peer. 94.

BUCHAN

ADDITIONS.

IN the county of *Buchan*, though they have ſcarce any woods, nor do the trees they plant thrive, they have a great many moſſes. The trees found in them muſt have been deſtroyed by ſtorms or fire, no marks of the ax appearing on them, and almoſt all the fallen trees having part of the root to them. Moor-burning in the preſent century deſtroys many live woods, but ſo completely that moſs timber could hardly be formed from them. It is, therefore, more probably the effect of ſtorms [a]. The houſes in this country are built of clay and *ſarked* or roofed with deal and ſlates. The ſoil is poor, and bears no trees now, though they are dug up plentifully in the bogs [b].

Slains. *Slains* caſtle, which Mr. Camden after Buchanan miſcalls *Stanys* [c], was an older ſeat of the Errol family, demoliſhed 1594 by James VI. on the earl of Huntley's rebellion, only one large ruined tower remaining. The curious ſtalactical incruſtations near it are now deſtroyed to be burnt into very fine lime for the neighbouring fields [d].

Bowneſs. Five miles north of it is *Bowneſs* or *Buchaneſs* caſtle, the preſent ſeat of the earl of Errol, romanticly overhanging the ſea on the edge of a cliff, and once defended by a ditch and drawbridge.

Bullers of Buchan. The *Bullers* of *Buchan*, a mile north of this place, is a vaſt hollow in a rock projecting into the ſea, open on the top with a communication to the ſea through a noble natural arch 50 yards high, through which boats can paſs, and lie ſecure in this natural harbour. There is a path round the top 10 yards thick, but in ſome parts too narrow to walk on with ſatisfaction as the depth is about 30 fathom with water on both ſides [e]. The view of it from ſea is peculiarly ſtriking. You paſs by two hideous cliffs forming a great cavern, whoſe vault is 30 or 40 feet high; the open amphitheatre of rock within preſents on one ſide a deep cavern, into which the ſea runs a great way, and on the other a beach of flat ſtones. This rocky ſcenery continues for miles along the coaſt, and on a lofty promontory between two immenſe chaſms in the precipice are the ruins of *Boddom* caſtle with ſome pieces of canon buried in the bank, laſt belonging to a branch of the Mariſchal family. From hence a mile out to ſea is a very large rock called *Cragforeland*. Here the coaſt flattens and forms a ſpacious and ſecure bay, which being the eaſternmoſt point in Scotland, on which coaſt there are few ſafe harbours, a pier is making under the ſupport of government to receive and protect the ſhipping from Hudſon's bay, Greenland, Norway, and the Baltic, from the dangers both of weather and the enemy [f].

Boddom *c*.

Peterhead. On the ſouth ſide of the water of Ugie is *Peterhead*, which has a road that will contain ſeveral hundred ſhips, and at this place it is high-water when the moon is due ſouth [g]. A pier has been built here and a fort is intended. Here is a manufacture of thin woollen goods, and a fiſhery for ſalmon and cod. The mineral water is much reſorted to for ſtomachic complaints [g].

Inverugie. More inland ſtands *Inverugie* caſtle, the antient ſeat of the earl Mariſchal, a large and lofty pile on the ſteep bank of the river with two high round towers in front, but left to decay ever ſince the earl's attainder. A mile or two further up the *Ugie* is a large fortified old building with a tower and very thick wall commonly called *Old Crag* and *Ravens caſtle*, ſaid to have belonged to the Cheyns, of whom little is known. On the ſame river are the ruins of *Deer* abbey, founded for Ciſtertians by William Cumin earl of Buchan 1218 [h]. Through this country on the riſing grounds are diſperſed numbers of high ſtones either monumental or parts of druidical temples. On the top of a hill near *Oldeer* village is a circle pretty entire: the three ſtones which had compoſed the altar are of an enormous ſize. Near it are veſtiges of cells called the *Picts houſes*, probably the reſidence of Druids [i].

Old Crag.

Deer *abbey*.

Picts houſes.

On a great inſulated arched rock near this and on the adjacent cliffs breed numbers of *kittiwakes*, rank taſted, whoſe young are reckoned a dainty whet before dinner. On this coaſt is a great ſeal fiſhery from July to September.

Chriſtiana Stewart, counteſs of Buchan, married Robert ſecond ſon of ſir Robert Douglas of Loch Leven, who in her right became earl of Buchan. Their grandaughter Mary married James Erſkine, eldeſt ſon of the ſecond marriage of John earl of Marr, who in her right became earl of Buchan. His male line ending in his ſon William 1695, the title devolved to his couſin David ſecond lord Cardroſs, whoſe grandſon David Stewart is at preſent earl of Buchan. His lordſhip has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in purſuit of his national antiquities, and has endeavoured to excite a ſimilar ſpirit in his countrymen by founding a Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 1780.

Craigſtone *c*. *Craigſton* caſtle is a good houſe, once defencible. *Kyn Eden* caſtle is ſaid to have been one of the ſeats of the Cummins earl of Buchan [k].

Bamff. Bamff comprehends that part of Buchan north of the river Ugie, with the countries of *Strathdoverne*, *Boin*, *Enzie*, *Strathaven*, and *Balveine*, and ſeperated on the ſouth from that part of Buchan which be-

[a] Douglas, 276—278. [b] Pennant, ib. 130—132. [c] Nor does Dalrymple correct him.
[d] See Gent. Mag. 1770, p. 536, and plate. Another cave like it at Colliſton in the ſame pariſh. Scots Mag. 1752, 108.—Pennant, 1769, 129. Cordiner, N° X.
[e] Gent. Mag. 1755, p. 198. Cordiner, 35, 36.
[f] Cordiner, 36. 40. and N° 1. [g] Dougl. 286. [h] Keith, 258.
[i] Cordiner, 41—44. [k] Ib. 132, 133.

longs to Aberdeenſhire by the river Ugie. On the eaſt it has the water of Doverne; to the weſt that of Spey; to the ſouth-weſt Badenoch and the brae of Mar; and on the north Murray frith. Its length from eaſt to weſt is about 32 miles, and its breadth about 30. In Balveine is found the alum ſtone, and in the Boyne have been diſcovered great quantities of ſpeckled marble. The country is in general fruitful in graſs and corn.

Bamff.

Bamff, a burgh royal and ſmall neat town, ſtands in a hollow near the ſea on the ſide of a ſteep hill, at the mouth of the Devron with a very bad harbour but a good linen manufacture: the ſheriff keeps his courts here, and here on a very high hill is a caſtle, the property of the earl of Findlater, and reſidence of his mother[l]. Here was a houſe of Carmelites, annexed 1617 to the old college at Aberdeen[m]. In their burying-place was dug up an urn full of bones near an artificial mount called *Colenard*. On a hill oppoſite remains of a circle of ſtones[n]. Bamff gives title of baron to a deſcendant of Walter, younger ſon of ſir Walter Ogilvie, of which family William the preſent is the eighth lord. The country about it is very fertile, and a very advantageous ſalmon fiſhery is carried on here.

Binnic.

Binnic or *Boin* is a ſmall village with a conſiderable linen manufacture. It has a caſtle, now a granary, in a romantic ſituation, the antient ſeat of the Ogilvies of Boin, a diſtrict called from it[o].

Duff *houſe*.

Cloſe by Bamff is *Duff* houſe, lord Fife's ſeat, an elegant piece of modern architecture by Adams, upon an oblong ſquare with turrets at the angles, and containing ſome capital pictures. The extenſive plantings which have been carrying on for half a century by the earls of Fife thrive well, and form ſome beautiful ſhady walks along the banks of the river Devron. On the other ſide the river in Buchan is

Down.

Down, another ſea port ſouth of Deveron, erected a few years ago into a burgh of barony on application to the earl of Fife, its proprietor, who is encouraging its manufacture and commerce very much; and many new houſes have been lately built in it.

Portſoy.

Portſoy, a ſmall port in the Boyne, between Bamff and Cullen, has a manufactory of ſtocking thread[p]. On a peninſulated rock between it and Cullen lie the remains of *Caſtle Findlater*, its apartments partly cut out of the rock: the family deſerted it for more commodious and inland ſeats in the cloſe of the reign of James VI.[q]

Turvie.

The river *Ythen* produces the pearl muſcle[r]. The village of *Turvie* has ſince 1600 been entirely overwhelmed with ſand, except two farms[s].

Cullen.

Twelve miles weſt of Bamff is *Cullen*, an indifferent burgh of one mean ſtreet; on the ſouth ſide of which and near the weſt end of the town is the earl of Finlater's houſe in form of a Γ; a ſmall part of it may be as old as the time of Martha counteſs of Carrict, mother of king Robert Bruce who reſided here; the north half built in the 15th century by ſir Walter Ogilvie, whoſe nameſake was the lineal deſcendant, created by James VI. 1616 lord Deſkford, and his ſon James earl of Finlater by Charles I. 1633. The preſent earl is the eighth of Finlater and third of Seafield. In the church, which is the burial place of the Finlater family, is a beautiful monument of Alexander Ogilvie of Finlater, who died about the middle of the 16th century. Here is a conſiderable linen manufacture, and the country around is highly cultivated[t]. On the ſhore is a caſtle hill, triple trenched, probably Daniſh[u].

At *Killiolloch* or the burial-place near *Glaſſaugh* was demoliſhed a large cairn 60 feet diameter and 16 feet high, formed of ſtones brought from the beach and covered with earth and ſods 4 feet thick. Under theſe on the ſtones was found a ſtone coffin, formed of long flags and containing a complete ſkeleton, and with it a deer's horn. Another cairn near the ſame place contained a coffin 6 feet long, with a ſkeleton, an urn, and charcoal. In a third was a coffin only 2 feet long, an urn in it; on the ground a hill of aſhes and ſurrounded by bones and aſhes. In a fourth, in a coffin, an ornamented urn, the mouth downwards, ſurrounded by four other ſmaller urns plain, all containing aſhes, burnt bones, thirteen arrow heads, and other pieces of flint; and in the larger urn a ſmall ſlender bone 4 inches long, curved and perforated at the thickeſt end, and not human. On the *Cotton hill*, a mile ſouth of *Birkenbog*, is a number of cairns, probably memorials of the victory obtained by Indulphus over the Danes 988, on a moor near Cullen, where are ſimilar barrows. Not far from theſe are two circles of long ſtones called *Gael croſs*, and round the top of the hill of *Durn* a triple entrenchment, ſtill very diſtinct[x].

Laurence Abernethy was created lord of Salton and Rothemay by James II. 1445. On the death of Alexander ninth lord 1669, his couſin Alexander Fraſer of Philorth was declared lord Salton and Abernethy in right of his mother daughter of the ſeventh lord. Alexander fifth in deſcent from him is the preſent earl.

Battles with the Danes were at *Balbridge*, *Aberlemno*, *Gemis* and *Cruden* in this ſhire[y], and near *Troup* in *Gamrie* pariſh in Buchan.

At *Aberlowr* in the pariſh of *Marnoch* is a place called *Leachill Beandich*, q. d. *Bleſſed chapel*, from a monument of ſtones, now demoliſhed: and in *Aberchinder* pariſh is a like monument called *Cairneduin*, probably a cairn. Near Troup in *Gamrie* pariſh is a den called *Chapel den*, from ſuch a monument near it[z].

Huntley.

Huntley in the vale of *Strathbogie* is a large and flouriſhing village on the Devron, with a linen manufactory and a ruined caſtle, the antient ſeat of the Gordon family, ſome apartments of which and its chapel-houſe the cielings painted with emblematical ſubjects[a].

James II. gave the title of earl of Huntley to Alexander here mentioned. George, great grandſon of George firſt marquis of Huntley was by Charles II. 1684 created duke of Gordon, which title his great grandſon Alexander, fourth duke, now enjoys.

Gartly *c*.

A few miles from Huntley is *Gartly* caſtle, a ſquare tower on a ſmall mount, ſurrounded by a deep ditch, and belonging to the Mariſchall family[b].

Kildrummy *c*.

Among bleak hills ſtand the magnificent ruins of *Kildrummy* caſtle, commanding a deep glen: the form is pentagon with towers at the angles; one of which called the Snow tower is near 50 yards high, of

[l] Douglas, 296. [m] Keith, 279. [n] Douglas, 302. [o] Cordiner, 5.
[p] Cordiner, 51. Dougl. 302. [q] Cordiner, 52, 53. [r] Dougl. 129. [s] Ib.
[t] Pennant, ubi ſup. 136, 137. [u] Cordiner, 49. [x] Pennant, ib. 138—141.
[y] Shaw's Murray, 210. [z] G. Archæol. I. 315, 316, 317.
[a] Cordiner, Scen. p. 9. Douglas, 247–248. Edinb. Mag. 1760. [b] Cordiner, ib. 10.

ſeven ſtones, each 30 feet high; in the middle ſtory a ſtone bench ranges round with doors opening to it from the wall, whence it is called the Court houſe. The walls 18 feet thick, now fallen in. On the north ſide is a magnificent hall 60 paces by 15 called Barnet's hall, and on the north-eaſt ſide are remains of a chapel and burying ground: the chapel is diſtinguiſhable and a deep well in one of the towers and a ſubterraneous communication with the rivulet below. Here the wife of Robert Bruce and the ladies of his court took ſhelter after their defeat at Methven by the earl of Pembroke, and eſcaped from it through the ſubterraneous paſſage to the ſanctuary of St. Duthac at Taine, but were delivered up by the earl of Roſs to the Engliſh[c]. It was ſoon after beſieged by the earls of Lancaſter and Hereford, and obliged to ſurrender on diſcretion[d]. In 1333 Chriſtiana Bruce, ſiſter of Robert I. and mother of Donald earl of Marr, ſlain the year before at the battle of Duplin, defended it againſt the Engliſh who never more recovered it, and the earl of Athol was forced to raiſe the ſiege which he laid to it 1335, but was killed in Killblain in a ſally of the garriſon[e]. It was burnt in Cromwell's wars, and the new houſe built by the lords of Elphinſton on the ſouth ſide by the Highlanders at the Revolution. It continued the ſeat of the Marr family. David II. took it from earl Thomas, and baniſhed him, but he ſoon regained the royal favour[f]. This caſtle paſſed by marriage to the Erſkines created earls of Marr, who inhabited it till forfeited in 1715. Kildrumy church was dedicated to St. Bride, whoſe well famous for curing diſeaſes in cattle is at the foot of the hill on which it ſtands[g].

On a plain to the north of the hill of *Mounan* are the cairns of *Memſie*, ſeveral mountains of looſe ſtones from 60 to 70 yards in circumference, and from 12 to 15 high. One of them being cut through into the centre contained only ſome human bones in the ground beneath: many of the ſtones in the heart of the cairn have been almoſt vitrified. The ſmaller cairns are ſcattered promiſcuouſly over the heath[h].

On a high peninſulated rock are the remains of *Dundarg* caſtle with a ſtrong arched gateway; the neck which joins it to the main land triple ditched and fortified. It was beſieged 1334[i]. Henry lord Beaumont claiming the title of earl of Buchan, garriſoned it for his chief reſidence under the countenance of Baliol, but was ſoon diſpoſſeſſed by Alexander Mowbray, patronized by Murray regent of Scotland[k]. Dundarg c.

A few miles inland are remains of a ſtrongly vaulted oblong building called *Wallace tower*[l].

Druminor or *Caſtle Forbes* was long the reſidence of the noble family of Forbes, whoſe ſeat is now at *Puttachie*, a modern houſe built by the late lord Forbes, while his elder brother enjoyed the title and eſtate[m]. Caſtle Forbes.

Craig caſtle, the ſeat of John Gorden, eſq; is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſummit of a precipice adjoining to an extenſive demeſne. Craig c.

At the kirk of *Auchindow* a little below Craig ſtood the caſtle of Auchindow mentioned by Buchanan under the reign of James II. whoſe remains are ſtill viſible. Auchindow c.

In a hill called *Towan reef* near Craig and no where elſe in this or the neighbouring counties is found the *Aſbeſtos* or *Amianthus*. A mile diſtant ſtands the great hill of *Noth*, called from its high conical ſummit the *top of Noth*, on which overlooking an immenſe tract of country are the remains of an antient fortreſs. In the glen of Noth on the north ſide of the hill is a prodigious cairn of ſmall ſtones called *Mildewen* or *the grave of thouſands*[n].

[c] Annals of Scotl. II. 3. Douglas, p. 244.
[d] Ib. II. 168. [e] Ib. 249.
[f] Cordiner, 47. [g] Buchanan, IX.
[h] Cordiner, ib. [i] Douglas. 244.
[k] Annals of Scotl. I. 13.
[l] Cordiner ubi ſup. 15—19. See alſo Edinb. Mag. June 1760, 305.
[m] Annals of Scotl. II. 174. Cordiner, 48.
[n] Ib. 244—246.

MUSEUM MURRAY.

MURRAY.

VACOMAGI. Sinus VARARIS.

BEYOND the Grampian hills, whoſe ridge runs here with little interruption and many windings, dwelt antiently the VACOMAGI on the ſinus VARARIS, where is now *Murray*, Latin *Moravia*, conſiderable for fertility, pleaſantneſs, and the profitable produce of the fruit trees. The famous river *Spey* makes its way through it to the ſea, in which it empties itſelf after watering *Rothes* caſtle, whence the family of *Leſley* took the title of earl ever ſince king James II. inveſted George Leſley with this honour. Of this river thus ſings our poet Necham:

Spey r.
Rothes c.

Hiſt. of *John Leſley* biſhop of Roſs.

Spey loca mutantis præceps agitator arenæ
Inconſtans certas neſcit habere vias.
Officium lintris corbis ſubit, hunc regit audax
Curſus labentis nauta fluenta ſequens.

Spey rolling headlong on the changing ſands,
Knows not, inconſtant, where to chooſe its courſe.
For wherry ſerves a baſket, which commands
An hardy boatman hurried by its force.

LOXA fl.
Loſs r.
Elgin.

The river LOXA, mentioned by Ptolemy, and now called *Loſs*, falls into the ſea near this caſtle, and near it we ſee *Elgin*, in which and its neighbour *Forres*, the hereditary ſheriff *J. Dunbar* of *Cummock*, of the family of the earls of *March*, holds his court. The river, as it approaches the ſea, finds the ground more level and ſoft, and ſpreading itſelf into a lake covered with ſwans and yielding plenty of *olorina* or ſwan wort, has on its banks *Spiny* caſtle, which has now its firſt baron Alexander, of the family of *Lindſey*, as alſo near it *Kinloſs*, antiently a famous abbey (called by ſome *Kill-floſs*, from the flowers that ſprung up there miraculouſly on the diſcovery of the body of king Duff, murdered and concealed there), and having alſo its own lord Edward Brus, Maſter of the Rolls in England and privy-counſellor, whom king James VI. created baron *Brus* of *Kinloſs*.

Spiny c.
Baron *Spiny.*
Kinlos.
Baron *Kinlos.*

Theſe places are on the coaſt. More inland, where is now *Bean* caſtle (ſuppoſed the BANATIA of Ptolemy, was found in 1460 a marble vaſe, neatly carved and full of Roman coins. Near it is *Nardin* or *Narne*, hereditary ſheriffdom of the *Cambells* of *Lorne*, where was a tower on a peninſula of extraordinary height, built in a wonderful manner, and antiently poſſeſſed by the Danes. Not far from hence is the ſpacious *Loch Neſs*, extending itſelf for 23 miles in length, whoſe water is ſo warm that it never freezes even in this cold climate. From this lake *Loch Lutea* or *Lothy*, emptying itſelf into the weſtern ocean by *Aber*, is parted by a kind of ſmall iſthmus of mountains. On theſe lakes were antiently two conſiderable fortified towns, one called *Innernes*, the other *Innerlothy*, from the reſpective lakes. *Innernes* has for its hereditary ſheriff the marquis of *Huntley*, who has extenſive authority here. But take J. Jonſton's lines on both theſe places conjointly:

Nairn and ſheriffdom.

Loch Neſs.

Loch Lothy.

Innernes.
Innerlochy.

INNERNESS and INNERLOCHY.

Imperii veteris duo propugnacula quondam,
Primaque regali mœnia ſtructa manu,
Turribus oppoſitis adverſo in limine ſpectat
Hæc Zephyrum, Solis illa orientis equos.
Amnibus hinc atque hinc cincta, utrique piſcibus amnes
Fœcundi: hæc portu perpete tuta patet.
Hæc fuit, at jacet heu, jam nunc ſine nomine tellus,
Hoſpita quæ Regum, eſt hoſpita facta feris.
Altera ſpirat adhuc tenuis ſufflamina vitæ,
Quæ dabit & fati turbine victa manus.
Dic ubi nunc Carthago potens? ubi Martia Roma?
Trojaque & immenſæ ditis opes Aſiæ?
Quid mireris enim mortalia cedere fatis
Corpora? cum videas oppida poſſe mori.

Two guardians of this antient empire ſtand,
Whoſe early walls a monarch's order rears;
The towers of each contrary points command,
Where Phœbus ſets, and where he firſt appears.
Begirt with rivers, where the ſcaly brood
Prolific ſport, this boaſts a port ſecure;
That, which once flouriſh'd now by ruin rude,
The haunt of beaſts, where monarchs dwelt of late;
That breathing the laſt gaſp yet ſcarce ſurvives,
And muſt ere long yield to the force of fate.
Say, now where mighty Rome or Carthage lives?
Or Troy, or Aſia's wealth-abounding ſtate?
What wonder then if men reſign their breath,
When mighty cities fall a prey to death!

In the reign of king Robert Brus, Thomas Randolph, his ſiſter's ſon, who ſuffered the greateſt toils and moſt violent oppoſitions for his country, was greatly diſtinguiſhed under the title of earl of Murray. In that of Robert II. John de *Dunbar* married the king's daughter as a ſatisfaction for the outrage offered to her chaſtity, and had with her this earldom of Murray. Under James II. William *Creichton*, chancellor of the kingdom, and Archibald *Douglas*, had a warm conteſt about this earldom, when, contrary to the laws of antient cuſtoms, the latter, Douglas, who had married the younger daughter of James Dunbar earl of Murray, was preferred to the earldom of Murray before Creichton, who had married the elder, by the influence and authority of William earl of Douglas with the king, which was ſo great that he obtained not only for this man the earldom of *Murray*, but that of *Ormond* for another brother and thoſe of *Angus* and *Morton* for two of his kinſmen. But this power, too exceſſive to be of long continuance, ſoon after proved his ruin. Under James V. his brother, whom he appointed regent of the kingdom, held this title, and in our time James, natural ſon of king James V. had it conferred on him by his ſiſter queen Mary, to whom he made an ungrateful return, dethroning her with the aſſiſtance of a few of the nobility; a dangerous example to ſovereigns, for which he ſoon after loſt his life by a bullet from a gun. His only daughter brought this title to her huſband James *Stewart* of *Down*, deſcended from the royal family by the dukes of Albany, who being killed by his rivals, left his ſon James his ſucceſſor in this honour.

Earls of *Murray.*

MURRAY

ADDITIONS.

MURRAY comprehends the ſhires of *Elgin*, *Nairn*, and *Forres*. On the north it has the firth of Murray and the water of Neſs, which ſeperates it from the ſhire of Innerneſs: on the eaſt it is divided from Bamffſhire by the river Spey, famous for the quantities of ſalmon taken in it: to the ſouth it has Badenoch; and to the weſt the river Beaulie and part of Locheber. It is about 30 miles long and 20 broad. The ſhire of Elgin comprehends all that part which lies to the weſt of the river Findorn; and the ſhire of Nairn that which is on the weſt of the river. The air here is very temperate and wholeſome, and the winters mild: the low country yields plenty of corn, which ripens ſoon: but the high country is fitter for paſture. The mountains and deſarts in the highlands here exceed the arable land. There are many large woods of firs and other trees, eſpecially on the river of Nairn [i].

Ptolemy's *Vararis æſtuarium* is the frith of Moray, or of the river now commonly called the river of *Beaulie*, running out of Loch Monar through *Strath Farar*. Mr. Shaw is of opinion, that *Moravia* comprehended all the plain country by the ſea ſide from the mouth of the Spey to the river of Farar or Beaulie at the head of the frith, and all the vallies, glens, and ſtraths, between the Grampian mountains ſouth of Badenoch and the Frith of Moray [a].

Gordon c. In *Beaulie* pariſh is *Gordon* caſtle, antiently called the *Bog of Goight*, founded by George, earl of Huntley, who died 1507; a large and grand pile or caſtle-like houſe, built at different times, but ſo much improved by the preſent poſſeſſor that though ſtill in form of a caſtle, its antient grandeur cannot be aſcertained. It extends upwards of 5500 feet in front, environed with parks, woods of oak and holly, and ſpacious gardens, all greatly improved by the preſent duke, who has added two correſponding ſets of offices, but being in a low ſituation with a high hill to the eaſt it is ſubject to inundations of the Spey, and commands no proſpect [b]. Cloſe by it is

Fochaber. *Fochaber*, a wretched town though a burgh of barony and market-town, but improving by the duke [c].

Spey r. *Spey* is a large and furious river, ſubject to violent floods, and having a ſalmon fiſhery [d]. It had antiently only one wooden bridge over it [e]. The rude kind of ferry over the Spey is ſucceeded by very convenient boats at both the paſſages of this dangerous and rapid river.

Dundurcroſs. In *Dundurcroſs* pariſh was an hoſpital, founded by Muriel de Pulloc in the beginning of the 18th century [f].

Rothes. *Rothes* caſtle on a green mount ſurrounded by a dry ditch is now in ruins [g].

Charles II. 1680, created John, ſeventh earl, duke of Rothes, which expired in him for want of heirs male: but the earldom was held by his elder daughter's ſon and his deſcendants. John, the 10th earl of this family dying 1773, the titles devolved to his ſiſter.

Elgin. *Elgin* is a royal burgh, whoſe Celtic name anſwers to *Belle ville*, conſiſting of one long ſtreet with a gate at the weſt end, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the *Loſſie*. This river runs with a gentle ſtream, fordable at the back of the town, under the green cliff near it [h]; on which are the poor remains of a caſtle of the antient kings of Scotland, demoliſhed by the Danes. This is Lady mount, where Voluſenus places his Temple of Tranquillity, and commanding a fine view. At the eaſt end of the town is the ſhell of the moſt ſtately cathedral in North Britain, above 200 feet long and 28 wide, built in the middle of the 15th century by biſhop Moray 1224, burnt by lord Badenoch 1390, rebuilt by biſhop Barr and his ſucceſſors. The chapter-houſe, an octagon building 34 feet high, ſupported by a ſingle column cluſtered of eight round a ſquare one, is entire, as are the upright walls of the choir, which is in the moſt beautiful ſtyle, 100 feet by 26, whoſe ſouth aile is the burial place of the Gordon family, and has a cumbent figure of the firſt earl of Huntley 1497, and ſeveral biſhops. The nave is 94 feet by 26. The ſouth tranſept 20 by 30. The lofty ſquare tower in the middle, built by biſhops Innes and Leighton about 1400, fell down 1506, and being rebuilt 1538, fell again 1711 and beat down the north tranſept. The ſouth tranſept remains with ſome antient monuments of knights; alſo the weſt front with two ſolid ſquare towers. The foliage about the weſt door is perhaps the moſt airy and elegant of any in Great Britain. This church and that of Aberdeen were ſtripped of the lead to pay the troops 1567, and ſo fell to decay. Fifteen of the biſhops were buried in this church, of whom biſhop Innes had an epitaph in the north aile. The whole town and church were burnt 1390 by Alexander earl of Buchan, ſtyled for his impiety and outrages the *Wolf of Badenoch*, but before his excommunication was taken off he was obliged to make ſatisfaction to the ſee. The biſhop's palace ſtands at the north-weſt corner of the church-yard without; on the eaſt front is 1557. P. H. *Expecto*, for Patrick Hepburn, biſhop from 1535 to 1573, and various coats of arms. This and the canons' houſes or college were incloſed within a wall having four gates; the eaſt gate called the *Pan port*, q. d. arched gate, ſhews a handſome arch. Here was alſo a

[i] G. Shaw's Hiſt. of Moray, 146 and ſeq.
[a] Hiſt. of Moray, p. 7. [b] Cordiner, 56.
[c] Shaw, ib. 11, 12. Pennant ubi ſup. [d] Pennant, 1769, 144.
[e] Shaw, 16. [f] Ib. [g] Ib. 17. [h] Pennant, 147. Shaw, 78.

ſpacious

ſpacious church-yard. On the north of the ſtreet a ſtone ruin called *our Lady's high houſe*. Here remain alſo ſome of the canons' houſes; and in the middle of the ſtreet a handſome pariſh church and tolbooth.

The chapter of Elgin conſiſted of a dean, chancellor, archdeacon, chanter, treaſurer, and ſeventeen canons. Within the wall to the north was a ſmall burrough dependant on the biſhop and college[i]. The ſee of Moray was tranſlated hither by biſhop Moray 1224 from Birney, when Pope Innocent ordained its church to be the cathedral of Moray. At Elgin was a houſe of Blackfriars, founded by Alexander II. 1233[k]. Another of Franciſcans by John Innes 1479[l]. Many of the buildings of the latter are ſtill habitable and afford ſpacious apartments[m].

Baron Brus's eldeſt ſon being killed in a duel with ſir Edward Sackville 1613, Charles I. 1633 created his ſecond ſon earl of Elgin and baron Whorlton in England, and his ſon earl of Ayleſbury 1665. The laſt title expired with his grandſon 1747, but that of Elgin is held by Thomas 11th earl of Kincairdin.

Not far from Elgin is a ruined chapel called *Maiſon dieu*. A mile diſtant is *Spynie*, a ruined caſtle of the biſhops of Moray, on the edge of the beautiful irregular lake of that name, which is about five miles long and half a mile broad, not above 5 feet deep[n]. It conſiſts of a ſmall ſquare court with a ſtrong ſouth-weſt tower called *Davis' Tower*, of five ſtories, the wall 9 feet thick, vaulted throughout all the apartments, all now open to the roof, a gallery ranging round two ſides. This tower was probably built by Patrick Hepburn, whoſe arms with thoſe of Scotland and of biſhops David and Andrew Stewart are on the ſouth ſide. Over the gate is the date 1406, and three ſtars with the arms and initials of John Innes. The iron portcullis remains. In the ruined pariſh church were buried two of the early biſhops of Moray. It was propoſed by Pope Innocent, for the cathedral of the dioceſe, but on the repreſentation of Andrew, biſhop of Moray, that was transferred to Elgin. The cathedral had before been at Birney, or Kinnidor, or Spynie, till biſhop Brice, who appointed the dignified clergy and canons, and founded the college of eight canons. The biſhopric was erected 1590 into a temporal lordſhip in favour of Alexander Lindſay, brother-german to David earl of Crawford, who had the title of lord Spynie, but on his aſſaſſination 1607 it reverted to its former ſtate.

Spynie c.

Three miles ſouth are the beautiful ruins of *Pluſcairden* priory or *valley of St. Andrew*, founded in a moſt ſequeſtered glen and richly endowed for monks of Valliſcaulium or reformed Ciſtertians by Alexander II. 1230, afterwards cell to Dumfermling. It now belongs to the earl of Fife. The Chronicle of this place quoted by Buchanan is ſuppoſed to have been only a copy of Fordun[o]. The ſhell of the church with its centre tower, the octagon chapter-houſe with a ſingle pillar to its roof, the refectory and dormitory all remain[p], and owe their preſervation to the good taſte of the preſent noble poſſeſſor[q].

Pluſcairden abbey.

Kinloſs abbey, founded by David II. 1150, for Ciſtertians, at the head of a little loch or inlet of the ſea at the mouth of the Findorn. The abbot was mitred, and had a regality. The ruins were ſold 1651 to build the citadel of Inverneſs. Here now remain half the gateway and the cloiſter wall with two round arches on the ſouth ſide, and three ſtories of groined arches adjoining to the chapter-houſe ſupported by ſix pillars, which was pulled down by a maſon for a few ſtones. The church appears to have had a centre tower and tranſepts, and a circular eaſt end. The ſite is ſtill uſed as a burying-ground. In a contiguous orchard are ſome of the oldeſt apple and pear trees in the country[r]. On the diſſolution ſir Edward Bruce was made commendator, and created lord Kinloſs.

Kinloſs abbey.

Under a bridge of one ſmall ſteep arch was buried the body of king Duff, who was murdered in the middle of the 10th century by Donald, governor of Forres caſtle, becauſe he refuſed to pardon ſome of his relations, who had been condemned to be hanged at Forres for marauding[s]. Some pretend the body was buried in the bed of the river, which was turned for that purpoſe, and this might eaſily be done in ſuch a ſtream as it is at preſent. But as this was inconſiſtent with the ſecrecy of Donald's tranſaction, Buchanan thinks the other ſtory of its being buried under a little bridge in an obſcure place much more probable. This bridge he indeed puts two miles from Kinloſs, and ſo Boetius ſays the body was carried on horſe-back *ad ſecundum a cædis loco milliare*. The bridge ſhewn for that under which the body was found years after, is not a quarter of a mile from the abbey, and Boetius expreſsly ſays the corpſe was carried on. Dempſter follows the old and popular tradition mentioned by Mr. Camden about the name of this abbey, which was founded in memory of this event. Boethius ſays, the village at the end of the bridge was called *Kilſlos*, q. d. *Templum florum*, where is now a Ciſtertian abbey and ſpacious magnificent church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Keith[t] derives its name from its ſituation at the head of the loch, *Kean loch*, q. d. *caput lacus*.

Sir Alexander Duffey of Duffies, an antient cadet of the houſe of Sutherland, was by Charles II. 1650, created lord Duffey; which title was forfeited by his grandſon 1715.

Forres is a conſiderable burgh, well built, and pleaſantly ſituated under a hill. At the weſt end is the ſite of caſtle *Dunbar*, built by ſome of the early kings, and the ſeat of the ſheriff of Murray till it was burnt at the Reformation. Juſt out of the town to the eaſt ſtands a famous pillar of one ſtone, 25 feet high, about three feet and an half on the broadeſt, and one foot and a quarter on the narroweſt ſides, which are charged with rude reliefs[u]. Thoſe on the caſt face are divided into ſeven compartments, containing horſemen and foot-ſoldiers, ſhips under ſail, and ſomething like a tower with a man looking out of a window. "In the firſt diviſion under the Gothic ornaments at top are nine horſes with their riders marching forth in order. In the next is a line of warriors on foot brandiſhing their weapons and appearing to be ſhouting, while others in a row under them are fighting. In the 3d are four men with halberts guarding a tent, under which are

Forres.

i Shaw, 280—283. k Keith, 271. l Ib. 277. m Cordiner, N° 5.
n Pennant, 147. 279. Shaw, 78. 285. Cordiner, Scen. 57. N° 4. o Keith, 261. p Shaw, 259, 260.
q Cordiner, N° 5. r Keith, 256. Shaw, 255—257. Penn. 148. Cord. Scen. 60.
s Boeth. p. 229. Buchan. VI. 22. t P. 256.
u Unfaithfully exhibited by Gordon It. Sept. pl. LVI. nor much more correctly in Shaw's Hiſt. of Murray. The beſt print is in Cordiner's Scenery.

ſeveral heads, the bodies of which are piled up on the left: an executioner appears ſevering another head; behind him are three trumpeters, and before him four combatants fighting with ſword and target. In the 4th compartment is a troop of horſe flying before archers. In the lower diviſion now viſible the horſes ſeem to be ſeized by the victorious party, their riders beheaded, and the head of their chief hung in chains or fixed in a frame, the others being thrown together beſide the dead bodies under an arched cover or tent." Such is Mr. Cordiner's explanation of this carving, from which I differ only as to the lower compartment, which appeared to me when I examined it 1771 to repreſent ſhips with maſts and ſails and banners, and ſomething like an inſcription in two lines of four letters each. The lower compartment is almoſt concealed by ſteps raiſed againſt and faſtened to the pillar to prevent its falling[w]. On the weſtern face diapered with wreath-work is a croſs in a circle, and below it two larger figures of men, ſeeming to ſalute each other, while a figure behind the ſouthernmoſt appears to ſtab one of them. Mr. Camden thinks theſe repreſent the reconciliation of Malcolm and Canute, on the final retreat and peace with the Danes. On one of the edges below the fretwork are five figures joined hand in hand. The name of the *Daniſh pillar* or *Sueno's ſtone* given to this monument, makes it highly probable that it was a memorial of the ſignal defeat given to the Daniſh invaders of this country in the reign of Malcolm II. in the beginning of the 11th century 1008, when they took and fortified what is miſcalled *Nairn* caſtle, which, according to Boetius' and Camden's deſcription, ſeems to be *Brogh head* caſtle, where they landed. This is an area of 110 yards by 30, ſurrounded with a ſtrong rampart of oaken logs, laid deep in the earth, and ſome of them ſtill digged up: the iſthmus to the ſouth has a deep trench to bring the ſea round the promontory, and within this other trenches with a rampart of ſtone and earth; at the foot of the promontory to the eaſt is an area about 40 yards by 20, of which the hill makes one ſide, and the reſt were fortified with a high rampart[x]. This is by Mr. Cordiner called the *Burgh of Moray*. One place in it is marked as a burying-ground by many moſs-grown grave-ſtones, one charged with a croſs, others with rude figures and animals[y]. This country was moſt expoſed to the ravages of the Danes. Eaſt of *Carron* houſe are traces of their camp before the battle of *Mortlech* A. D. 1010, in which they were completely defeated and their general ſlain[z]. To this, as the moſt important in its conſequence, the Forres pillar may refer. In this Malcolm and the Daniſh general Enec fought hand to hand, as Boetius and the latter was ſlain, and may be ſo repreſented by the two large ſingle figures at the foot of the croſs, or the figure behind may be giving Malcolm the wound he received in his head in the former fight. Sueno was king of Denmark at that time. At *Blackſtob croſs* are trenches. *Clinie* hill juſt out of Forres is trenched at bottom, and ſeems to have had a camp on the top. On a moor not far from Forres Shakeſpear, after Boethius, places Macbeth's rencontre with the witches, which Buchanan ſoftens into a dream.

In the church-yard of *Dyke* near Forres is part of a ſtone croſs carved with rude reliefs, not unlike that at Aberlemni. It is engraved by Mr. Cordiner, N° 5. Dyke.

Findorn pariſh on the bay of the ſame name is quite overwhelmed by ſand, which gains ſo faſt as to bury upright trees in one ſeaſon; where ſtopped by water it forms conſiderable hills[a]. Findorn.

The deſcendant of Mr. Camden's John Dunbar of Cumnoc was Alexander Dunbar of Weſtfield, ſheriff of Murray: the title of Cumnoc being laid aſide on ſelling the barony thereof about 1600, which now belongs to the earl of Dumfries[2].

Nairn is a royal burgh, a ſmall long town, meanly built on the ſea on a river of the ſame name, ſuppoſed the *Tuæeſis* of Ptolemy[b], croſſed by a ruinous bridge of three arches, built 1636 with an unmeaning uſeleſs low gate at the end, not unuſual on Scotch bridges. It had a royal fort, of which the Thanes of Calder were hereditary conſtables. Some years ago was dug up in a common near Nairn, an urn, containing a ſeries of Roman ſilver coins of different emperors[c]. Nairn.

Charles II. conferred the title of lord Nairn on Robert Nairn, whoſe only daughter marrying lord William Murray, the title deſcended to their ſon John, who forfeited it 1745.

In *Killernen* pariſh is a grove incloſed with a trench having two entrances. The people about it account it ſacred, and will not cut a ſingle rod out of it; and in a neighbouring field are ſeveral large ſtones lying in confuſion[3]. Killernen.

Between Forres and Nairn is *Tarnaway* or *Tarnua* caſtle, the antient ſeat of the earls of Murray. The hall, called from its founder Randolph's hall, 80 by 36 feet, is roofed like Weſtminſter hall. Here are ſome good family portraits and large birch woods, abounding with ſtags and roes[d]. Near *Auldearne* Montroſe defeated the covenanters 1645[e]. South of Nairne is the antient tower or caſtle of *Calder* or *Cauder*, belonging to the Thanes of that name, with modern additions and fine woods[f]. Between Nairn and Inverneſs, on the extremity of *Ardeſier* point projecting into the firth is *Fort George*, a regular fortification, built ſince 1745, capable of containing 10,000 men, and having barracks for 6,000[g]. It mounts 100 guns, moſt of them 42 pounders. Between this place and Inverneſs is *Culloden* houſe, the ſeat of *Duncan Forbes*, on whoſe moor, now covered with plantations, was fought the deciſive battle between the royal army and the rebels April 16, 1746; the memorials of which are two barrows thrown up over the ſlain, one larger than the reſt over the officers. Tarnaway. Calder. Fort George. Culloden *battle of.*

Moyhall in Elginſhire ſtands at the head of a ſmall but beautiful lake of the ſame name, about two miles and an half long, and half a mile broad, full of trout and char, and in front 30 miles diſtant is the great mountain of *Karn gorm* patched with ſnow. This place called *Starſk-nach-nan-gai'el* or the threſhold of the Highlands, being a very natural and ſtrongly marked entrance from the north, is the ſeat of the Moyhall.

[w] Gordon, 162. Pennant, 149. Cordiner, Scen. 54—56, where is a print of it: another of part of it in his N° X.
[x] Penn. 152. Shaw, 210, 211.
[y] Cordiner's Scenery, 58, 59.
[z] Shaw, 211.
[a] Penn. 152.
[2] G.
[b] Ib. 154.
[c] Brit Top. II. 705.
[3] G.
[d] Penn. 152. Shaw, 99.
[e] Shaw, 224.
[f] Penn. 154. Shaw, 112.
[g] Ib. 158.

Clan

Clan Chattan or Mac Intoſhes, once a powerful people. Here is preſerved the ſword of James V. given by him to their captain with the privilege of holding it at all coronations: on the blade is the word *Jeſus*. That of the gallant viſcount Dundee is alſo preſerved here [h].

Inverneſsſhire

The ſheriffdom of INVERNESS comprehends Lochabar, Badenoch, and the ſouth part of Roſs, having on the ſouth the brae of Marr and Athol, on the weſt the weſtern ſea, on the north Roſs, and the eaſt part of Murray frith. Its length from Inverneſs to Inverlochie in a ſtrait line is 50 miles. It has plenty of iron ore and great fir woods 10 miles in length, with ſome large oak woods; and Badenoch abounds with deer.

Inverneſs.

Inverneſs is the head town of the ſhire, and the ſheriff reſides and holds his court there. It is finely ſeated on a plain on the ſouth brink of the river Neſs, which renders it convenient for commerce with the neighbouring places; it is large, well built, and very populous, being the laſt of any note in North Britain, and was formerly the ſeat of Scottiſh kings. It conſiſts of two ſtreets, the principal running eaſt and weſt to the river Neſs, near which is a good bridge of ſeven arches, built 1616. It has an Engliſh and an Erſe church in the ſame churchyard. On the north may be traced Oliver's pentagon fort: on an eminence ſouth of the town, commanding a charming proſpect of the frith, &c. is old *Fort George*, part of an old caſtle where Boethius ſays Duncan was murdered: it was blown up by the rebels 1745. Here was a houſe of Dominicans, founded by Alexander II. 1233 [i].

Tomman heurich, an oblong hill 300 yards long at top by 20, with a broad baſe and ſloping like a great ſhip inverted, has the appearance of an artificial hill, perfectly detached from all others [k].

Neſs r.

The river *Neſs* riſes in the hills of *Kncidart* and runs to Inverneſs, 60 miles. From Moray frith to Inverneſs is one continued valley for 48 Scots miles called *Glean mor na halben*, or the great valley of Scotland. In it lies *Loch Neſs* about 23 miles long, at the north end three miles broad, tapering to leſs than two at the ſouth, the high hills on the ſides preſenting a charming landſcape [l]. It is ſupplied with water from Lochs *Oich*, *Garrie*, and *Quich*, and abounds with ſalmon, trouts, pikes, and eels. The greateſt riſe of water in it is 14 feet.

Loch Neſs.

The great depth of Loch Neſs, not leſs than 40 fathoms, prevents it freezing, and ice put into it inſtantly thaws. Its water taken out freezes immediately, and is carried 30 miles round on account of its wholeſomeneſs. It is violently agitated by the winds, and, at times, particularly in the earthquake at Liſbon 1755, the waves are quite mountainous [m].

Caſtle Dunie.

On the Frith are ſeveral houſes of the Fraziers. *Caſtle Dunie*, the ſeat of lord Lovat, was burnt 1746. His eſtate is among the others then forfeited, whoſe revenue is lodged in the hands of truſtees, who apply it in founding ſpinning-ſchools, repairing roads, building bridges, and planting. In 1753 a large ſum was ſpent in ſettling colonies of diſbanded ſoldiers and ſailors on theſe eſtates, which project failed of ſucceſs [n]. The Lovat eſtate was reſtored on certain conditions to the lord Lovat's eldeſt ſon Simon 1774 [o].

Durris.

At *Durris*, at the end of Loch Neſs, are three concentric circles of ſtones; the altar-ſtone is taken away, but near to where it ſtood is one hollowed like a baſon. A lane leads through the circles to the centre. In the area of the outer circles probably ſtood the ſpectators, in the ſecond the officers, and in the inner the prieſts and ſervants. The highlanders call theſe *Clachan*, a collection; not perhaps of *ſtones*, but of people, as they call a church *clachan:* the altar is called *crom leac*, the bowing or worſhiping ſtone; and the tour round the circles *Deas Solis*, or ſouth about with the ſun [p].

Fort Auguſtus

At the head of Loch Neſs is *Fort Auguſtus*, a ſmall fortreſs, in a plain between the rivers Taarf and Oich, conſiſting of four baſtions, with barracks for 400 men, taken and ruined by the rebels 1746 [q].

Urqhart.

Above Loch Neſs ſtood *Caſtle Urqhart*, conſiſting of ſeven towers, ſaid to be built by the Cummins, and demoliſhed by Edward I.

Urqhart priory, founded by David I. 1125, for Benedictines, a cell to Dumfermling, ſtood in a hollow north-eaſt of Urqhart church, three miles eaſt of Elgin, but there are ſcare any remains of it [r].

About four miles weſt of it on the top of a hill two miles perpendicular [s], is a lake of cold freſh water about 30 fathoms long and ſix broad, without any ſtream running to or from it, never yet fathomed, always full, and freezes. About 17 miles on the north ſide of a mountain called *Glen-intie* is *Loch-inwyn* or the *Green lake*, covered with ice the whole year round, as is alſo *Loch Straglaſh* at *Glencanich* in the middle. Another lake in *Staberric* never freezes all over in the ſharpeſt froſt till February; after which one night will completely freeze it, and two nights make the ice of a conſiderable thickneſs. The ſame phænomenon is obſerved of *Loch Monar*, and another lake [t].

Loch Oich is a narrow lake four miles long, on whoſe ſhore is *Glen Garrie*, the ſeat of Mr. M'Donald, and a ruined caſtle [u].

Loch Taarf is a ſmall irregular piece of water decked with little wooded iſles, and abounding with char [x].

Lough Lochy is a fine piece of water 14 miles long and from one to two broad, bounded to the north by immenſe mountains [y].

Beaulieu frith.

Weſt from the end of the river Neſs is an arm of the ſea called *Beaulieu frith*, which undoubtedly was antiently firm land, long oaks with roots being found near the middle of it under the ſand: there are alſo three great cairns; the biggeſt of which is acceſſible at low water; urns have been found. In this ſhire are many ſtone circles. One in *Inerallen* pariſh is full of groves, and was in the laſt age a burial-place for poor people, and ſtill for unbaptized children and ſtrangers. Another in the county of *Strathſpey* and pariſh of *Duthell*, conſiſts of two circles of ſtones, and is called *Chapel Piglag* from a lady of that name, who they pretend uſed to perform her devotion there before the church was built in theſe parts. Within half a mile of it is a ſmall grove of trees, held in ſuch veneration that nobody will cut

[h] Pennant, 1769, 188, 189.
[i] Keith, p. 271.
[k] Pennant, 160—161.
[l] Shaw, 130. Pennant, 200.
[m] Pennant, 201.
[n] Ib. 163.
[o] Shaw, 138.
[p] Ib. 229.
[q] Pennant, 199.
[r] Shaw, 258. Keith, 247.
[s] q. if Meal Forrounich. Pennant, 197. Shaw, 145.
[t] G. ex Phil. Tranſ. 254 and 114.
[u] Pennant, 202.
[x] Ib. 199.
[y] Ib. 202.

a branch

a branch out of it, and at it the neighbouring women offer up their thanks to God after child-bearing: in the middle of it is a well called *the well of the chapel*, and eſteemed ſacred [4]. Theſe laſt circles, mentioned by Dr. Garden in his ſecond letter to Mr. Aubrey, ſeem to be the ſame now almoſt deſtroyed by cultivation on the farm of *Pitmaen*, an excellent inn in the highlands. About eight miles ſouth from *Agemore* another good inn, on the farm of *Balachron*, a piſtol-ſhot from the road, I was told was a large cave, 60 feet long and nine wide, floored, roofed, and ſided with large flat aſhler ſtones, ſuppoſed a retreat for the natives long after the time of the Picts [5]. Above it foundations of a caſtle, to which it was probably a vault. Several *Druid temples* as they call them, and many cairns lie on the eaſt ſide of Spey. Between Fort William and Inverneſs is a circle of ſtones.

Fall of Fyers.

On the road ſeven miles from Inverneſs and near Loch Neſs, is the celebrated fall of *Fyers*, a vaſt cataract in the darkſome glen of *Strath Errich* of a ſtupendous depth. The water darts from beneath the top through a narrow gap between two rocks, then precipitates above 41 feet lower into the bottom of the chaſm, the foam, like a great cloud of ſmoak, riſing and filling the air. The ſides of this glen are vaſt precipices mixed with trees, overhanging the water, through which, after a ſhort ſpace, the waters diſcharge themſelves into the lake. About half a mile ſouth of the firſt fall is another, paſſing through a narrow chaſm, whoſe ſides it has undermined for a conſiderable way; over the gap is an Alpine bridge of trunks of trees covered with ſods; from whoſe middle is an awful view of the water roaring beneath [z].

In *Strath Farri gaie*, not far from this fall, a ſeries of romantic glens, *Dun Gardell*, a lofty and almoſt inſulated mountain by its height, and comparatively ſmall circumference of its baſe affords a proſpect leſs interrupted than on more extenſive mountains. On its ſummit was antiently a fortreſs [a].

Cairns are found on the top of the hill of *Dunevan* in Calder; to the eaſt of Gateſide between Elgin and Forres, on the muir of Urqhart, and in many other places; and a great broad heap of ſtones ſurrounded with ſtones ſet on end in the earth and joined cloſe: ſome of them have a circle of ſuch ſtone as the top, and one or more altar-ſtones within the inner circle. Such a cairn is to be ſeen on the muir to the eaſt of Aviemore in Strath ſpey [b].

Kinguſie *priory*.

Kinguſie priory in Badenoch was founded by George earl of Huntley about 1490, but for what order is not known. Some remains of the prior's houſe and the cloyſters are near the church [c].

Tordown.

Tordown is a ruined fortreſs with a rampart of vitrified ſtones [d].

Bernera.

On the weſt coaſt of Inverneſsſhire in Glenmore at *Bernera* are barracks for 200 men, built 1772, but at preſent neglected.

Glen Elg.

On the top of a hill in *Glen Elg* or the vale of *Deer* is a Britiſh fortreſs with a rampart of ſtone, and in the centre traces of a circular incloſure. Within ſight is another. Theſe are called in Erſe *Ba-dhun* or hills of refuge. The pariſh of Glen Elg is of great extent, containing near 700 inhabitants, comprehending *Knodiart* and *N. Morar*, whoſe inhabitants are almoſt entirely Papiſts [e].

Glenbeg. Pictiſh houſes.

In *Glenbeg*, a valley in Glen Elg, are two buildings of the kind called *Pictiſh houſes*, and aſcribed to the Danes, of larger dimenſions, but, in other reſpects, exactly the ſame and in nearly the ſame ſtate of ruin, with ſimilar ones in other parts of Scotland. The largeſt is 30 feet and an half high, the diameter within 33 feet and an half at 10 feet from the bottom; the wall 7 feet 4 inches thick, formed thinner till it reaches the top, dry, but the courſes moſt beautifully diſpoſed; the inſide wall perpendicular, the outſide ſloping: in the thickneſs of the wall are two galleries running in an horizontal direction quite round; the lower gallery 6 feet two inches high, and 2 feet 5 inches wide at bottom, narrowing upwards, divided into apartments in one place with ſix equidiſtant flags, and acceſſible above by a hole from another gallery; into the lower were four original entrances, and over each of theſe a row of holes running up to the top, divided by flags like ſhelves: near the top was a circle of projecting ſtones, and above another hole. None of theſe openings paſs through, nor is there the leaſt appearance of window or opening on the outſide wall: the next 5 feet and an half high, and 20 inches wide, both covered with flags: this gallery went round but had no ſeparations: at a diſtance above was another hole, probably as in the others for a third gallery. The entrance of the building is a ſquare hole on the weſt, and before it are remains of ſome buildings, with a narrow opening that led to the door, like an avenue, and cloſe to this a ſmall circle of rude ſtones called the foundations of Druid houſes, and probably religious. The ſecond building, a quarter of a mile from the firſt, is 24 feet and a half high, and 30 in diameter; the wall at bottom 12 feet 4 inches thick, has three galleries, the loweſt all round 6 feet high, and 4 feet 2 inches broad; the next of the ſame height, but only 3 feet wide; and the third inacceſſible. Two other ſuch buildings here were entirely demoliſhed [f]. Mr. Gordon [g] mentions winding ſtairs in theſe towers, which Mr. Pennant could not ſee. It is plain, however, from the general reſemblance of his prints to Mr. Pennant's, that both writers mean the ſame made of aſcent from one gallery into the other. Theſe four were called *Caſtelh Teillah*, but in Mr. Gordon's time each had a ſeparate name, commemorating, as ſuppoſed, four ſons of the chieftain reſident on this ſpot [h]. Mr. Gordon mentions others of theſe buildings, one at *Glen dunin*, two at *Eaſter Fearn* in Roſsſhire, and two or three in lord Reay's country, including the Dune of Dornadilla, of all which hereafter.

James Stewart's father had been created lord *Down* by James VI. 1581, he was murdered 1592, and from him Francis, tenth and preſent earl, is lineally deſcended.

Eneas Macdonald, lord of *Glen Garrie* in Inverneſsſhire, was, by Charles II. 1660, created lord Macdonald; which title is now extinct.

[4] G. [5] G. [z] Penn. 199. Cordiner, N° 2. [a] Cordiner, N° 7.
[b] Shaw, 231. [c] Ib. 261. [d] Pennant, 202. [e] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, 336, 337.
[f] Ib. p. 337—340. Tour, 1769, 200. [g] Itin. p. 166. Pl. LXV.
[h] The author of the account of this tower in the Edinburgh Magazine, tranſcribed by Mr. Pennant in his Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 340. *n.* deduces the name of *Dornadilla* from the Iriſh *Dorn*, a round ſtone; *na*, of, *Di*, God, and *illa*, a place of worſhip, q. d. the *round ſtone* place of *the worſhip of God*.

LOQHUABER.

ALL the country beyond *Neſs* to the weſtward lying on *Logh Aber* is from it called *Loqhuaber*, q. d. in the antient Britiſh language *The Mouth of the Lakes*. All to the northward *Roſsſhire*.

Loqhuaber is diverſified with paſtures and woods and has ſome veins of iron, but bears little corn: but for lakes and rivers well ſtocked with fiſh it is ſcarce inferior to any tract. On *Loch Lothe* ſtands *Innerlothe*, ſtrongly fortified, and formerly very famous for the reſort of merchants, but being ruined in the piratic wars of the Normans and Danes, has lain now for many centuries ſo neglected that ſcarce any traces of it remain, which is implied in the verſes lately quoted.

Innerlothe.

I have not found that *Loquhaber* had any earls, but about the year 1050, a very famous *Thane* named Banqhuo, whom the baſtard Macbeth, after poſſeſſing himſelf of the kingdom by murder and blood, being in a ſtate of continual alarms and ſuſpicions, cauſed to be made away, having diſcovered by the prophecies of certain witches, that his deſcendants, after extirpation of Macbeth's iſſue, would ſome time or other poſſeſs the throne, and reign during a long ſucceſſion: which proved really true; for Fleance, Banqhuo's ſon, eſcaped into Wales, where he concealed himſelf for a time, and marrying Neſt, daughter of Griffith ap Lewellin, prince of North Wales, had by her a ſon named Walter, who returning to Scotland, ſuppreſſed the revolt of the iſlanders with ſo much honour, and managed the revenues of the crown in theſe parts with ſo much prudence, that the king conſtituted him ſeneſchall or treaſurer (commonly called *ſtewart*) of the whole kingdom of Scotland. The title of this office became the ſurname of his deſcendants, who being ſpread through Scotland with a numerous and noble progeny, long flouriſhed loaded with honours: and of them within 130 years Robert *Stewart*, by his mother Marjory, daughter of king Robert *Brus*, aſcended the throne of Scotland, and now James *Stewart*, ſixth of the name, king of Scotland in right of Margaret his great grandmother, daughter of Henry VII. by the appointment of Providence reigns ſupreme monarch of Britain with the applauſe of all nations

Banquo, thane of *Lochaber.*

Origin of the family of *Stewart.*

LOQHUABER

ADDITIONS.

LOCH LOCHE is a fine piece of water 14 miles long and from one to two broad. On the oppoſite ſhore is *Achnacarrie* the ſeat of Cameron of Lochil, burnt 1746. At the beginning of this lake, whoſe waters paſs into the ſea by the river *Lochy* we enter *Lochaber*. Before the late rebellion this country was inhabited by robbers and plunderers till civilized by the intercourſe with ſtrangers in conſequence of the new military roads and bridges[a].

Inverlochy. *Inverlochy* caſtle has four round towers, the largeſt called *Cummin's* tower. In an older caſtle here the league between Achaius king of Scotland and Charlemagne is pretended to have been ſigned. On the bay of Loch yel, a ſmall arm of the ſea, is *Fort William*, built in William III's reign, on the ſite of an older built by Cromwell. It will hold a garriſon of 800 men, and was nobly defended againſt the rebels 1746. The town near it is called *Maryborough*[b]. This fort on the weſt, Fort Auguſtus in the centre, and Fort George at the eaſt, form what is called the *chain* from ſea to ſea. Detachments are made from theſe garriſons to barracks on the weſt coaſt and elſewhere, and ſmaller parties diſperſed in huts through the country to prevent the ſtealing of cattle[c].

Fort William is ſurrounded by vaſt mountains; among the loftieſt on the ſouth ſide is *Beneviſh*, covered with ſnow throughout the year, and ſaid to be 145c yards above the ſea, which is higher than Snowdon[d].

At the end of *Lough Shiel* the Pretender ſet up his ſtandard 1745, in the wildeſt place imagination can frame[e].

Glen Roy. In the narrow ſteep of *Glen Roy* are three parallel roads, at ſmall diſtances from each other, and directly oppoſite on each ſide, and where completeſt are 26 paces of a man near ſix feet high. The two higheſt are pretty near each other, about 50 yards, and the loweſt double that diſtance from the neareſt to it. They are carried along the ſides of the glen with the utmoſt regularity. Where deep burns of water croſs them, they avoid the deſcent and aſcent, rather aſcending and deſcending inſenſibly along the ſlopes. They ſurround the ſmaller glens that fall into Glen Roy, but end with it in the open country. They are about ſeven miles in length; and there are others of much the ſame length in Glen *Gluy* and Glen *Spean*. They are not cauſeways, but levelled out of the earth, and only a few ſmall rocks occur in their courſe. Tradition aſcribes them to the chace as made after the ſpots were cleared of wood in lines to tempt the game into the open paths within reach of the hunters[f]. Mr. Gordon[g] finds eighteen ſuch terraſſes, regularly raiſed above one another 15 or 20 feet broad, for a mile on the ſide of a hill in Tweedale near a village called *Romana*, and two ſmall Roman camps[h].

The great produce of Lochaber is cattle, of which it ſends out annually 3000 head: a few horſes and ſheep are bred here; but the rains are ſo unfavourable to corn, that all their oatmeal is imported. The peaſants' houſes are the moſt wretched imaginable, framed of both uprights and roof wattled: the latter covered with turf perpetually verdant. Salmon are taken here in May, and phinocs in large draughts on the coaſt between Auguſt and November[i].

Eneas Macdonald, lord of Glengairie, was by Charles II. 1661, created lord Macdonald. The patent being granted to the heirs male of his body, did not deſcend to his ſucceſſor the laird of Glengairie[k].

[a] Pennant, 1769, 203, 204. [b] Ib. 205, 206. [c] Ib. 207. [d] Ib.
[e] Ib. 177. [f] Pennant's Tour, 1772, 394. [g] It. Sept. p. 114.
[h] See before, p. 298. [i] Pennant, 1769. 209. [k] D.

ROSSSHIRE.

ROSSSHIRE, ſo called from an old Scotch word, which ſome tranſlate *peninſula*, others *promontory*, was inhabited in Ptolemy's time by the CANTAE, whoſe name has nearly the ſame ſignification. It extends itſelf both ways in view of the ocean; towards the Vergivian or weſtern ocean interſperſed with high mountains and thick woods, abounding with ſtags, roe-bucks, fallow deer, and wild-fowl: towards the German ocean it is better furniſhed with corn-fields and paſtures, and much more cultivated. On the edge of it is *Ardmanoch*, a tract of no little extent, which gives title to the ſecond ſons of the kings of Scotland, overſpread with high mountains covered with ſnow. I have heard wonderful ſtories of their height, notwithſtanding the antient geometricians* do not allow that the ſea in depth, or the mountains in height, exceed 10 ſtadia or 1250 paces. Thoſe, however, who have ſeen *Tenarif*[a] riſing among the *Canary* iſlands to the height of 15 leagues, and have ſailed on the ſea near them, will by no means allow this to be true. In this part is *Lovet*, a caſtle and barony of the famous family of the *Fraſers*, whom James II. for their ſervices to the crown of Scotland, is reported to have advanced to the rank of barons, and whom *The Clan-Ranalds*, a blood-thirſty ſet of men, had nearly utterly deſtroyed in a battle, had it not providentially happened that eighty of the chiefs of this family left their wives at home big with child, who being delivered of ſo many ſons revived the family.

CANTAE.

Ardmanoch barony.

Height of mountains and depth of ſea.

Lovet. Barons *Fraſer.*

At the mouth of *Neſs* is *Chanonry*, ſo called from a rich college of canons, while the church continued in a proſperous ſtate, in which is the ſee of the biſhop of Roſs. Near it ſtands *Cromerty*, where *Urquhart*, a gentleman of noble extraction, hereditary ſheriff of this diſtrict, holds his court. It is alſo ſo commodious and ſafe an harbour for the largeſt fleet, that mariners and geographers call it *The Haven of Safety*.

Chanonry.

Cromerty.

Above this place is LITTVS ALTVM mentioned by Ptolemy, at preſent probably *Tarbarth*, the ſhore there riſing high, incloſed on one ſide by *Cromer*, a very ſafe harbour, and on the other by the river CELNIVS, now *Killian*. Theſe are on the eaſtern ocean. Into the weſtern runs the river LONGVS, mentioned by Ptolemy, now *Lough Longus:* next to which lived the CERONES, where is now *Aſſin-ſhire*, a tract interrupted by ſeveral friths.

LITTVS ALTVM. *Tarbarth.* *Cromer.*

CELNIVS fl. *Killian* r. LONGVS fl.

CERONES.

It is no eaſy matter to form a ſeries of earls of Roſs from writers. We read, that about 400 years ago[t], this title was enjoyed by Ferqhuard, but on failure of iſſue male it came to Walter *Leſley* (who, for his brave atchievements under the emperor Lewis, obtained the title of *The Generous Knight*), by a daughter, by whom he had Alexander earl of Roſs, and a daughter married to Donald *lord of the Weſtern Iſles*. Alexander had an only daughter, who made over all her right to Robert duke of Albany, which ſo provoked this Donald of the Iſles, that in the reign of James III. he took the ſtyle of *King of the Iſles* and earl of Roſs, and ravaged his country with the ſword. At length king James III. by authority of parliament in 1486, annexed the earldom of Roſs to the crown in ſuch a manner that his ſucceſſors could not poſſibly alienate the earldom or the ſmalleſt part of it, or confer it on any except the king's ſecond ſons born in lawful wedlock. Hence, at preſent, Charles, the king's ſecond ſon, duke of York, bears and enjoys this title.

Earls of *Roſs.*

* Plutarch in P. Emil. of Olympus.

[a] I believe the pike at Tenarif is no more than about 5000 yards high.

[t] In the reign of Alex. II. D.

ROSSSHIRE

ADDITIONS.

ROSSSHIRE comprehends the ſhires of Tayn and Cromartie; the firſt including the greater part of Roſsſhire with the iſles of Skye, Lewis, and *Herris*; the ſecond a ſmall part of Roſs lying on the ſouth ſide of Cromartie frith. It is in length *50 miles, in breadth 30 miles* [1].

The ſtraths or vallies on the water ſide are full of wood, particularly upon Loch *Carran* and on the water of Bran, and near Loch *Affarig* are great woods of fir [2].

Loch *Torriden* has at its head a pleaſant fertile and populous tract of country, watered by two rivers which furniſh a quantity of ſalmon every ſeaſon. The Loch is compoſed of three reaches, and contracts at the upper end to a paſſage of only half a mile wide opening to a ſmall bay called Loch *Shieltag*. Herrings are taken at the head of the loch, and ſuch abundance of cod that Mr. Mackenzie is erecting a large curing-houſe on its ſouth ſide [a].

North-weſt of this is *Garcloch* which feeds more cod than any on the coaſt. Sir Hector Mackenzie the proprietor has a ſeat at its head. It has a clean bottom with from 20 to 40 fathom water [b].

Loch *Ewe* ſix miles north of this is ſix miles long and from one to two wide. In it are three good harbours *Elen Ewe*, *Tunag*, and *Pluckart*, the firſt and laſt moſt frequented. The head of the loch is the ſtation of the packet to *Stornway* in Lewis, and lies within 50 miles of Dingwall. The banks abound with limeſtone, freeſtone, and iron ſtone, and at the head are remains of an antient furnace, where, as appears by an antient date, canon were caſt 1168 [c].

Loch *Beg* or little Loch *Broom* is above two miles in length. Mr. Mackenzie the proprietor reſides at *Dundonald*. Both little and great Loch Broom are celebrated herring fiſheries, particularly the latter, the arrival of the fiſh being more certain there than in any part of the kingdom, but they are diminiſhed in ſize [d].

At Loch *Kennard*, a commodious bay at the main entrance of Loch Broom, Mr. Woodhouſe of Liverpool has at great expence erected buildings to cure red herrings [e].

Loch *Inver* or *Ennard* is divided into two parts, the innermoſt land locked and capable of holding a fleet of ſhips, having a fine clean entrance with 20 fathom water [f]. The river Inver falls into it from Loch *Aſſynt* ſeven miles by one, whoſe banks are well peopled.

James I. created Hugh Fraſer lord of Lovat 1431. His great grandſon Hugh, the king's juſticiar in the North, had a quarrel with the M'Ronalds, which was decided in a pitched battle near Loch Lochy, by a number of both clans, with ſuch fury, that ſcarce ten eſcaped alive, and lord Lovat and his eldeſt ſon killed on the ſpot 1544. The ſtory as told by or to Mr. Camden, though ſo near the time of the event, is like that of the Hays at the battle of Duplin before-mentioned, p. 399, dreſſed up from the famous cataſtrophe of the Fabian family, which perhaps may have more of the marvellous than truth in it. It is certain enough of the Frafers eſcaped to continue the family. Lord Hugh's ſecond ſon Alexander ſucceeded to his father's title, which continued in the family till forfeited by the 11th lord Simon 1745. His houſe at *Caſtle Dunie* was burnt 1746 [g]. In *Ardmeanach* are conſiderable ruins of *Beaulieu* abbey, founded about 1219 by lord Patrick [a] Biſſet for monks of Vall' Ombroſa [h]. The ſhell of the church remains almoſt entire; the floor covered with tomb-ſtones of various ages: ſome adorned with croſſes and ſwords on wreath-work ground, other with figures of knights in releif with defaced inſcriptions [i].

Caſtle Dunie.

Beaulieu.

On *Orchary* mountain is an antient fortreſs of the Cummins called *Rate caſtle*, with a round tower at one end, and in the burying-ground adjoining graveſtones with bows and arrows [k].

Rate *c.*

The proper name of the ſhire town ſhould ſeem to be *Roſs* with the epithet of *Chanonry* from its religious foundation. Dalrymple ſays it was otherwiſe called *Fort-roſe*. Here are remains of a large cathedral, and a good houſe of the earl of Seaforth, who had a large eſtate in this county. William, fifth earl, attainted 1715, but pardoned, was deſcended from the Mackenzie's of Kintail, created lords Kintail by James VI. 1609, and afterwards earl of Seaforth by the ſame king 1623.

Roſs.

The ſhire of CROMARTIE, now almoſt deſtitute of trees, in the time of James V. was covered with timber and overrun with wolves [l].

CROMARTIE SHIRE.

Cromerty is a royal burgh; the firth whereof is 15 miles long, and in many places two miles broad; the entrance narrow, but ſafe and eaſy. Into this runs the water of *Connel*, famous for pearls. At Cromerty or Crenach was an houſe of Mathurines [m].

Cromerty.

A few miles down from *Invergordon*, a handſome houſe amidſt fine plantations ſtand the ruins of *Ferne* abbey, founded by Ferquhard firſt earl of Roſs 1230, for canons of St. Auſtin. Patrick Hamilton, one of the abbots, was among the firſt who ſuffered for favouring the doctrines of Luther, being burnt at the gate of St. Salvator's college at St. Andrew's [n]. Part of the church is ſtill uſed: in the other the tomb of

Ferne *abbey.*

[1] G. [2] G. [a] Knox's Tour, p. 212—214. [b] Ib. 216—218. Pennant's Voy. to Hebr. 332.
[c] Knox, 219—222. [d] Ib. 225—235. Pennant's Voy. to Hebr. 3. [e] Knox, 235.
[f] Ib. 243. [g] Pennant, 1769, 162. [h] Ib. 187. Keith, 261. by James Biſſet for monks of Vallis caulium.
[i] Cordiner's Scenery, 61, 62. [k] Ib. 62. [l] Pennant, 160. [m] Keith, 243.
[n] Cordiner, 64.

abbot Ferne remains pretty entire, with his figure under a richly ornamented arch, and an inſcription much defaced[o]. Not far from the abbey is a high ſquare column, covered all over with Saxon characters, but illegible[p]. On a bank near the ſhore oppoſite to the ruins of a caſtellated houſe called *Sandwick* about three miles eaſt from Ferne is a fine obeliſk, ſurrounded at the baſe with flag ſtone-ſteps, and charged on one ſide with a croſs[q] and the figure of St. Andrew on each hand, and ſome uncouth animals and flowerings underneath; the other ſide is divided into ſeveral compartments, the central one repreſenting a grand hunt of bears, wolves, boars, ſtags, goats, and other wild beaſts and birds. Above is the large animal, which appears on ſo many other monuments of the ſame kind, and is generally deemed an elephant, and over that what paſſes for a crown or tiara: the two lower compartments contain wreath-work. On a green plain near the beach, two miles north from Sandwich, under the brow of the hill, on which the ſeat of Mr. M'Leod of Catbol is ſituated, lies another very ſplendid monument near the ruins of a chapel formerly dedicated to the Virgin Mary, carefully incloſed by the proprietor with rows of trees. This ſtone, one of the moſt beautiful pieces of antient ſculpture ever diſcovered in Scotland, is of enormous ſize, and has been well preſerved by lying on its face. It repreſents a grand deer hunt, and the waving ornaments round the margin are airy and elegant, and cut with a maſterly hand[r]. Four ſceptres are introduced in a very conſpicuous manner above, and ſerve as a comment on thoſe that appear leſs diſtinct on the Aberlemmi ſtone[s]. Several other obeliſks, which appear originally to have been not inferior to theſe, lie broken in pieces on *Tarbetneſs*[t]. After all the conjectures of our antiquaries about theſe monuments, they appear uniformly to have been of the Chriſtian æra, and more generally to repreſent hunting matches[u] than battles, except that at Forres, &c.

The numerous remains of antient towers and caſtles, both inland and on the ſhores, the decayed monaſteries and other religious buildings all give evidence that Roſsſhire has been long held a field of valuable ſettlements, and now the whole ride round its eaſtern-moſt extremity is through well-cultivated fields, and commonly very pleaſant ſeats in view[x].

New Tarbat. *New Tarbat* is the ſeat of George Mackenzie, earl of Cromarty, hereditary ſheriff here. This noble family is deſcended from the family of Seaforth; for ſir Roderick Mackenzie marrying Margaret daughter and heir of Torquil Macleod lord of the Lewes iſles, their ſon ſir John Mackenzie, bart. married Margaret, one of the daughters of ſir George Ereſkine of Innerteil, grandſon of lord Ereſkine. Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbat, bart. their ſon, the learned lawyer and antiquary, was a lord of Seſſion by the firſt nomination and ſettlement of the judicature after the Reſtoration, and was by Charles II. 1678, appointed juſtice general, and 1681 lord regiſter, and 1685 created viſcount Tarbat, lord Macleod and Caſtlehaven[y], and by queen Anne 1702 earl of Cromartie and ſecretary of ſtate. He died 1714, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon John, and he by his elder ſon George. The magnificent family ſeat is in ruins, and the eſtate neglected[z]. The firth of Cromartie is the moſt capacious and ſecure in Great Britain, whoſe whole navy might lie there with eaſe[a].

Tayn. *Tayn*, a good trading town and royal burgh[b]. Mr. Pennant[c] ſpeaks of it as a ſmall town, diſtinguiſhed for nothing but its large ſquare tower with five ſmall turrets. Its frith is about 20 miles long, but admits not ſhips. Here was a collegiate church, founded 1481, by Thomas biſhop of Roſs, for a dean, eleven prebends, and three ſinging boys. The whole building is ſtill pretty entire, particularly the eaſt window, which is in a very ſumptuous and beautiful ſtyle of that age[d].

St. Duthac's chapel. Near to Tayn ſtand the walls of the chapel of St. Duthac or Duffus, who died 1249 biſhop of Roſs. It was deſtroyed 1427 in a conteſt between two clans. Freſwick, chief of one, fled to this chapel, then a noted ſanctuary, but it was fired, and he periſhed in it[e].

Lough bruin bay, 10 miles long, is famous for the vaſt quantity of herrings taken in it. In the utmoſt part of the frith ſtands *Dingwall*, another royal burgh, where is an old croſs and an obeliſk over the burying-place of the earls of Cromartie[f]. The late biſhop of Oſſory compared Dingwall for ſituation to Jeruſalem, and a hill there to Calvary. North of Dingwall lies the great mountain *Wewiſh*. Andrew Keith, who accompanied his couſin George, earl Mariſhall, ambaſſador to Denmark, to eſpouſe princeſs Anne as proxy for James VI. was by that prince created lord Keith of Dingwall 1584; but dying without iſſue the king conferred this title 1607 on his favourite ſir Richard Preſton, whoſe heireſs conveyed it by marriage to James duke of Ormond, in whoſe family it continues. *Caſtle Braan*, the ſeat of lord Fortroſe, is a good houſe, with ſome portraits[g]. *Foulis*, that of the Monroes, who hold a foreſt here of the crown by the tenure of delivering a ſnow-ball any day in the year, which they might eaſily do from the *glaciere* of *Benwewiſh* in its neighbourhood[h].

Dingwall.

Caſtle Braan.

Foulis.

This county when ſir John Dalrymple wrote had lately been erected into a ſheriffdom, the ſheriffſhip whereof was at the king's diſpoſal, and David Roſs of Balnagoun was ſheriff, lineally deſcended of Hugh Roſs of Rarichin, lawful ſon to Hugh earl of Roſs, and brother to earl William laſt of that ſurname and to Eupheme queen of Scotland.

Kenneth Mackenzie, laird of Kintail, was created 1609 lord Kintail, and his ſon Colin 1623 earl of Seaforth. His great great grandſon William fifth earl of Seaforth was attainted for the rebellion 1715, but pardoned, and returned home 1726. His grandſon was created viſcount Fortroſe and was earl of Seaforth in Ireland, which titles became extinct on his death.

The only daughter of Alexander earl of Roſs made over her right to her uncle John earl of Buchan. Robert duke of Albany was her grandfather. Donald of the iſles married her aunt[i]. The battle of Harlaw was fought in conſequence of this claim, which it did not determine: Buchan poſſeſſed Roſs till his death 1424, when it came to the crown in virtue of Euphemia's reſignation. James granted it to Donald's ſon Alexander about 1430; but on the attainder of his ſon John 1476, it was united to the crown[k].

[o] Keith, 245. [p] Cordiner, 65. [q] Engraved in Cordiner's N° 2.
[r] See it in Cordiner's N° 6. [s] See before, p. 408. [t] Cordiner, 65—67.
[u] In the church-yard of *Nieg* in this ſhire is a ſtone carved with figures of hunters, beaſts, and birds, unleſs we ſhould ſuppoſe that four figures in the middle repreſent the ſymbols of the Evangeliſts; and I rather incline to believe that what Mr. Cordiner takes for an *angel* and ſays is much defaced is an *eagle*. N° 1.
[x] Cordiner, ib. 68. [y] Dalrymple. [z] Pennant, 167. [a] Ib. 165.
[b] The additions in biſhop Gibſon ſay it gives name to the ſhire. ſed q. [c] P. 167. [d] Cordiner, 69. Keith, 289.
[e] Cordiner, 68. [f] Pennant, 164. Cordiner, 64. [g] Pennant, 163. [h] Ib. 165. [i] Dougl. 580. [k] Ib. 360—362.

SUTHERLAND.

BEYOND Roſs *Sutherland* fronts the German ocean, more adapted to feeding cattle than producing corn. In it riſe mountains of white marble, an extraordinary thing in this cold climate, but of ſcarce any uſe, ſince luxury in building and an idle parade of wealth have not yet reached theſe remote parts. In this ſhire is *Dunrobin*, a very famous caſtle, the original ſeat of the old earls of *Sutherland*, deſcended, if I miſtake not, from the houſe of *Murray*. The moſt conſiderable of theſe was in the reign of Robert *Brus*, William, who married an own ſiſter of king David, and by her had a ſon, whom David appointed his ſucceſſor, and made the nobility ſwear allegiance to him; but he dying ſoon after without children, the earldom came at length by a daughter and heireſs by inheritance to Adam *Gordon* of the family of the earls of *Huntley*.

Mountains of white marble.

Dunrobin c.

Earl of *Sutherland*.

ADDITIONS.

ALL that tract between *Pourtnacour* and *Dungſby* was antiently called CATTEY. So much of it as lies eaſt from the hill or vaſt head-land of *Orde*, higher and more dreadful than Penmaen mawr, was called *Cattey-Neſs*, afterwards *Cath-neſs*; but the reſt on this ſide that hill *South Cathy* and *Sutherland*. This laſt, with *Stathnaver*, *Ederachilles*, and *Durneſs*, form the county of Sutherland, having on the eaſt and north-eaſt Cathneſs, on the north the main ocean, on the weſt the country of Aſſint, on the ſouth Roſs, and on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt the German ſea. It is in length from eaſt to weſt about 55 miles, and in breadth 22 miles, but including Strathnavern 33. The inhabitants are much given to hunting, and inured to the greateſt fatigue. Their country affords plenty of iron ore, coal, freeſtone, limeſtone, and good ſlate, and ſome pearls. It is ſaid they find ſome ſilver, and it is ſuppoſed there is gold in Durneſs. There are conſiderable ſalmon fiſheries and plenty of other fiſh. The river *Shin* is ſaid never to freeze [1]. The country abounds in cattle, frequently without horns and ſmall, of which it ſends out annually 2500 head. Stags abound on the hills, there being reckoned not fewer than 1600 on the Sutherland eſtate, which is the largeſt part of the county [2].

The county of Sutherland is the moſt remote in Great Britain, and alſo the moſt rugged and leaſt improveable. Excepting ſome inconſiderable tracts along the ſhores it is moſtly compoſed of mountains of rock and ſtrata, extenſive moraſſes, and impaſſable bogs; the ſtrata near the baſe of the mountains and in the bottoms are compoſed of white marble uſed in buildings and as lime for manure. But the miſery of the inhabitants ariſing from the ſeverity of the ſoil prompts them to frequent emigration. The moſt ſouthern part of the county is from ſea to ſea the property of the counteſs of Sutherland. The north-weſt diviſion belongs to lord Rae, and is generally called lord Rae's country. In this diviſion is the noted head land called *Cape Wrath*, a coaſt of perpendicular rock, and the dread of mariners. At ſome diſtance from thence eaſtward is a tract of deſolation itſelf, ſaid to extend 30 miles every way called *Lord Rae's foreſt* or rather deſert, where 7 or 800 deer range at large in a body; a tract of rock or moſs covered with long heath, without trees, houſes, or human beings, and only a few moor fowl [b]. If Sutherland has the moſt barren territory it has rich ſeas, and a treble coaſt, affording acceſs to fiſheries on the weſt, north, and eaſt. The clans in this county are Sutherlands and Mackays. The former generally compoſe the principal part of a regiment of fencibles in every war. The latter, of whom lord Rae is chief, are falling off in their numbers [c].

Kyleſcough, the largeſt of all the north lakes beyond Loch Broom, forms the north boundary of lady Sutherland's eſtate on that ſide, and where lord Rae's eſtate commences. It is capacious and ſafe, reaching within 10 miles of Loch Shin, an inland lake 16 miles long, from whence is a road to the frith of Dornoch, the only opportunity that nature affords theſe very remote inhabitants for a land communication with other parts of Britain [d]. Kyleſcough.

Ederachillis is the laſt pariſh on the weſtern coaſt of Scotland [e]. Loch *Laxford* is a capacious very fine harbour for large ſhips [f], four miles long by leſs than one broad. Loch *Inchard*, a rival bay, two Ederachillis.

[1] G. [2] Pennant, 170. [b] Knox, 266. [c] Ib. 249, 250.
[d] Ib. 253. [e] Ib. 254. [f] Ib. 258.

miles

miles by half a mile, ſecure from all winds with good ground, is the laſt on the north-weſt coaſt of Scotland, from whence to Cape Wrath the ſhore preſents one uniform line of lofty rock[g]. It has been obſerved by the oldeſt men now living, that the herrings do not frequent this coaſt with the ſame regularity and conſtancy as on the ſhores of Roſsſhire. Some time after the year 1740, the herrings forſook it till within the laſt 10 years, when they returned, and continued their viſits to the preſent time. But though the herrings are uncertain, the cod and ling fiſhery is invariable to thoſe who can venture a conſiderable way into the open ſea, where the fiſh are large and inexhauſtible. Still more important is the great fiſhery off the ſouthern coaſt of Iceland, to which there is an open ſea and no interruption whatever, which, from the time of year when the cod is in the higheſt perfection, between November and April, might, through the Iceland fiſhery, almoſt all of it fall into the hands of the north-weſt inhabitants of Scotland, and particularly thoſe on lord Rae's eſtate; and the very oil extracted from fiſh taken in the Iceland ſeas, might enrich the whole coaſt in a few years[h].

Dunrobin c. *Dunrobin* caſtle, the antient ſeat of the earls of Sutherland, was founded about 1100 by the firſt earl, on a round hill at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea. Here are ſome paintings, and the demeſne is kept in excellent order. Mr. Pennant ſaw here, though latitude 58, in Auguſt 1769, a fine field of the laſt-ſown wheat to be ripe the middle of the next month[i]. Near Dunrobin is one of the Pictiſh caſtles, called here *Cairn Lia'* or Grey tower, 130 yards in circumference, and forming a mount of a conſiderable height, having on the top an extenſive but ſhallow hollow, and within three low concentric galleries, at ſmall diſtances from each other, covered with large ſtones, and the ſide walls about four or five feet thick, rudely made. There are generally three of theſe places near and to be ſeen from one another[k]. Buildings of this kind were very frequent along this coaſt, that of Caithneſs, and Strathnavern.

Dornoch. The capital of Sutherland is *Dornoch* (placed by Mr. Camden in Cathneſs) between the rivers of Pornecoutter and Unis, a ſmall town half ruined, on the firth of its own name, whoſe banks are well cultivated. The caſtle was the ſeat of the biſhops of Roſs, the deanry is now the inn; the remainder of the cathedral, built by William ſecond earl in the 13th century, is the preſent church, whoſe ſouth aile is the burial-place of the earls of Sutherland[l].

St. Bar, biſhop of Caithneſs, erected a place of worſhip at Dornoch in the 11th century. Here alſo ſir Patrick Murray founded a monaſtery of Trinitarian friars 1271; and ſoon after Gilbert Murray, biſhop of Caithneſs, built a church, the cathedral of his dioceſe, and its remains ſhew its magnificence, but it was burnt in a feud between the Murrays and the earl of Caithneſs[m]. The eaſt end is entirely ruined, and one of the tranſepts converted into a preſbyterian kirk. In biſhop Murray's time about 1260, the Danes landed on this coaſt, but were repulſed. A brother of the biſhop's fell in the fight, and is ſaid to have been buried in a ſtone coffin above ground near the font in the eaſt aile, where is a figure of a warrior, probably placed on the coffin. The monument without the town called *Thanes croſs*, ſaid to have been erected in memory of this victory, differs from all the others aſcribed to ſuch events. It is plain, and has only at top a plain croſs in an open circle, and on one ſide of the ſhaft the arms of Sutherland, on the other thoſe of Caithneſs, and is probably a boundary mark or in memory of ſome alliance between the earls of thoſe contending counties[n].

Golſpie. At *Golſpie* the Sutherland family had a chapel of eaſe, dedicated to St. Andrew. Near its ſite lies a curious obeliſk with rude carvings repreſenting a man armed with a croſs attacking a wild beaſt like a bear, under which is a ſalmon, the gentle river near which it is ſituate abounding with that fiſh[o].

Aſſynt. In *Aſſynt*, a part of this country far weſt of Dunrobin, are large ſtrata of a beautiful white marble equal to the Parian. Some of the ſame kind is found at Glenavar in Badenoch[p]. The water of *Brora* abounding with ſalmon, has a handſome bridge of one arch, on a bank not far from which are found abundance of Belemnitæ[q]. The lime-ſtone quarry above contains in the heart of the ſtone a variety of ſhells, many of them very different from any now found on theſe ſhores. The rock when broken allows the ſhells to fall out entire, retaining fine impreſſions of their ſhapes: many precipices on the banks of the river are alſo full of ſhells. The arable part of Sutherland along the coaſt is very narrow confined by lofty black mountains. Among them along the rocky and wooded ſides of the Brora ſtands a ruined large circular tower on the top of a lofty rock, under which the river forms various caſcades at *Acher na Kyle*. The apartments within the walls are diſtinct and entire, of an oval form about 8 feet by 4, and 6 feet high, carefully lighted by windows from within; the ſtairs from the firſt to the ſecond floor regular and commodious; the door full 6 feet high looks over the precipice towards the river. One chamber 9 feet high has ſeveral paces of a level entry into it. The hall is about 20 feet diameter. The tower is at preſent not more than 15 feet high, but from the quantity of ruins had probably a third ſtory. Such circular buildings have been very numerous near the good paſture among theſe hills. Mr. Cordiner ſaw two others quite ruined, and heard of a fourth more complete than any he had ſeen, but was deterred from viſiting it by the inacceſſible ſtate of the country. Near theſe towers are commonly ſeveral cairns, not monuments of the deceaſed, but a ſpecies of ſtrong holds with one or two oval apartments within, reſembling the chambers in the walls of the caſtle with a vaſt heap of ſtones piled above to render them impregnable. Theſe have probably been the retreats of the vaſſals of the chiefs. A dark ſouterrain in the face of a green bank, capable of receiving twelve men to ſleep, might have been the refuge of the lower claſs. The hand-mills and horns and bones of deer found in theſe towers ſhew them to have been places of habitation[r].

[g] Knox, 259, 260. [h] Ib. 261—263. [i] Pennant, 170.
[k] Pennant, 146. Worm. Mon. Dan. I. p. 6. V. p. 24. [l] Pennant, 168. Dougl. p. 661.
[m] Cordiner, 69. Keith, 243.
[n] Cordiner ib. 70. alſo N° 9. Biſhop Gibſon makes two croſſes hereabouts; *Ree croſs* or *The King's croſs*, erected in memory of a victory over the Danes by the ſecond earl: alſo another called *Thanes croſs*.
[o] Cordiner, N° 4 and Scenery, 72. [p] Pennant, 173. [q] Ib.
[r] Cordiner, Scen. 73—76.

Loch Brora is a fine ſheet of water formed by the ſpreading of the river in the bottom of a rich valley, and overhung by *Crag Carril* a rocky mountain: from an adjacent craggy hill guſhes a caſcade falling under a natural bridge of rocks[s].

At the little village of *Helneſdale* are ruins of a ſquare tower. The water of Helneſdale is dangerous to croſs from its rapidity and ſtony bottom. The *Ord* is a vaſt hill or promontory, on a ſmall green hill projecting from which a ſingle combat was fought between a ſon of the earl of Caithneſs and a ſon of an earl of Sutherland in ſight of their reſpective armies[t].

Durneſs. At *Durneſs* is the church, manſion, and ſeat of the family of Rae. The promontory of *Farout* forms the eaſt ſide of the entrance into the bay of Durneſs oppoſite to Cape Wrath on the weſt. The height of theſe capes is ſaid to be 250 feet above the ſea. A ridge of rock and ſhingle running out four miles from the cape; with only 14 fathom of water with a rapid tide ſeven miles an hour, occaſions a high and dangerous ſwell[u]. The bay of Durneſs was formerly a good natural harbour, land-locked on every ſide, but now filling up with ſand[x]. Between Durneſs and Caithneſs is a tract 24 miles by 8 called the *Moon*, partly a deep moſs floating on water[y].

Earls of Sutherland. Walter, thane of Sutherland, was firſt created earl by Malcolm III. 1057. William, ſixth earl, mentioned by Mr. Camden, left a ſon, whoſe deſcendants to the ſixth degree inherited the title, which did not devolve to the Gordons till the beginning of the 16th century. The deſcendants of Elizabeth, counteſs of Sutherland, and Adam Gordon in her right earl of Sutherland, enjoyed the title without interruption till the death of that amiable pair William, 21ſt earl, and his counteſs 1766, who left only a daughter Elizabeth, now counteſs in her own right.

This county having been erected 1633 into a ſheriffdom, hereditary in the Sutherland family, the earl of Sutherland has the juriſdiction of juſticiar and admiral, and is ſuperior lord paramount in theſe parts, from whence his eldeſt ſon has the title of lord *Strathnavern*. As there are but few heretors who hold of the king, and not of the earl by particular privilege, they are allowed to chooſe their commiſſioners to repreſent them in parliament, ſuch as are not free tenants holding of the king, but only vaſſals holding of the earl[z]. The principal inhabitants are the *Mackays*, who intermarried with the Sinclairs, and of whom Donald was by Charles I. 1628 created lord *Reay*, whoſe fifth lineal deſcendant is the fifth, and preſent lord.

[s] Cordiner, 76, 77. [t] Ib. 78. [u] Knox, 268, 269. [x] Ib. 269.
[y] Ib. 272. [z] Dalrymple.

CATHANES.

HIGHER up lies *Cathanes*, commonly called *Catneſs*, on the German ocean, its ſhore broken by various windings. It was inhabited in Ptolemy's time by the CATINI, incorrectly written in ſome copies CARINI; among whom the ſame author places the river ILA, which ſeems to be the preſent *Wiſe*. The inhabitants make a great profit by feeding cattle and fiſhing. The principal caſtle is called *Girnego*, in which the earls of *Cathaneſs* for the moſt part reſide. The epiſcopal ſee is in *Dornoch*; otherwiſe an obſcure village, where alſo king James IV. fixed the ſeat of the ſheriff of Cathaneſs, or at *Wik*, as circumſtances require.

CATINI.

Ila fl.

The earls of *Cathaneſs* were antiently the ſame as thoſe of the Orkneys, but were at length ſeperated, and, by an eldeſt daughter of one Maliſe married to William *Sinclair* the king's pantler his poſterity acquired this title of earls of Cathneſs, which they ſtill enjoy.

Earl of *Cathneſs*.

CATHANES

ADDITIONS.

CATHNES, called alſo the ſhire of *Wyke*, is divided from Sutherland on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the *Ord*, and a continued ridge of hills as far as *Knotiſin*; then along the whole courſe of the river of *Hollowdale* and the mountains of *Drumna Hollowdale*, this river bounding it from Strathnaver. On the eaſt it is waſhed by the ocean: to the north it has Pentland frith dividing it from Orkney. Its length from ſouth to north is 36 miles; its breadth about 20. The woods in it are but ſmall, and rather coppices of birch. In the foreſt of *Moravins* and *Berridale* is plenty of red deer and roe bucks: they have alſo plenty of cattle, ſheep, goats, and game. At *Dennet* they find lead; at *Old wike* copper, and iron ore in ſeveral places. The whole coaſt is rocky, running out into a number of promontories as *Sandſide head* at the weſt end of Cathneſs pointing north to the opening of Pentland frith; *Howborn head* and *Dennet head*, both pointing due north to the frith. *Duncan's bay* (commonly called *Dungſby*) *head*, the north-eaſt point of Caithneſs, where the frith is but 11 miles over, and near which is the ordinary ferry to Orkney called *Duncan's bay*; *Noſhead* pointing north-eaſt and *Clytheneſs* eaſt [1]. Cathneſs is a flat plain country, and may be called an immenſe moraſs, mixed with ſome fruitful ſpots of corn and graſs. It produces in good ſeaſons great quantities of corn. It exports great quantities of oatmeal and 2200 head of cattle yearly, and breeds great numbers of ugly ſavage-looking ſwine [a]. Numbers of ſeals are taken on the coaſt, and here is the only herring fiſhery on this coaſt. It produces much lime. The inhabitants ſpeak purer Engliſh than in moſt parts of North Britain [b]. Lead mines are frequent in Caithneſs, but the country is ſo flat they cannot be worked for water. One at *Sandſide* on the face of a rock near the ſea is the moſt promiſing [c].

On a peninſula projecting into the ſea at *Berridale* is a ruined caſtle, where, at the ſalmon ſeaſon, are ſtationed perſons to obſerve the return of the fiſh to the freſh waters. Near *Clathron* is a druidical ſtone, of a ſtupendous ſize, ſet on end. *Dunbeth*, the ſeat of Mr. Sinclair, ſtands on a narrow neck of land impending over the ſea, and a deep chaſm into which the tide flows. Numbers of old caſtles in this country have the ſame tremendous ſituation. This caſtle was taken and garriſoned by the marquis of Montroſe 1650, juſt before his final defeat. On the weſt ſide of this houſe are a few rows of tolerable trees, the only ones from Berridale to the extremity of Cathneſs. But there is vaſt quantity of ſubterraneous timber in all the moors. Near Dunbeth is an entire Pictiſh caſtle with the hollow in the top, called the *Bourgh of Dunbeth*. This name of *burgh* would lead one to imagine theſe were real fortifications [d]. On the river inland are the ſmall remains of *Knackennan* caſtle, built by an earl of Cathneſs. From theſe parts is a full view of the lofty naked mountains of *Scaraben* and *Morven*. The laſt ptarmigans in Scotland are on the former, the laſt roes about Langwall, beyond which are neither high hills nor woods. *Clythe* is a hamlet near the headland of *Clytheneſs*. Near the coaſt here is a tall ſhapeleſs inſulated column riſing perpendicularly out of the ſea [e]. *Thrumſton*, a ſeat of Mr. Sinclair's [f]. *Oldwick* caſtle is a curious tower of great antiquity. It ſeems to be but a ſmall improvement of the circular towers before deſcribed, and evidently built after their model, but without cement, has ſmall chambers in its very thick wall and narrow ſtairs opening into the hall or area below. The outſide of the building ſhews ſcarce any thing like windows, only a few ſmall ſquare openings left for obſervation. The higher parts of the wall are compoſed of thin flat dry ſtones, which ſeem to have been connected with little or no mortar. This caſtle ſeems therefore a ſpecimen of one of the firſt attempts of the inhabitants to build new fortreſſes after gaining the uſe of iron and tools, and becoming acquainted with the application of cement, both which the circular towers in the wilds of Sutherland give evidence were utterly unknown to their builders. Through the moſt inland parts of Caithneſs as well as along the coaſt many remains of the round towers are yet to be ſeen, and ſome of the chambers inacceſſible, but none many degrees ſo entire as among the Sutherland mountains. Here the acceſs to them is eaſier, and the well-choſen ſtones have from time to time been carried away, ſo that they are in general reduced to formleſs quarries. Dr. M'Pherſon [g] ſays, it would not be eaſy to prove that the Caledonian Picts or antient Scots had ſtone buildings of any kind. Though Mr. Cordiner doubts the truth of this aſſertion, he inclines to aſcribe theſe to the Daniſh invaders about the middle of the 9th century. They evacuated Scotland about the beginning of the 4th, and theſe fortreſſes may have been poſſeſſed for ſome time after by the chieftains of the country. *Braal* caſtle in *Halkirk* is a very antient ſtructure, built a good deal in the ſtyle of Oldwick, but with ſeveral improvements; the chambers in the wall as faced with ſmooth ſquare ſtones, a bench is raiſed all round, and each chamber has a window looking into the fields, the ſtair-caſes are more ſpacious, and the whole building thoroughly

[1] G. [a] Pennant, 181. Pope Ib. 328. [b] Pennant, 182, 183. [c] Pope ib. 329.
[d] Pennant, 151. Anderſon in Archæol VI. 95. [e] Cordiner, Scen. 79. [f] Pennant ubi ſup. 175, 176. [g] Antiq. of Scot. 320.

cemented. Braal caſtle ſeems much older than Freſwick, and the ſtyle of building theſe fortreſſes would every day receive improvement till the laſt century, when Girnigo, Sinclair, and Akirgal caſtles were built, which are palaces compared with Oldwick, Braal, or Dilred. Braal tower ſtands on an eminence over the river Thurſo, abounding with ſalmon. It was built by the Norwegian lords of Caithneſs, and in it lived earl John, who boiled to death the biſhop of Caithneſs 1222, for which Alexander II. king of Scotland came and put to death near 80 perſons; but the earl eſcaped, and was afterwards pardoned. He was killed in Thurſo by ſome whom he deſigned to murder[h]. It was the occaſional reſidence of the earl of Caithneſs in the 12th century: the biſhop had a dwelling near it. Beyond it are rough moraſſy commons, frequently varying into very ſtony ground or bare rock. Dilred. *Dilred* caſtle was built by Sutherland of Dilred, whoſe ſon forfeited his eſtate. It is remarkably ſituate on the top of a ſteep circular rock, acceſſible only byclimbing. On the top of an adjoining precipice is an incloſed burying-ground with a number of moſs-grown grave-ſtones in it. On *Loch More* the ſource of the river is a ruin called *Lord Chein* or *Ronald Cheins Hunting-houſe*. He was the Nimrod of the age when all theſe highlands were foreſt and wood. Two battles were fought in this pariſh by the Danes. The large ſtones erected at and near *Rangag* are ſepulchral. The ruins of Pictiſh houſes are very numerous along the ſhore[i].

In the more champian part of Caithneſs the beauty of the farms is remarkable. The environs of a fine lake near *Watton* are peculiarly pleaſant. Two miles thence down towards the coaſt in the midſt of a marſhy heath is a very compleat circular fort, almoſt entire, raiſed of earth and turf without any ſtones in it, conſiſting of two thick and well-raiſed ramparts, the outer 200 yards in circumference, with a deep ditch full of water between them, acceſſible only by a bridge of earth; the area within 25 yards diameter. The riſing grounds of the interior country have many rude obeliſks ſtanding on them. On a hill not many miles from the ſhore are a number of well-ſhaped thick flag ſtones from 4 to 6 feet high; erect in regular rows at 6 feet diſtance; there are 20 rows, and 20 ſtones in each, ſo that there are not fewer than 400 in that one ſpot which is called *The Hill of many Stones*, and ſaid to have been a field of battle[k].

Rater. *Rater*, on the north coaſt is the preſent ſeat of the earls of Caithneſs. From thence to Thurſo extends a ſmooth beach of ſand, which ſeems to have gained on the country. Its progreſs might be ſtopped by planting the biant or ſtar.

Thurſo. *Thurſo* or *Inver Horſa*, ſaid to be called from the Saxon general Horſa, who invaded the country, lies at the bottom of a ſpacious bay of its own name and a harbour formed by the ſea flowing into the mouth of the river by *Howborn* head, rendered a ſecure harbour for ſhips of any burden[z]. Near it were taken within memory 2500 ſalmon at one tide[l]. The town is only a burgh of barony, more populous than Wick, and the reſidence of the judges, drives a conſiderable foreign trade, and in ſome years not fewer than 4000 bolls of corn have been exported from Caithneſs. The preſent church was the biſhop of Caithneſs' chapel, a plain ſtately and ſtrong building, not equal to Tain church. The ſtrong-built caſtle at *Scrabſter* called *Burnſide*, in Burnſide. which the biſhops reſided, now ruinous, ſtood on a rocky mount a little weſt from the town, built by biſhop Murray in the 13th century. The biſhop had a modern houſe at Scrabſter[m]. The earl of Caithneſs had a fine caſtle at *Thurſo Eaſt*, now demoliſhed. There was another at *Ornly*. An old tower at *Brines* three miles weſt of Thurſo.

At *Murkil* eaſt of Thurſo, a ſeat of the late earl Murkil. of Caithneſs, were great buildings of old; and at *Hamer* the earl had a modern houſe. Hamer. Of the four chapels in this pariſh, that in the park of Thurſo Eaſt was the burial-place of earl Harold the younger. At Murkil was ſuppoſed to have been a nunnery, the ſite is called *the Gloſters*, but nothing remains except the garden wall. Torfeus ſays a queen of Norway lived here. Harold the bloody, ſon to king Harold the fair, was baniſhed with his queen for his cruelty; and after he was ſlain in England ſhe returned to Orkney, and reſided ſometime here. Several battles were fought in this pariſh between Thorfin earl of Orkney and the Scots, and between the two earls Harold.

The head land which ſtretches north into the ſea from Scrabſter is full of horrid caverns, and at a diſtance from the precipices are gloomy openings in the green like pits or wells, at the bottom of which the ſea is heard to roar, and its white ſpray ſeen foaming in the abyſſes. In the middle of ſummer here is one entire continuance of day, and light enough at midnight to read and write with eaſe[n].

Plantations begin to thrive five miles ſouth-weſt of Thurſo at *Scotſcalder*, the ſeat of Mr. Sinclair, and at *Weſtfield* that of captain Dunbar, who has found marle in a loch. This laſt houſe is a ſquare tower, modern built[o].

Reay. *Reay* lies part in Caithneſs and part in Sutherland, the latter part is called *Strath Halladale* from Halladha earl of Orkney, a Norwegian, ſlain in battle the beginning of the 10th century. The field of action is full of ſmall ſtone cairns; the commander and officers are buried in a place apart: Halladha in a ſpot incloſed with a circular trench 10 or 12 feet wide, in whoſe centre was erected a ſtone, of which about 8 feet high remains. On another eminence is a ſtone croſs. Near the field ſtands a little town called *Dal Halladha* or Halladha's field. Many battles have been fought according to tradition in the Caithneſs part of the pariſh, and ſome bloody ones between the different clans in later times. The pariſh church is dedicated to St. Colman, and here were five chapels. At *Dunreay* is an old caſtle[p].

Some miles diſtance near *Dale Harold* on the river *Naver* is an field called in Erſe the *Field of blood*, with obeliſks and cairns[q].

Dunnet head. *Berrubium*. In *Dunnet* pariſh is *Dunnet head*, the *Berrubium* of Ptolemy, a large promontory with a moſt terrible tide on the point of it, and ruins of an hermitage on it[r].

In *Lathrone* pariſh at the loch of *Steinſter* ſtands a druidical temple, the largeſt in the county, 100 feet diameter, few of the ſtones fallen: near it a ruined cell of the archdruid. On a rock near the

[h] Pope, 343. [i] Ib. 344, 345.
[k] Compare it with the 370 ſtones at Carnac in Bretagne in Count Caylus's Recueil, VI. 381. pl. CXX. Cordiner, Scen. 78—85.
[z] G. [l] Pennant, 182. [m] Pope ubi ſup. 329, 331. [n] Cordiner, 85—89.
[o] Ib. 90. [p] Pope ubi ſup. 328. Cordiner, Scen. 93, 94. [q] Cordiner, 94. [r] Pope, 332.

ſea

ſea in *Eaſter Clyth* is *Cruner Gunn's* caſtle. At *Dunbeath* a ſtrong old caſtle, and near *Longwall Ronald Chein's* caſtle: at *Lathorne Harold tower*, belonging to the wicked earl of that name, whom William the Lion king of Scotland drove out of Caithneſs. Other battles have been fought here between the people of the county and the earl of Sutherland [s].

Stenhou near Watten church is a great rock on a green, ſaid to be the monument of Liot earl of Orkney [t].

Wick. *Wick* is a ſmall royal burrough with ſome good houſes, on a river within reach of the tide, and an old tower called *Lord Oliphant's* caſtle at a diſtance to the ſouth. The caſtle of *Girnigo* on the ſouth point of *Sinclair* is the oldeſt building in the pariſh, by whom erected unknown, ſituate on a rock in the ſea. Near it ſtood caſtle *Sinclair*, built by George earl of Caithneſs [u]. Both theſe caſtles were defended by a drawbridge and portcullis [x]. Somewhat farther cloſe to the ſea is *Akergil* tower, built by Keith earl Mariſchal, now the ſeat of ſir William Dunbar. The *links* of *Keith* on the ſide of *Sinclair* bay were once a moraſs, now a ſandy turf. The old caſtle of *Keiſs* ſtands on a rock with a houſe of the ſame name near it.

Girnigo c. Sinclair c. Akergil.

Freſwick. *Freſwic* caſtle ſtands on a narrow rock projecting into the ſea, having antiently a draw-bridge over the iſthmus, and beſieged in the 12th century. Torfæus calls it *Lambabingum*, and the common people now *Buccles* caſtle, from Monat of Buchollie, once its owner [y]. Near it the cliffs are loſty and hollowed quite through into magnificent arches, through which the ſea ruſhes with great noiſe and impetuoſity, forming a moſt auguſt ſcene. *Dungſby* bay, the *ultima Thulè* of Wallace, is a low tract, producing oats and graſs: the beach is a collection of ſhells and vaſt broken rocks, ſome ſunk, ſome above water, among which the contrary tides and currents form a moſt tremendous contraſt. *John a Groat's houſe* here, ſo called from the proprietor, is now known only by name. From the two points *Dungſby* and St. *John's head*, forming here a pair of horns to the eaſt and weſt, it ſhould ſeem this country was antiently ſtyled *Cornana* [z]. At a diſtance appear the *Stacks of Dungſby*, a vaſt inſulated rock like a great tower. At *Dungſby* reſided the governors of Caithneſs under its Norwegian lords. Near it were fought bloody battles between the Scots and Norwegians in the 10th century, and beautiful ſhells are thrown up by the tide.

Dungſby.

Of the iſland *Stroma* ſee hereafter.

Mey. At *Mey* is a beautiful ſtrong caſtle of the Sinclairs.

Earls of Caithneſs. The firſt earl of Caithneſs was *George Crichton*, high-admiral of Scotland, created by James II. 1450, but the title expiring with him 1455, was the next year granted to William Sinclair earl of Orkney, founder of Roſlin chapel before-mentioned, where he is buried, being great grandſon of ſir William Sinclair, and Iſabel, daughter of Maliſe earl of Strathearn. Douglas ſays nothing of this ſir William's office of pantler. Of this family is John the preſent and 11th earl. The Sinclairs are but of late date. The family of Roſlin is their origin in Scotland, but they came into England with the Conqueror. They were firſt earls of Orkney, then of Caithneſs [a]. The earl of Braidalbin was ſheriff of this ſhire by purchaſe [b].

[s] Pope, 335. [t] Ib. 346. [u] Ib. 332. [x] Pennant, 156.
[y] Pope, 333. [z] Pennant, 177, 178. [a] Pope, 320. [b] Dalrymple.

STRATH-NAVERN.

THE extremity of all Britain, which points towards the north pole and is immediately under the middle of the tail of the Great Bear (which Cardan ſuppoſed had a power of transferring empires) was inhabited according to Ptolemy by the CORNABII, among whom he places the river NABEVS. Theſe names have ſuch a relation to each other, that the people ſeem to have taken theirs from the river, on whoſe banks they lived: nor is the modern name of *Strathnavern*, q. d. *the Valley on the Navern*, altogether unlike theſe. The country is not bleſt with a fertile ſoil, and, from the ſeverity of the air, is but indifferently cultivated. On this account it is grievouſly infeſted with fierce wolves, which not only make dreadful havock of cattle, but even fall upon men with ſuch inveteracy and miſchief, not only in this but in many other parts of Scotland, that by act of parliament the ſheriffs and inhabitants in every county are obliged to go out three times a year to deſtroy the wolves and their young ones. It has the leaſt night and longeſt day of any part of Britain, if that be any conſolation in this northern region. To its latitude of 59° 40″, is owing its longeſt day of 18 hours, 25 minutes, and the ſhorteſt night of 5 hours, 45 minutes. So that the panegyriſt [a] was miſtaken when he ſaid the ſun never ſet here, but paſſed by and ſkirted the horizon, to which he was led by thoſe words of Tacitus [b], "that the extremities and "level parts of the earth, by the lowneſs of the "ſhadow, do not admit of darkneſs." But Pliny [c] expreſſed himſelf more juſtly from a better reaſon, when ſpeaking of the longeſt days in reſpect of the inclination of the ſun's path to the horizon, he ſays, "the longeſt days in Italy are 15 hours, in Britain "17, where in ſummer the light nights really pro-"duce the effect which reaſon obliges us to think "they would, viz. at the time of the ſolſtice the "ſun approaching nearer the pole of the world by "a narrow circle of light, the earth under the pole "muſt have continual day for ſix months, and night "in like manner on the other hand as it departs "farther in winter."

CORNABII. NABEVS fl. Wolves. Longeſt days.

In this extreme tract, however, which Ptolemy throws too far to the eaſt, whereas it runs north (which miſtake Roger *Bacon* formerly charged him with in his geography) Tacitus ſays, "is an im-"menſe and enormous ſpace of land running out "tapering like a wedge [d]." Here ſhoot out three promontories mentioned by antient writers BERVBIVM, now *Urdehead*, near the little village of *Berneſwale*; VIRVEDRVM, now *Dunſby* or *Duncan's bay*, ſuppoſed the fartheſt land of Britain. ORCAS, however, is placed by Ptolemy as the fartheſt overagainſt the Orkney iſlands, now commonly called *Howburne*, and by Ptolemy called alſo TARVEDRVM and TARVISIVM; which name, if I miſtake not, it has from being the extremity of Britain. For *Tarvus* in Britiſh ſignifies *ending*, and with it I ſhall cloſe this book, intending to ſpeak of the *Orcades*, *Hebudes* or *Hebrides*, and *Shetland* in their proper place.

BERVBIVM. VIRVEDRVM. TARVEDRVM

[a] Eumenius Paneg. Conſtantino Aug. c. 9. [b] Vit. Agric. c. 12. [c] N. H. II. c. 75.
[d] Ib. c. 10.

THIS ſhort account I have given of Scotland in fewer words than became the dignity of ſo great a kingdom, not doubting but ſome other perſon will give us a deſcription of it in a fuller manner and more certain information, now theſe parts more remote and hitherto concealed from us are opened, as I before obſerved, by the greateſt of princes. In the mean time, if in any inſtance I have wanted attention (and the moſt vigilant are ſometimes overtaken) or have by wandering in this unknown country departed from the road and truth (as miſtakes are moſt eaſily made), I flatter myſelf the reader will kindly pardon me and ſet me right.

STRATH-NAVERN

ADDITIONS.

STRATH-NAVER takes its name from the river *Naver*, a noble body of water, ſtocked with ſalmon, and having many fruitful and beautiful villages on its banks for 18 miles [a].

North-weſt from Strath Halladdale is *Strathy bay*, and four or five miles further weſt *Armiſdale* opens to the ſea, a dreary ſolitude in the wildeſt rocks on the ſhore. In the pariſh of *Far*, *Boorvy*, an antient fortreſs, the reſidence of Thorkel, a famous pirate of the 10th century, ſtands on a cliff 150 feet high, the area round the caſtle above 200 feet ſquare, and under it through the rock an arched paſſage 200 feet long, through which boats row. In the ſame pariſh at *Langdale* were noble remains of a druidical temple, a circle 100 feet diameter, ſurrounded with a trench and bank, and a ſingle ſtone in the centre; the area is now arable. In that town was a round building, and a place where they buried of old. At *Haralds field* (or *Dale Harald* before-mentioned) was fought a bloody battle between Reginald king of the Iſles, and Harald earl of Orkney and Caithneſs, where the latter was defeated, the field is full of ſmall cairns, and ſome large ſingle ſtones. In the church-yard at *Far* is a ſtone with a croſs and ſhield [b]. In this pariſh is *Strathy head*, the *Vervardrum* of Ptolemy, having in it a ſtately cave named *Uai nei*, q. d. the cave whete they find drift wood, entered by a grand natural arch. This promontory is the fineſt paſture for ſheep and goats in the north of Scotland. To the north-eaſt of Strathy ſtands near the high way a ſtone croſs [c].

Boorvy.

Langdale.

Far.

Tongue is the ſeat of lord Reay, a village on a firth of its name, with ſeveral little iſlands, one abounding with rabbits. Near the ſhore, on the levelleſt bank of it, was formerly a ſea-port town, the public mart of Strathnaver, whoſe ſite and whole ranges of buildings were laid open by a violent rain 1751. The Naver and leſſer rivers of lord Reay's country yield plenty of ſalmon, which are a conſiderable branch of trade ſent round to Findhorn. Kelp is alſo made on this coaſt. Beyond Tongue and in its pariſh is *Bar caſtle* or *Caſtle Varnils*, an old ſquare tower on a rugged mount. In an iſland in *Loch Hacon* is a ruined ſtone building, a hunting-houſe of earl Hacon. *Ribby dale* is bounded by the lofty mountains *Ben Iiegal* and *Ben hope* [d]. *Dirrymore* foreſt has at preſent ſcarce a veſtige of a tree in it. It is bounded by a rough moſs ſtretching far along the extenſive *Loch loyal*, and ſeveral miles to the ſouth-eaſt of that is *Loch Naver*, ſix or eight miles long, whence a river iſſues into the ſea at the bay of Far. The lofty hill of *Cliberg* forms its weſt boundary, wooded with birch and hazel, and antiently with fir. This loch reaches almoſt to *Mouas dale*, a village in a fine level field, watered by a ſmall river. On a hill nine miles from it is a pyramid of rough ſtones to mark a half-way ſtage to *Larg*, a village at the ſouth-eaſt end of *Loch Glim*, a fine extenſive piece of water 20 miles long, ſurrounded by woods ſtretching down to the water's edge. From this end of it the river *Glim* falling out of the lake in two broad caſcades, divided by an iſland, winds away in a narrow chanel to the firth of Dornoch over precipices, which form a noble cataract within two or three miles of the lake at *Inverſhin* [e].

Tongue.

Bar c.

Larg.

Glim r.

The firth of *Dornoch* preſents a rich and pleaſant proſpect. On the ſouth ſide about 10 miles weſt of Tain is the round tower of *Dun Aliſhaig*, antiently a very ſumptuous edifice; the wall 12 feet thick. It has four chambers on the ground floor with narrow paſſages of communication. About 9 feet from the ground projects a circle of ſtones broad enough to admit a perſon to walk round the inſide of the building. One ſtep up from theſe four doors open into the apartments of the ſecond ſtory, which alſo by narrow ſpiral ſtaircaſes with landing-places communicate with ſome of the chambers below. The area of the court or hall within is 27 feet diameter, and the diameter of the whole 40. No part of the wall is now above 16 feet high, about 8 feet having been taken down within 40 years. The door is about 4 feet wide, the cornices formed of large ſtones, and over it a pediment of one ſtone 4 feet thick in form of an equilateral triangle, each ſide about 6 feet long [f].

Dornoch *firth.*

Dun Aliſhaig.

Between Dun Aliſhaig and Tain are ſeveral monumental ſtones. Seven of them are remarkably diſtinguiſhed in the tradition of the country, and ſaid to be erected over the graves of ſeven Norwegian princes, who ſettled and intermixed among the Caledonians, and were cut off in civil feuds. One at *Cariblair* ſeems to be of great antiquity; a rude ſtone of about 12 feet high, placed on a circular mount, inſcribed with ſome mathematical figures and a fiſh above, and another at *Edwardton*, a pleaſant village, exhibited a horſe and his rider in well executed bas relief, and above a croſs in a circle. Mr. Cordiner thinks this laſt the more modern of the two [g].

In the pariſh of *Loth* near the mill of *Loth beg* is the only entire Pictiſh houſe except one at *Suiſgill* in the pariſh of *Kildorman*. Where the ſtones were not flat and well bedded, for fear the outer

Loth.

[a] Pope, 326. [b] Ib. 325, 326. Cordiner, Scen. 95, 96, 97. [c] Pope, 327.
[d] Pope, 325. Cordiner, Scen. 98—103. [e] Cordiner, 111—118. Pope, 340.
[f] Maitland, Hiſt. of Scot. I. 145. Anderſon in Archæol. V. 254. VI. 96. pl. XXII. who miſcalls it Dun *Aggleſeg*. Cordiner, Scenery, p. 118, 119. Pl. XX. [g] P. 119, 120.

Wall

wall ſhould fall they built great heaps of ſtone to ſupport it, ſo that it looks outwardly like an heap without any deſign, as is the caſe at *Loth beg* in *Lothis* pariſh [h].

In Loth pariſh is Helmiſdale caſtle, built by lady Margaret Baillie, counteſs of Sutherland. A ſquare court of building erected at *Graiag* by lady Jane Gordon, another counteſs, is now entirely gone.

In another part of this pariſh are the Pictiſh *hunting-houſes*, engraved at the end of Mr. Pennant's Tour, 1772, Pl. XLVII. p. 18. conſiſting of a gallery with a number of ſmall rooms, each compoſed of three large flag ſtones, one on each ſide, and a third for a covering; at the extremity is a larger apartment, of an oval figure, probably for the chieftain. The gallery has no roof, the length is from 50 to 60 feet [i].

In the pariſh of *Diurneſs* in *Strathmore*, not far from Tongue and near the head of the river which runs into the ſea at Loch Eribol, a noble, ſafe, and extenſive harbour, is that ſingular building called the *Dun of Dornadilla* or Dornadilla's tower or hunting houſe. The rev. Mr. Pope, miniſter of Reay, gave the following account of it to the Society of Antiquaries of London 1777 [k]:

"The Dune or Tower of Dornadilla in the pariſh of Diurnes, on lord Reay's eſtate, is ſituate in a place called Strathmore, on the eaſt ſide of the river that runs through Strath, on a ſloping ground; ſo that it ſeems the foundation gave way on that ſide towards the river, being on a declivity. It ſtands ſeven miles or rather 10 miles from the ocean, and from the building to the ſea is a ridge of hills, riſing higher and higher till they terminate in the ſea, and they are all foreſt ground called *Bin hope*. There are on the hill near this tower ſeveral hollows or pits which were antiently quarries; but fanciful people would make them places where men and dogs lodged in the hunting ſeaſon. The preſent height of this building on the north-eaſt and north ſides is 25 feet; on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt 9 feet, which are filled up with the falling of the roof and part of the walls. The door, 3 feet ſquare, fronts the north eaſt, as in all the round buildings in the north. The circumference at bottom is near 50 yards, the inner area 27 feet diameter. The thickneſs of the wall cannot be taken exactly at the bottom by reaſon of the heaps of ſtones about it: but at 9 feet from the ground the wall is 7 feet thick. This wall is divided into two; the outer wall is 2 feet 9 inches thick, then a paſſage or opening betwixt the two walls 2 feet 3 inches; the inner wall is 2 feet thick. This opening is divided into galleries, which run horizontally round about the building. Each gallery is 5 feet high, the bottom or floor laid with large flat ſtones, which gird and bind the whole building compactly together. The common conjecture is, that theſe galleries were for ſleeping-rooms or barracks in the hunting ſeaſon. This inner wall of 2 feet thickneſs was again divided from top to bottom by perpendicular openings 2 feet and an half wide round about the building, and theſe openings were full of ſhelves, formed of large flat ſtones 2 feet broad, each ſhelf 2 feet and an half diſtant, and ſome 3 feet from top to bottom. The uſe of them ſeems to be to give light and freſh air to thoſe that ſlept in the galleries, and to hold their quivers or baggage; and perhaps the lower ſhelves were cupboards and preſſes for their victuals. We know not what conveniency they had at the bottom, 9 feet being filled with ſtones. The entry to the galleries was from the north ſide of the door by a ſtair that went to the top; but, as the ſtair is not entire, we cannot pretend to deſcribe it. Doubtleſs it was a very rude piece of architecture. Three of the galleries are entire, and goats take ſhelter in them in ſnowy weather. Five of the ſhelves are diſtinctly to be ſeen, and parts of ſhelves are ſeen on the fallen ſide.

This building was at firſt much higher, and would make a grand figure in a foreſt. The maſonry is extremely well done, and there is neither lime nor clay in it. The great flat ſtones ſeem to be the ſtrength of the building. It appears to have been roofed after the manner of the round houſes called Pictiſh houſes, of which ſome are yet entire in the north. There is a fragment of a very old poem ſtill preſerved, which mentions Dornadilla as the chieftain, or prince, for whoſe ſake this building was erected:

Dũn Dornghil Mac Duiff
Or an taobh ri Meira don ſtrha
Sehcht mile ō manir
Er an rod a racha na fir do Gholeñ.

'The Dune of Dornghiall the ſon of Duff, built on the ſide of the Strath next to Reay, ſeven miles from the ocean, and in the road by which the warriors or Cearn travel to Caithneſs.'

"Reay is in Caithneſs, 40 miles from this building [l].

"Some would maintain that the Dune of Dornadilla was a druidical temple; but that cannot be the caſe, for the Druids made no uſe of roofed or covered buildings, and it appears that this building was roofed like the round Pictiſh houſes; beſides, in that age, there were no inhabitants in theſe parts to worſhip in any temple. What has miſled ſome to fancy that it was a druidical temple was the name of Dornadilla, which they would have to import ſomething divine. But it is to be obſerved, that this prince is called *Dorngbial*, the ſon of Duff, in the old poem, ſtill preſerved in the North. This name ſignifies *a perſon with a fair* or *lady-like hand*; and in theſe days it was cuſtomary to give names to great men, expreſſing whatever was ſingular about their perſons; of which many inſtances could be given from all antient hiſtories in Europe. I find, in like manner, that this prince is called *Arindal*, in the catalogue of the Scots kings, repeated by the highlander at the coronation of king Alexander the Third [m].

"Our bards, I fancy, called this prince *Dornadilla*, according to their uſual flattery, as if they would attribute ſomething of divinity to him. And our hiſtorians were fond of the ſound, *Dornadilla*. An extraordinary inſtance of the barbarous flattery of theſe times is, that they gave a blaſphemous title to one of their kings; the perſon, whom our hiſtorians call *Dardanus*, was ſtyled *Daradiamore*, the *other great God* [n].

"The galleries deſcribed in this tower demonſtrate

[h] Pope, 319. 336. Ib. 337, 338.
[i] Pennant, 1772, Append. p. 18.
[k] Archæol. V. 216. Mr. Pope died 1782. See alſo Cordiner's Scenery, 105—109. and his N° X.
[l] This valley called *Strath mor* from its ſize is alſo called *Strath Arindal*. Biſhop Stillingfleet endeavoured to prove that *Arindal* and *Dornadil* are eſſentially the ſame name. Orig. Brit. pref.
[m] Ib. Orig. Brit. p. ii. of his preface.
[n] Ib. ubi ſup.

that

that a great number of people lodged in it, which could only be in the hunting ſeaſon, as it was erected in the heart of a wild foreſt, where ſnow lies very deep in winter. The fragment of the old poem mentions that the building was on the ſide of the river next to Reay. Reay is a part of the ſhire of Caithneſs, reckoned 32 miles, or rather 45 from the Dune of Dornadilla. It ſeems to have been a place of ſome note in that age, and a late diſcovery proves the ſame. Reay is expreſſed in the Erſe[o] *Min-re*, ſmooth and plain. No place deſerved this name better of old, as it conſiſted of extenſive plains, covered with the fineſt graſs and fine corn fields; but as it was ſituate upon the edge or brink of the northern ocean, the ſtorms have torn up theſe plains, and little appears now but bare ſtones. It is true, the greateſt part of the corn ground has eſcaped, but it has rather got too great a mixture of ſand.

"It appears that there was a town built in a low ground, near a burn called *The Burn of Reay*; but ſand deſtroyed it many ages ago. It appeared as a plain of white ſand, nor was there any tradition that there was a houſe built there. But, upon the 27th day of July, 1751, a cloud or water-ſpout fell on the hills ſouth of Reay, which produced ſuch a flood, that it covered the ſtanding corn in the plain; and coming to ſloping ground it turned to ſuch a torrent as cut a new channel for itſelf into the ſea. It waſhed away hills of ſand, and on the weſt ſide of the Burn of Reay it carried away a high bank of ſand, under which we ſaw the remains of a town. A row of houſes appeared in a line, at leaſt the ſtone walls, 6 or 7 feet high. The people carried away the ſtones as far as they could, but the bank of ſand falling prevented further ſearch. It is probable, that the people in Strathnaver carried on a trade for corn and other neceſſaries with the town of Reay; and that Reay was conſidered for that reaſon as a public place, which gave occaſion to mention it in this very old poetical fragment.

"The ſame fragment mentions the warriors or *cawrn*, marching into Caithneſs, which is very true. Troops of banditti and robbers came anriently from the weſtern iſlands to plunder Caithneſs; and even Strathnaver men came in troops to rob and carry away corn and cattle. But this was common through all Scotland in thoſe barbarous ages. We have cauſe to bleſs God that we live in more happy times. Men are now more induſtrious, and live more comfortably than their forefathers, after all their fighting and robbing; and, if induſtry was encouraged, the highlands would turn out to be the beſt part of Scotland.

"Our hiſtorians[p] ſay little more of king Dornadilla than that he ſpent his time in hunting, and was the firſt that enacted foreſt laws. He reigned 28 years in peace and plenty, and died 233 years before the Chriſtian æra. It makes it ſtill more probable that he ordered this building in the hills of Diurnes, which is a fine foreſt at this day, and has the fineſt paſture: and it is alſo very probable, that other buildings of the ſame kind, or nearly of this kind, were erected at that period; ſuch as theſe at Eaſterfearn in Roſs, at Glenelg and other places, where they had ſtone fit for the purpoſe; for all depended upon good quarries, which are to be found but in few places in foreſts."

Mr. Cordiner[q] adds, that the inner walls of theſe towers ſeem uniformly perpendicular, ſo that there remains no veſtiges of their having been cloſed at the top after the manner of the receſſes in the cairns. They may have had particular coverings of wood laid on beams, whoſe ends reſted on the projecting circles of ſtones in ſome of them. This tower may have been a fortreſs, for though it now appears to be commanded by a neighbouring one, none of the engines of that time could reach it.

On the ſide of *Bui Spinnum* hill in Diurneſs pariſh is a ſquare piece of building about 3* feet high and 12 ſquare, well levelled, called *Carn uri*, the king's carn, where he probably ſat or ſtood, and had an extenſive view. Torfæus tells us, Sueno from Orkney waited on the king of Scotland, probably Malcolm II. as he was enjoying the hunting ſeaſon on the hills of Diurneſs. On the north ſide of Loch Eribol, one of the fineſt roads for ſhipping, and ſo near the ſtormy *Cape Wrath*, the *Tarvedrum* of Ptolemy[r], is a plain rock called *Loch vuaies*, where they ſay Haco, king of Norway, ſlaughtered the cattle he took from the natives after the battle of Largis 1263. In this pariſh are ſeveral caverns running a conſiderable way under ground, particularly one called *Smow*, a ſtupendous vault, running further than has been traced, but reſembling the cavern in the peak as others here do Elden hole. The country is all upon lime-ſtone, and abounds with marble[s].

From Strathmore weſtward the mountains ſtretch up into the monſtrous cliffs of *Edrahills*, a region inacceſſible and as yet unexplored[t].

In *Clyne* pariſh ſeveral battles have been fought as appears by a number of cairns. The river and loch of *Brora* abound with ſalmon, and at *Achir na hyl* is a moſt charming caſcade. On the top of a hill near *Clyn* houſe is a lime-ſtone quarry, abounding with ſea-ſhells entire and freſh. Near Brora bridge is a large cave called *Uai na Calman*. In the loch is an artificial iſland made by the old thanes of Sutherland for a retreat; and *Creig bawo ir*, a high hill or rock, is fortified round[u].

[o] Meira, or Min-ra. [p] Boetius, II. 16. Leſley de geſtis Scotor. 82. [q] Scen. p. 106.
[r] Pope, 323. [s] Ib. 321—322. [t] Cordiner, Scen. 111. [u] Pope, 337-338.

Mr. Camden apologizes for the ſhortneſs of his deſcription of SCOTLAND, not doubting but ſomebody elſe would improve on it by availing himſelf of the opportunity afforded by the acceſſion of James I. which united the two crowns. But not the UNION of the two kingdoms a century after, nor the various diſcoveries that have been made in the geography of England, have been extended to the ſiſter kingdom in a degree to enable me much to enlarge the modern deſcription. Little of Scotland was known to its natives before Mr. Pennant's curioſity explored it. The Reader will ſee to what other printed deſcriptions I am indebted:—for the earlieſt applications and moſt patient expectation have obtained very little additions to them, and ſcarce an attempt to correct and rectify errors, when ſubmitted to ſome of the beſt Antiquaries of Scotland. So little do the philoſophic unenterprizing Scots attend to the advantages with which Nature or Art have endowed their country.

Rare Plants found in Scotland.

Acroſtichum *ſeptentrionale*. Forked Fern; on rocks about *Arthur's ſeat* at *Edinburgh*, about *Peebles*, and on *Minto* rocks in *Tivetdale*.

Adiantum *capillus veneris*. True Maiden-hair; near *Galloway* in the iſle of *Arran*.

Agaricus *alneus*. Alder Agaric; on trunks of trees and dead wood.

Ajuga *pyramidalis*. Mountain Bugle; on *Ben Nevis* in *Lochaber* and in the burn of *Killiglower* and ord of *Caithneſs*.

Alchemilla *alpina*. Cinquefoil Ladies Mantle; on all the mountains in the *Highlands*.

Aliſma *ranunculoides*. Leſſer Water Plantain; in ditches and by the ſides of lochs in the iſland of *Iſla*.

Allium *arenarium*. Broad-leaved mountain Garlic; at the foot of mountains in ſandy ſoils.

——— *ſchœnopraſum*. Cives or Chives; by *Faſt* caſtle on the borders of *Berwickſhire* and in *Nether Lorn* in *Argyleſhire*.

Anchuſa *ſempervirens*. Evergreen Alkanet; in waſte places and near houſes in the *Lowlands* in the glen at *Dunglaſs*.

Andromeda *polifolia*. Marſh Andromeda or Marſh Roſemary; on *Dalfibble* and *Stanemoor moſs* at *Kirkmichael*, and on *Blair Drummond moſs* near *Sterling*.

Arbutus *alpina*. Alpine Arbutus; on the mountains to the ſouth of *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, and in the way between *Loch Broom* and *Loch Mari*, and on *Ben-na-grion* in *Strath* in the iſle of *Skye*.

——— *Uva urſi*. Bearberries or Bear Whortle berries; in dry, heathy, mountainous and rocky places in the *Highlands* and *Weſtern Iſles*.

Arenaria *laricifolia*. Larch-leaved Chickweed; on *Caſtle hill* near *Forfar* in *Angus*.

——— *tenuifolia*. Fine leaved Chickweed; on *Cramond* iſland in the *Forth*.

——— *verna*. Vernal mountain Chickweed; on *Arthur's ſeat*.

Aſplenium *Ceterach*. Spleenwort; on the hill of *Kinnoul* near *Perth*, and elſewhere.

——— *marinum*. Sea Fern or Maiden-hair; on rocks by the ſea ſide in many places.

——— *viride*. Green ribbed Maiden-hair; at *Creg-a-chnocaen* on the boundary of *Coygoch* and *Aſſynt* between *Roſsſhire* and *Sutherland*.

Aſtragalus *arenarius*. Purple mountain Milkwort; on the hills in the *King's Park* at *Edinburgh*, on the ſands of *Muſſelburgh*, on the hill of *Moncrief* near *Perth*, and in dry ground near *York* caſcade at *Blair*, and elſewhere.

——— *glyciphyllos*. Wild Liquorice or Liquorice Vetch; in *Coryton* woods near *Edinburgh*.

——— *uralenſis*. Silken Aſtragalus; on *Carndearg*, one of the lower heads of *Ben-Squilert* in *Glen-Crearn* in *Upper Lorn*, at the bay of *Farr*, and on a rocky ſoil in *Cromarty*.

Athamanta *Meum*. Common Spignel, Meu or Bawd Money; in mountainous paſtures: about *Crawford* in *Lanerkſhire*, in the mountains above *Dunkeld*, and about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, and on the banks of the *Breick* water in *Weſt Lothian*.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; in the *King's Park* at *Sterling*, at *Icolumbkill*, and among the ruins of *Holyrood* abbey.

Avena *pubeſcens*. Soft Cat graſs; in dry mountainous paſtures.

Azalea *procumbens*. Trailing Thyme-leaved Azalea; on *Ben mor* in *Braidalbin*, *Ben-Croachan* in *Argyleſhire*, *Ben-na-ſcree*, and other high mountains about *Loch Urn* in *Inverneſsſhire*, *Ben Lomond*, and elſewhere.

Bartſia *viſcoſa*. Yellow Marſh Eyebright; about *Loch-Gayl* near *Loch-Long* in *Cowal* in *Argyleſhire*.

Betula *nana*. Dwarf Birch; in *Corry-yealin* near *Miggerny* in *Glen Lyon* in *Braidalbin*, and in ſome of the moors of *Loch-Glaſs* in *Roſsſhire*, and on the lands of *Bertram* near *Carnwath* in *Clydeſdale* and in *Tweedale*.

Blaſia *puſilla*. Dwarf Blaſia; on banks of ditches and rivulets in a ſandy or gravelly ſoil.

Boletus *ſtrobiliformis*. Dickſ. Faſc. Crypt. Brit. Cone Boletus; in woods on the ſide of *Loch Neſs*.

——— *ſuberoſus*. Cork Boletus; on trunks of birch and willow trees.

Braſſica *Monenſe*. Iſle of Man Rocket; in the iſle of *Bute* near *Mountſtewart*, on the weſt ſide of *Arran* near *Druin-an-duin* beyond *Carn-Baan*, at *Lamlaſh* bay, between *Machrianiſh* bay and *Barr* in *Cantyre*, and elſewhere.

Bryum *alpinum*. Red alpine Bryum; on *Ben Lomond*, and elſewhere.

——— *capillaceum*; Dicks. Hair-like Bryum; on the *Highland* mountains.

——— *crudum*. Tranſparent Bryum; in woods and moiſt ſhady places in the *Lowlands*.

——— *extinctorium*. Extinguiſher Bryum; on rocks in *Edinburgh* park, and elſewhere.

——— *flexuoſum*. Waved ſhanked Bryum; on *Crawford* moor near the *Lead hills* on the borders of *Lanerkſhire*.

——— *laterale*. Lateral Bryum; in ſhady woods by the ſides of the *Highland* mountains, and by the ſides of rivulets in the fir foreſts.

——— *paludoſum*. Leaſt Dwarf Bryum; on moiſt rocks and decayed wood in damp ſhady places.

——— *verticillatum*. Green pointed Bryum; on the ſides of the *Highland* mountains in *Braidalbin*, on *Ben Lomond*, and elſewhere.

Byſſus *nigra*. Black Rock Byſſus; on *Ben Lomond*, *Goatfield* in *Arran*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſaxatilis*. Rock Byſſus; on rocks.

Campanula *latifolia*. Giant Throatwort; by the ſides of the caſcades at *Moneſs*, at *Cartland* rocks near *Lanerk*, at *Taymouth Hermitage*, and elſewhere.

Cardamine *amara*. Bitter Creſſes; by the new well on the water of *Leith*, and at *Finlarig* near the end of *Loch Tay*, and near a farm-houſe called *The Wood* at *Kirkmichael*.

Cardamine *impatiens*. Impatient Ladies Smock; at the foot of the mountains and in ſhady places, but rare.

——— *petræa*. Alpine Ladies Smock; on *Craig-chaillech* in *Braidalbin*, *Baikewall* in *Rum* and *Ben-na-ſcree* in *Strath* in *Skye*.

Carduus *acaulis*. Dwarf Carline Thiſtle; in dry paſtures.

——— *eriophorus*. Woolly-headed Thiſtle; by the ſea ſide between *Blackneſs* and the *Queen's* ferry.

——— *helenoides*. Melancholy Thiſtle; by the ſides of rivulets in high grounds in *Braidalbin* and *Athol*, and near the foot of *Ben-huardel* in *Skye*.

——— *pratenſis*. Soft or Gentle Thiſtle; in the iſland of *Iſla*.

Carex *atrata*. Black Carex; on *Benteſkerny*, *Malghyrdy*, *Mal-nan-tarmonach*, and other mountains in *Braidalbin*.

—— *capillaris*. Capillary Carex; on *Benteſkerny*, *Craigneulict* and *Malghyrdy* in *Braidalbin*.

—— *inflata*. Bottle Carex; in bogs and marſhes: about *Finlarig* in *Briadalbin*.

—— *incurva*. Curved Carex; in deep looſe ſea-ſand at the mouth of the water of *Naver* and near *Shelberry* in *Dunroſsneſs* in *Shetland* and near *Glaſgow*.

—— *limoſa*. Creeping bog Carex; in bogs and marſhes: at *Tullybanchar* near *Comrie*.

—— *patula*. Few flowered Carex; in a boggy ſoil about half a mile up the mountain of *Goatfield* in *Arran*, in the aſcent from *Brodwick* caſtle, and on the coaſt of *Labradore*.

—— *tomentoſa*. Downy Carex; ar the ſouth end of *Air* links.

Centunculus *minimus*. Baſtard Pimpernel; in gravelly places.

Ceraſtium *arvenſe*. Narrow-leaved Mouſe-ear Chickweed; at the foot of the walls on the borders of Scotland near *Wark* not far from *Kelſo*.

——— *latifolium*. Woolly Mouſe-ear Chickweed; on *Ben Lomond*, and the high mountains about *Glenco*, and elſewhere.

Chara *hiſpida*. Prickly Chara; in ditches and lakes: in *Guillon* loch in *Eaſt Lothian*.

—— *flexilis*. Pellucid pliant Chara; in lakes: in *Loch Lomond*, in *Hill Loch*, on *Craig-chaillech* in *Braidalbin*, and at *Comrie* near *Crief*.

Cherleria *ſedoides*. Moſſy Cherleria; on *Benteſkerny* and *Ben Challum* to the weſt of *Loch Tay* in *Braidalbin*, and on *Baikevall* in *Rum*, and elſewhere.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow perfoliate Centaury; in mountainous paſtures.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long leaved Water Hemlock; on the ſide of *Loch End*.

Circæa *alpina*. Alpine Enchanters Nightſhade; at the foot of the mountains about *Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, in *Hamilton* wood, and under the rocks on the eaſt ſide of *St. Mary's Loch* at the head of *Yarrow* water in *Peebles*.

Clavaria *ſpathula*; Dickſ. Flat Clavaria; in the *Highland* woods.

Cochlearia *Anglica*. Engliſh Sea Scurvy-graſs; by the ſea ſide, and on the rocks of *Inch-Columb*.

——— *Danica*. Daniſh Scurvy-graſs; on rocks on the ſea coaſt: on *Cramond* iſland in the *Forth*, plentifully.

——— *officinalis*. Common Scurvy-graſs; on rocks on the ſea coaſt, and on the *Highland* mountains.

Cochlearia *officinalis* γ Groenlandica. Greenland Scurvy-graſs; on the *Highland* mountains about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, and in the *Orknies*.

Colchicum *autumnale*. Meadow Saffron; in low meadows: at *Alloa*.

Conferva *diaphana*. Red dotted Conferva; on rocky ſhores.

——— *fœniculacea*. Fennel Conferva; on the weſtern coaſt.

——— *fluviatilis*. Horſe-tail Conferva; in the river *Lednaig* near the village of *Comrie* near *Crief*, and at *Craighall* near *Edinburgh*.

——— *gelatinoſa*. Frog-ſpawn Conferva; in deep fountains, ſprings, and rivulets: in the iſland of *Mull*.

——— *imbricata*. Red Sponge Conferva;
——— *verticillata*. Verticillate Conferva;
} in the *Frith* of *Forth*.

——— *violacea*. Cataract Conferva; on the rocks in the water-falls on *Goatfield* in *Arran*, and elſewhere.

Cornus *herbacea*. Dwarf Honeyſuckle; in mooriſh places, by rivulets on the ſides of the *Highland* mountains in *Athol*, about *Loch Rannoch*, on *Ben-mor* and *Chealleach* in *Braidalbin*, and on the mountains about *Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, and on the *Pentland hills*.

Cotyledon *Umbilicus Veneris*. Navelwort, Kidneywort or Wall Pennywort; on the rocks of *Drummadoon* in *Arran*, on the craig of *Ailſa*, and on the ruins of *Y-columb-kil*, and elſewhere.

Crithmum *maritimum*. Sampire; on the rocks by the ſea ſide in *Galloway*.

Cucubalus *acaulis*. Moſs Campion; on *Ben Lomond* in *Mull* with the *Sibbaldia*, on the mountains about *Loch Rannoch* in *Athol*, *Loch Urn* in *Inverneſsſhire*, and in *Rum*.

Cynoſurus *cæruleus*. Blue Dog's-tail Graſs; in wet places on the ſides of the mountains abont *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, and on *Creg-chaillech* near *Killin* in *Braidalbin*.

Dianthus *arenarius*. Single flowered Rock Pink; on a hill near *Perth*.

——— *deltoides*. Maiden Pink; in the *King's Park* at *Edinburgh*, on *Blackford hill*, and on rocks about *Edinburgh*.

——— *glaucus*. Mountain Pink; in the *King's Park* at *Edinburgh*.

Doronicum *pardalacoides*. Great Leopard's bane or Wolf's bane; in the *Lowlands*: about *Hoddam* caſtle in *Annandale*, and elſewhere.

Draba *incana*. Wreathen-podded Whitlow-graſs; in many dry places: on dry rocky places near the *Daniſh* fort in the iſland of *Iſla*, on rocks near *Duntulm* caſtle in *Skye*, and at *Creg-a-chnocaen* near *Leadbeg* in *Aſſynt* on the border of *Sutherland* with the *Dryas Octapetala*.

Droſera *longifolia*. Long leaved Sun-dew;
——— *rotundifolia*. Round leaved Sun-dew or Roſa ſolis;
} in bogs and heathy grounds, frequent.

Dryas *octapetala*. Mountain Avens; on talky ſoils: on *Maolghas*, *Mal-grea*, and *Creg-chailleach* in *Braidalbin*, on the limeſtone rocks of *Ben huardel*, at *Chriſt Church* in *Strath-Swardles* in *Skye*, and on *Creg-a-chnoacaen* near *Ledbeg* in *Aſſynt*, on *Carn-dearg*, one of the lower heads of *Ben Squilert* in *Glen-Creran*, and near the top of *Malmore* in *Glenco*, both in *Upper Lorn* in *Argyleſhire*.

Elymus

Elymus *arenarius*. Sea Lime-graſs; on the ſea coaſt.

Empetrum *nigrum*. Black berried Heath, Crow or Crake berries; on the ſides of rivers, and in wet marſhy woods, but rare.

Epilobium *alpinum*. Alpine Willow Herb; by the ſides of rivulets on the *Highland* mountains: on *Ben Lomond*, on the mountains near *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, and elſewhere.

——— *anguſtifolium*. Roſebay Willow Herb; in *Coryton* woods and among the rocks to the eaſt of the kirk of *Shotts* near *Hamilton*, and elſewhere.

Equiſetum *hyemale*. Rough Horſe-tail Shave-graſs or Dutch Ruſhes; by the ſides of rivers and in wet marſhy woods, but rare.

Erigeron *acre*. Blue Fleabane; in dry mountainous paſtures, frequent.

Eryſimum *chieranthoides*. Treacle Wormſeed; in cornfields.

Feſtuca *glabra*. Smooth Feſcue-graſs; at *Ardbigland* in *Galloway*.

Fontinalis *ſquamoſa*. Shining black Water-moſs; in rivulets on the top of the *Highland* mountains: on *Ben-na-caillich*, at *Chriſt Church* in *Skye*, and elſewhere.

Fucus *aculeatus*. Prickly Fucus; on the ſea ſhores.

——- *bulboſus*. Great furbelowed Hangers; on ſea ſhores; at *I-Columb-kill*, and elſewhere.

—— *cartilagineus*. Cape Fucus or Weed; on ſea rocks in baſons of water left by the receſs of the tides.

—— *concatenatus*. Necklace Fucus; on the coaſt about *Leith*, and elſewhere.

—— *corneus*. Briſtly edged Fucus; in the *Frith* of *Forth*.

—— *criſpus*. Proliferous Fucus; on the ſhores of the weſtern coaſt adhering to ſhells and ſtones.

—— *dentatus*. Dented Fucus; } in the *Frith* of
—— *endiviæfolius*. Endive-leaved Fucus; } *Forth*, and on the coaſt of *Jona*.

—— *eſculentus*. Eatable Fucus; on the coaſts.

—— *filicinus*. Fern leaved Fucus; on the ſea rocks which are covered by the tides.

—— *herbaceus*. Ligulated Fucus; in the *Frith* of *Forth* about *Newhaven*, and elſewhere.

—— *ovalis*. Stonecrop Fucus; on the rocks of the little iſles of *Jura*.

—— *ſanguinarius*. Dock leaved Fucus; on the ſea ſhores, not unfrequent.

—— *ſpiralis*. Twiſted Fucus; on the ſhore near *Leith* and *Newhaven*.

Galium *boreale*. Croſswort or Northern Madder; at the *Black wood* ſix miles above *Dumfries*.

Geranium *lucidum*. Shining Crane's-bill; on rocks in ſhady places: on the rocks under *Arthur's ſeat* at *Edinburgh*.

—— *pratenſe*. Crowfoot Crane's-bill; in paſtures and thickets: at *Taymouth* hermitage, and about the caſcades at *Moneſs*, and in the paſtures of *Loch Rannoch*, and other places.

—— *pyrenaicum*. Perennial Dove's-foot Crane's-bill; in mountainous paſtures and waſte places near *Edinburgh*.

—— *rotundifolium*. Dove's-foot Crane's-bill; on the eaſt ſide of *Maſon's garden* near *North Marchiſton*.

Geum *rivale*. Water Avens; in wet mooriſh grounds very common.

Gnaphalium *dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed or Cat's-foot; in dry barren grounds: on the hills about *Arthur's ſeat* at *Edinburgh*.

——— *ſupinum*. Alpine Cudweed or Cat's-foot; on *Creg-chailleach* near *Finlarig* in *Braidalbin*, on *Mal-ghyrdy*, on the mountains of *Glen Lyon*, *Glenurchy*, *Glenco*, and elſewhere.

Hedypnois *autumnale* ε Taraxici. Hawkweed with yellow Devil's-bit leaves; on the ſide of *Benna caillech*, at *Chriſt Church* in *Strath Swardle* in *Skye*.

Helleborus *viridis*. Green flowered Hellebore; in *Dunglas* glen.

Hieracium *alpinum*. Alpine Hawkweed; on *Benmor* and *Craigvore* juſt above *Laraig-an-Lochain* in *Braidalbin*, on *Corry-yaal*, and near the top of *Bedan-nam-bian*, the higheſt mountain in *Glenco* in *Upper Lorn*, on the high mountains near *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, and on *Benna-grion* in *Strath* in *Skye*.

Hippuris *vulgaris*. Mare's-tail; in the ditches near *Edinburgh*, and by the ſides of the lochs in deep muddy places in *Ilay*.

Hyoſeris *minima*. Small Swine's Succory; in cornfields, in a gravelly or ſandy ſoil, but rare.

Hypnum *pennatum*; Dickſ. Feathered Hypnum; } in woods.
——— *ſtellatum*; Dickſ. Stellated Hypnum; }

——— *ornithopoides*. Bird's-foot Trefoil; about *Arthur's ſeat* near *Edinburgh*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſcorpoides*. Great Scorpion creeping Bog Hypnum; in the bogs at *Coriattachan* in *Strath Swardle* in *Skye*.

——— *viticuloſum*. Long cylindrical Hypnum; at the roots of trees in dry woods.

Hypochæris *glabra*. Smooth Hawkweed; in mountainous paſtures and gravelly ſoils.

Iberis *nudicaulis*. Rock Creſſes; in a field at *Whim* near *Poſſo*.

Imperatoria *Oſtruthium*. Maſterwort; on the banks of the *Clyde*, and in ſeveral places, particularly about *Ardencaple*, and near *Mountſtewart* in the iſle of *Bute*, and on the banks of the *Tweed* near the old caſtle of *Drummelzier*, but whether indigenous or not is uncertain.

Inula *crithmoides*. Golden Sampire; on the ſhore near the port of *Ardbigland* in *Galloway*.

Iſoetes *lacuſtris*. Quillwort; under the water at the bottom of the *Highland* lakes: in ſome ſmall lochs near the foot of the paps of *Jura*, and in others above *Great Breeze hill* near *Taliſker* in *Skye*, and at the weſt end of *Loch Tay* in *Braidalbin*.

Juncus *biglumis*. Two flowered Ruſh; at the top of *Malghyrdy* and on *Ben-Teſkerny* in *Braidalbin*.

—— *ſpicatus*. Alpine nodding Ruſh; on the ſides of the *Highland* mountains near their ſummits, on *Ben-na-ſcree*, on the north ſide of *Loch Urn* in *Inverneſsſhire*, and elſewhere.

—— *trifidus*. Trifid Ruſh; on the ſummits of the *Highland* mountains to the ſouth of *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, and on *Ben-na-ſcree* above *Arniſdale* on the ſide of *Loch Urn* in *Inverneſsſhire*, and elſewhere.

—— *triglumis*. Three flowered Ruſh; on the eaſt ſide of *Craig-chealleach* above *Finlarig* in *Braidalbin*, and elſewhere.

Jungermannia *alpina*. Chocolate alpine Jungermannia; on rocks on the *Highland* mountains.

——— *concinnata*. Braided Jungermannia; on rocks on the *Highland* mountains, frequent.

——— *julacea*. Silvery alpine Jungermannia; on *Ben Lomond*, *Goatfield* in *Arran*, and elſewhere.

Jungermannia

Jungermannia *pulcherrima*; Dickſ. Beautiful Jungermannia; on mountains.

——— *quinquedentata*. Toothed Jungermannia; in thick ſhady damp woods.

——— *rupeſtris*. Duſky Rock Jungermannia; on *Ben Lomond*, *Goatfield*, and elſewhere.

——— *viticuloſa*. Straggle Jungermannia; in ſhady moiſt woods.

Juniperus *communis* β. Dwarf Alpine Jungermannia; on the *Highland* mountains, plentifully.

Lathræa *ſquamaria*. Toothwort; at the end of a ſhady walk by the river ſide at *Mevis Bank* towards *Laſwade* near *Edinburgh*, and in *Morven* near the ſound of *Mull*, on a dry heathy brae near *Laggan*.

Lathyrus *paluſtris*. Marſh Chickling Vetch or Marſh Lathyrus; by the ſides of lakes, and in marſhy and boggy grounds, but rare.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Narrow leaved Peaſe-everlaſting; in dry rough ſhrubby places, and by wood ſides, but rare.

Lavatera *arborea*. Sea Tree Mallow; on rocks on the ſea coaſt: in *Inch Garvey* and *Mykrie-Inch* in the *Frith* of *Forth*, and in *Baſs* iſland.

Lepidium *latifolium*. Dittander or Pepperwort; on the ſea coaſt: about the caſtle of *Wemys* in *Fifeſhire*.

Lichen *aphtoſus*. Green Ground Liverwort with black Warts; at the foot of the *Pentland hills*.

——— *atrovirens*. Black-green Lichen; on rocks about *Poſſo*, and elſewhere.

——— *barbatus*. Bearded Liverwort; on the branches of old trees in thick woods and pine foreſts.

——— *burgeſris*. Crowned Lichen; on the trunks of haſel and old birch trees on the bank of a rivulet called *Duff-Kinnel* near *Barntimpen* at *Kirkpatrick*, and in a ſhady wood called the *Mollin-Linn* at *Johnſtone* in *Dumfriesſhire*.

——— *calicaris*. Bearded Lichen; on trees and rocks.

——— *cæruleo-nigricans*. Blueiſh Lichen; } on the *Highland* rocks.

——— *deuſtus*. Sooty Lichen; } on the *Highland* rocks.

——— *fahlunenſis*. Small black Cork Lichen; } on the *Highland* rocks.

——— *polyrrhizos*. Singed Lichen; } on the *Highland* rocks.

——— *puſtulatus*. Bliſtered Lichen; } on the *Highland* rocks.

——— *pubeſcens*. Black Lace Lichen; } on the *Highland* rocks.

——— *cæruleſcens*. Lead coloured Lichen; on trunks of trees about *Drumlanrig*, frequent, and in the deep cleugh called *Barntimpen Linn* at *Kirkpatrick* near *Moffat*.

——— *centrifugus*. Spreading Lichen; on the *Highland* rocks, frequent, and in the *King's Park* at *Edinburgh*.

——— *confluens*. Dickſ. Confluent Lichen; on mountains near *Sterling*.

——— *corallinus*. Coralline Lichen; on the *Highland* rocks about *Finlarig* in *Braidalbin*, and elſewhere.

——— *craſſus*. Thick Lichen; } on rocks: in the *King's Park* at *Edinburgh*, and elſewhere.

——— *fuſcus*. Small cut brown Lichen; } on rocks: in the *King's Park* at *Edinburgh*, and elſewhere.

——— *geographicus*. Map Lichen; } on rocks: in the *King's Park* at *Edinburgh*, and elſewhere.

——— *croceus*. Saffron Lichen; on a rock near the top of *Benteſkerny* in *Braidalbin*, and near *Monymuſk*, *Aberdeenſhire*.

——— *fuliginoſus*; Dickſ. Sooty Lichen; in woods.

——— *furfuraceus*. Grey horned Lichen; on trunks of trees and old pales.

——— *glaucus*. Smooth Endive-leaved Lichen; on the ground amongſt ſtones and rocks: near *Moffat* and in *Braidalbin*.

Lichen *herbaceus*. Green Lichen; on trunks and roots of trees, and rocks in ſhady places.

——— *iſlandicus* γ. Little brown prickly Lichen; on the *Highland* mountains: on *Creg-chailleach* in *Braidalbin* and elſewhere, and in the *Lowlands* on a hill called *Scrape* near *New Poſſo*.

——— *jubatus*. Blackiſh mane Lichen; on rocks and ſometimes on the branches of old trees.

——— *jubatus* β chalybiformis. Wiry ſtraggling Lichen; on the trunks of old trees and on rocks, frequent.

——— *laciniatus*. Jagged Lichen; on trunks and roots of trees in ſhady woods.

——— *lanatus*. Black hard Wool Lichen; } on rocks.

——— *tartareus*. Dyer's Lichen; } on rocks.

——— *velleus*. Fleecy Lichen; } on rocks.

——— *proboſcideus*. Frizzled Hair-button Lichen; on *Goatfield* in *Arran*, on the mountains of *Braidalbin*, on *Ben Nevis* and elſewhere.

——— *radiatus*. Black horned wrack Lichen; on *Creg-chailleach* in *Braidalbin*, on *Ben Lomond*, on the mountains in *Roſsſhire* and *Skye*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſaccatus*. Socket Lichen; on the earth in chaſms of damp ſhady rocks.

——— *ſcaber*. Little black tufted Lichen; on *Goatfield* in *Arran* and many other mountains.

——— *ſcrupoſus*; Dickſ. Hollowed Lichen; on walls.

——— *upſalienſis*; Lin. Upſal Lichen; in the *Highlands*, common.

——— *venoſus*. Little dark veined Lichen; on moiſt rocks and under ſhady brows in *Glenkill Linn* and *Glenkill Burn* at *Kirkmichael* in *Dumfriesſhire* and about *Dunkeld*.

——— *ventoſus*. Red Lichen; on rocks facing the north in the *Highlands* and *Lowlands*.

——— *vulpinus*. Gold wiry Lichen; on trunks of old trees.

Liguſticum *Scoticum*. Scotch Parſley or Lovage; on rocks by the ſea ſide in many places: on the coaſt of *Fife* and in the weſtern iſlands of *Jura*, *Iſla*, *Jona*, and *Skye*.

Littorella *lacuſtris*. Graſs leaved Plantain: on the edge of almoſt all the *Highland* lakes.

Lobelia *Dortmanna*. Water Lobelia or Gladiole; in almoſt every freſh water loch.

Lychnis *viſcaria*. Red Catchfly; on the rocks of the *Hermitage* near *Edinburgh*, and on *Minto* rocks.

Lycoperdon *Tuber*. Truffles or Subterraneous Puff-balls; in the woods near *Miggerny* in *Glen Lyon*, *Perthſhire*.

Lycopodium *annotinum*. Jointed Club-moſs with Juniper leaves; in ſtoney places on the ſides of the *Highland* mountains.

——— *alpinum*. Alpine or Savin Club-moſs; } on the *Highland* mountains and in the *Hebrides*, plentifully.

——— *inundatum*. Fir Club-moſs; } on the *Highland* mountains and in the *Hebrides*, plentifully.

——— *clavatum*. Common Club-moſs; in dry mountainous heathy places and fir foreſts.

——— *ſelaginoides*. Prickly or ciliated Club-moſs; in boggy places by the ſides of rivulets in the *Highland* mountains, frequent.

Monotropa *Hypopithys*. Primroſe-ſcented Hypopithys; in beach and fir woods.

Myagrum *ſativum*. Gold of Pleaſure; ſometimes found among flax, but was probably at firſt imported.

Myrica *Gale*. Gale, Goule, Sweet Willow, or Dutch Myrtle;

Myrtle; in bogs and mooriſh grounds in the *Highlands*, and *Hebrides*, frequent.

Narthecium *Oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire Aſphodel; in mooriſh grounds, very common.

Naſmythia *articulata*. Net-wort; in two or three ſmall freſh water lochs about a mile weſt of *Loch Sligachan* in *Skye*, particularly in *Loch-na-Caiplich* between *Sligachan* and *Drynoch*, plentifully.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Dropwort; on the banks of ditches, rivers, and lakes, frequent.

Ophioglosſum *vulgatum*. Adders Tongue; in meadows and moiſt paſtures: about *Dunſinnane hill* in *Gowrie*, and elſewhere.

Ophrys *corallorhiza*. Coral rooted Ophrys; in a moiſt hanging wood near the head of *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*.

——— *cordata*. Little Twayblade with heart-ſhaped leaves; on *Ben-na-grion* in *Strath* in *Skye*, on the mountains about *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire* and in *Braidalbin* and elſewhere.

——— *Nidus avis*. Bird's Neſt; in *Auchendenny* woods, and in the woods at *Finlarig* in *Braidalbin*.

Orchis *conopſea*. Long ſpurred ſweet handed Orchis; in paſtures: near *Auchendenny* and *Cowrie* near *Crief*.

Orobus *ſylvaticus*. Wood or bitter Vetch; on the bank of the *Clyde* near *Lanerk* between the two famous falls of *Corry Lyn* and *Bonnatyn*, and on the bank of a rivulet on *Baikevall* in *Rum*, and elſewhere.

Oſmunda *criſpa*. Criſped or Parſley Fern; amongſt the rocks and ſtones on the *Highland* mountains; on the top of *Ben-na-caillich* at *Chriſt Church* in *Skye*, near *Moffat* in the road to England, at the fort of *Muckſburn* near the *North Eſk*, and on a wall in *Mid Calders* in *Tweedale*.

——— *Lunaria*. Moonwort; on *Ardgath hill* to the north of *Linlithgow*, on dry rocky paſtures near *Dundonald's* near *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, on a brae between *Great* and *Little Breeze hill* near *Taliſker* in *Skye*, and elſewhere.

——— *regalis*. Oſmund Royal or flowering Fern; in bogs on the borders of lakes, and out of the rocks by the ſea ſide in many places.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True-love, or One-berry; in a wood about a mile ſouth of *Newbottle* near *Dalkeith*, and in the *Den* of *Bethaick* near *Perth*.

Parnaſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus; in bogs and wet paſtures.

Peziza *cornucopoides*. Cornucopia Peziza; in woods.

Phaſcum *montanum*. Mountain Phaſcum; on the ſides of *Hartfell* in *Annandale*, and elſewhere.

Pilularia *globulifera*. Pepper Graſs; in damp places that have been overflowed during the winter.

Pinguicula *villoſa*. Little fleſh coloured Butterwort; in *Strath-Swardle* in *Skye*, in a bog at *Coryattachan* and on *Ben-na-Caillich*.

——— *vulgaris*. Common Butterwort; in moiſt grounds and on the ſides of mountains, very common.

Pinus *ſylveſtris*. Scotch Fir or Wild Pine; on the *Highland* mountains.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. Greater Biſtort or Snakeweed; in moiſt meadows: in *Inverary*.

——— *viviparum*. Small Biſtort or Snakeweed; about the paſs of *Killicranky* near *Blair*, on the ſides of the mountains about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, and *Loch Urn* in *Inverneſsſhire*, on *Ben huardal* in *Strath* in *Skye*, about *Killin* at the head of *Loch Tay*, and near *Halmire* in *Tweedale*.

Polypodium *Dryopteris*. Small branched Polypody; in dry ſtoney places: at *Langholm* and *Broomholm* in *Eſkdale*, about *Dunkeld* in *Stormont*, and elſewhere.

——— *fragile*. Brittle Polypody; on rocks and dry ſtoney places, frequent.

——— *Lonchitis*. Rough or Spleenwort Polypody; at *Creg-a-chnocaen*, the boundary of *Coygach* and *Aſſynt*, on the borders of *Sutherland* among the mountains of *Braidalbin*, and on *Kinnail bank*.

——— *phegopteris*. Soft pale ſtalked Polypody; in ſhady places and rocky ſoils: in *Achmore* wood at the head of *Loch Tay*, frequently in the *Lowlands*.

——— *rhæticum*. Stone Polypody; on rocks, and in woods at *Finlarig*.

——— *Thelypteris*. Marſh Polypody; in boggy places, particularly in the *Lowlands*.

Polytrichum *alpinum*. Alpine Polytrichum; on the *Highland* mountains.

——— *alpinum* β urnigerum. Urn headed Polytrichum; on the *Highland* mountains in *Braidalbin*, and on the *Pentland hills*, and elſewhere.

Potentilla *verna*. Vernal Cinquefoil; on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the rocks under *Arthur's ſeat*, and near the top of *Creg-chailleach*, a mountain near *Finlarig* in *Braidalbin*.

Primula *farinoſa*. Bird's Eye; by the road ſide between *Linton* and *Broughton*, and near *Halmire* in *Tweedale*.

Prunus *Padus*. Bird or Cluſter Cherry; in woods frequent: about *Melvil* caſtle, at *Carubber Den*, and about *Penton* bridge in *Eſkdale*.

Pulmonaria *maritima*. Sea Bugloſs; at *St. Andrew's*, on the coaſt of *Fife*, in the iſle of *Bute*, at *Loch Ranſa* in *Arran*, at *Lamlaſh*, at *Icolumb-kill*, at *Glen Elg* in *Inverneſsſhire*, and elſewhere.

Pyrola *minor*. Leſſer Wintergreen; in a wood on the ſide of *Ben-na-ſcree* near *M'Kennon's* caſtle in *Strath* in *Skye*, and in a wood called *Ca-bueh* at *Dundonald* near *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, and in the woods about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*.

——— *rotundifolia*. Common Winter-green; in the woods at *Auchendenny*, and on the banks of the *Clyde* between the celebrated falls of *Corry-Lynn* and *Bonnatyne* near *Lanerk*, in the woods at *Blair*, and on the heaths at *Dunkeld*, and elſewhere.

——— *ſecunda*. Dented Wood Winter-green; in ſhady birch woods with the preceding near *Little Loch Broom*, and about *Loch Mari* in *Roſsſhire*, and in the birch woods of *Troſchraig*, *Craigloiſgt* and *Coille-mhor* about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*.

Ranunculus *Lingua*. Great Spearwort; at the end of *Didiſton Loch* near *Edinburgh*.

——— *reptans*, Lin. Narrow leaved creeping Spearwort; at the weſt end of *Loch Leven* in *Kinroſsſhire*.

Rhodiola *Roſea*. Roſe-root or Roſewort; on rocks

on the top of the *Highland* Alps, and by the ſea ſide.

Ribes *alpinum*. Sweet Mountain Currants; in woods and out of the fiſſures of rocks.

Roſa *villoſa*. Apple Roſe; about *Killin* in *Braidalbin*, and on the coaſt of *Fife*, and elſewhere.

Rubus *Chamæmorus*. Cloud-berries, Knot-berries or Knout-berries; on *Ben Lomond*, on the mountains about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, and elſewhere.

—— *idæus*. Raſpberry-buſh; in ſtoney, mountainous places: under *Saliſbury-Craigs*, and in the iſland of *Lamlaſh* on the ſouth-eaſt of *Arran*, and elſewhere.

—— *ſaxatilis*. Stone Bramble; in ſtoney or rough mountainous places: at *Dunkeld*, at *Blair*, about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, and on both ſides of the *Scroggie-braes* between *North Eſk* and the *Newhal* in *Tweedale*.

Ruppia *maritima*. Sea Ruppia; in ſtagnant waters near the ſea ſide: at *Glen Elg* in *Inverneſsſhire*.

Salix *herbacea*. Leaſt Willow; on the top of all the *Highland* Alps, frequent.

—— *lanata*. Downy Willow; in the vallies amongſt the *Highlands*: at *Finlarig* at the head of *Loch Tay*.

—— *Lapponum*. Woolly Lapland Willow; on the *Highland* mountains: on *Craig-Chaillech* and *Mal-ghyrdy* in *Braidalbin*, and elſewhere.

—— *myrſinites*. Whortle leaved Willow; on the *Highland* mountains, on *Ben Achulader* in *Glenurchy*, *Mal-ghyrdy* in *Braidalbin*, on *Craig-vore* near *Loch Laraig-an-lochain* between *Loch Tay* and *Glen Lyon*.

—— *pentandria*. Sweet Bay-leaved Willow; in woods at *Inverary* and about *Roſlin* near *Edinburgh*, and by the road ſide between *Moffat* and the *Lead hills*, plentifully, and elſewhere.

—— *reticulata*. Wrinkled Willow; on many of the *Highland* mountains where the ſoil is talky.

—— *repens* γ. Sand Willow; on the ſea ſhores amongſt looſe blowing ſand: in *Cantyre*, between *Macrianeſh* and *Bar*, and elſewhere.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder or Danewort; in the road from *Dumfries* towards *Caerlaverock* caſtle, and at *Duplin* near *Perth*, and elſewhere.

Samolus *valerandi*. Round leaved Water Pimpernel; in marſhy places: in the iſle of *Gigha*, and on the ſhore at *Prieſtſide* in *Ruthwell*.

Satyrium *albidum*. White Satyrion; in dry mountainous paſtures: at the iſthmus of *Tarbat* in *Cantyre* in *Argyleſhire*, and in *Arran*, *Jura*, *Iſla*, *Colonſa*, and *Skye*.

——— *repens*. Creeping Satyrion; in a birch wood called in the *Erſe* language *Ca-hue* or *Yellow hill* near *Little Loch Broom*, *Roſsſhire*, and in a wood oppoſite *Moy-hall* on the ſouth ſide of the road to *Inverneſs*.

——— *viride*. Frog Satyrion; in dry hilly paſtures: in *Jura*, *Iſla*, *Colonſa*, *Skye*, and elſewhere.

Saxifraga *autumnalis*. Yellow Autumnal Saxifrage; at the paſs of *Killicranky* near *Blair*, and elſewhere.

——— *nivalis*. Cluſter flowered Alpine Saxifrage; on the eaſt ſide of *Craig-Chailleach* above *Finlarig* in *Braidalbin*, on *Ben Buy* in *Skye*, in *Mull*, on *Ben Chruipen* and *Malgrea*, and on *Stuic-an-Lochain* in *Glen Lyon*.

——— *oppoſitifolia*. Mountain Heath-like Saxifrage; ——— *ſtellaris*. Starry Saxifrage or Hairy Kidneywort; } on *Ben Lomond*, and other mountains.

Schœnus *albus*. White flowered Bog-ruſh; on moors and peats, common.

——— *compreſſus*. Compreſſed Bog-ruſh; in marſhy places by the ſides of lochs in *Ilay* and near the river ſide at *Dumbarton* caſtle.

——— *ferrugineus*. Brown headed Bog-ruſh; in mooriſh places: in *Mull* and *Skye*.

——— *rufus*. Brown Bog-ruſh; in bogs in *Skye* and near *Glaſgow*.

Scilla *verna*. Vernal Star Hyacinth; on rocks in *Jona* and *Staffa*, plentifully.

Scirpus *acicularis*. Little upright Club-ruſh; on the ſides of lochs and in marſhy places near *Laſwade*.

—— *fluitans*. Floating Club-ruſh; by the ſides of the little lochs in *Rum*.

—— *pauciflorus*. Little Chocolate-headed Club-ruſh; in *Malghyrdy* in *Braidalbin*.

—— *ſylvaticus*. Millet Cyperus graſs; in moiſt woods near *Roſlin* caſtle, and on the edge of the *Cum Burn* oppoſite *Longrighead*, at *Kirkmichael* in *Dumfriesſhire* and at *Killin* near *Loch Tay* in *Braidalbin*.

Sedum *Anglicum*. Engliſh Stonecrop; on walls and rocks: about the old college of *Lincluden* near *Dumfries*, on the walls by the ſide of the *Clyde* at *Roſemeath*, on *Roſs* iſland, in *Loch Lomond*, and elſewhere.

—— *villoſum*. Marſh Stonecrop; on *Pentland hills*, in *Glen Eglas* in *Strath-Erne*, to the ſouth of *Crief*, and elſewhere.

Serapias *longifolia* grandiflora. White flowered Helleborine; in a wood at *Loch Ranſa* in *Arran*.

Serratula *alpina*. Alpine Saw-wort or Alpine ſoft Thiſtle; among the rocks on *Malghyrdy*, on *Ben Cruipen* in *Braidalbin*, on *Stuic-an-lochain* in *Glen Lyon*, on *Ben-achalader* and *Ben-dotha* in *Glenurchy*, on *Malmore* in *Glenco* in *Upper Lorn*, and on a brae near *Taliſker* in *Skye*, and in the *Lowlands* near *Moffat* in *Annandale*.

Sibbaldia *procumbens*. Procumbent Sibbaldia; on many of the *Highland* mountains: on *Ben Lorn*, and elſewhere.

Silene *noctiflora*. Night blowing Catchfly; in the fields behind the Phyſic garden near *Edinburgh*.

Siſon *verticillatum*. Verticillate Siſon; in moiſt meadows about *Greenock*, plentifully, and in *Nithiſdale*, *Galloway*, and *Annandale*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; on the ſea coaſt at *Dunglaſs* on the edge of *Berwickſhire*.

Solidago *Virga-aurea* β Cambrica. Welſh Golden Rod; on the rocks near the ſummits of the *Highland* mountains.

Sparganium *ſimplex* β natans. Floating Bur-reed; in ſmaller lochs of the *Highlands* and *Hebrides*, frequent: between *Great* and *Little Breeze hill* near *Taliſker*, and near *Duntulm* in *Skye*, between *Lead-beg* and *Little Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, in the lochs of *Braidalbin*, in *Loch-Lomond*, in the *Lowlands* at *Caſtle Loch* near *Lochmaber*, and in the moſs near *Myreſide* at *Holywood* near *Dumfries*.

Spergula *laricina*. Larch leaved Spurrey; on a hill in the iſle of *Bute*.

Spergula

Spergula *nodoſa*. Knotted Spurrey; in wet paſtures and on the ſides of lakes and marſhes.

Sphœria *mori*; Dickſ. Mulberry Sphœria;
——— *mammoſa*; Dickſ. Breaſt-ſhaped Sphœria;
——— *nitida*; Dickſ. Shining Sphœria;
} in woods.

Splachnum *ampullaceum*. Crewet Splachnum; in bogs and marſhes and often on cow-dung.

——— *mniodes*; Dickſ. Slender Splachnum;
——— *ſphœricum*; Dickſ. Spherical Splachnum;
} on mountains near *Sterling*.

——— *vaſculoſum*. Acorn ſhaped Splachnum; on bogs, cow-dung and the points of rocks on the tops of the *Highland* mountains: on *Ben Lomond* and in *Skye* and elſewhere, and on the *Lowlands* on *Scarbrae-moſs* at *Kirkmichael*, and elſewhere.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea Gilly Flower; on the ſea ſhores, and on the ſummits of the higheſt mountains.

Stellaria *nemorum*. Broad leaved Stichwort; in woods and ſhady places in the *Lowlands*, frequent: about *Broomholm* and *Langholm* in *Eſkdale*, at *Springfield* and *Hoddam* caſtle in *Annandale*, at *Meavis bank*, and elſewhere.

Subularia *aquatica*. Awlwort; in the borders of the *Highland* lakes under the water in a gravelly or ſandy bottom: in *Loch Tay* in *Braidalbin*, and elſewhere.

Symphytum *tuberoſum*. Tuberous rooted Comfrey; oppoſite the new well at the water of *Leith*, and at *North Marchiſton*.

Targionia *hypophylla*. Vetch Targionia; on rocks covered with little earth: near the iſthmus of *Tarbet* in *Cantyre*, on the confines of *Knapdale*, and on *Ben Lavers*.

Taxus *baccata*. The Yew Tree; in the *Highlands*: at *Glenure* near *Glen Creran* in *Upper Lorn*.

Thalictrum *Alpinum*. Alpine Meadow Rue; by the ſides of rivers on the *Highland* mountains: on *Maol-ghlas* in *Braidalbin*, about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, on *Baikevall* in *Rum*, on *Ben-na-grion* in *Strath* in *Skye*, on *Ben-na ſcree* above *Arneſdale*, by the ſide of *Loch Urn* in *Inverneſs-ſhire*, and elſewhere, and in the *Lowlands*, on *Hartfell* near *Moffat* in *Annandale*.

——— *minus*. Leſſer Meadow Rue; in ſandy grounds at *Icolumb-kill*, about *Kil-chomin* in *Ila*, in the paſtures about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, and elſewhere.

Tofieldia *paluſtris*. Scotch Aſphodel; about *Loch Rannoch* in *Perthſhire*, in *Baikevall* in *Rum*, on *Glenmore* in *Roſsſhire*, and on *Ben Grihum* in *Sutherland*.

Tremella *granulata*. Bladder headed Tremella; on banks of rivers and lochs in ſhady places, not unfrequent.

Trichomanes *Tunbrigenſe*. Tunbridge Trichomanes: at the foot of moiſt rocks in the *Highlands*.

Trientalis *Europæa*. Chickweed Winter-green; on *Ben Lomond*, in the woods of *Rannoch*, at *Blair*, and elſewhere.

Trifolium *ornithopoides*. Bird's-foot Trefoil; in dry ſandy places: at *Maitland* bridge between *Edinburgh* and *Muſſelburgh*.

Trifolium *ſcabrum*. Hard knotted Trefoil; on dry ſoils by the ſea ſhore near *Edinburgh*.

Triticum *caninum*. Bearded Wheat-graſs; in dry upland woods.

Trollius *Europæus*. Globe Flower, at the foot of mountains, and by ſides of rivulets: at *Drumlanrig* in *Nithiſdale*, at *Corry Lyn*, the famous fall of the *Clyde*, at *Cartland* rocks near *Lanerk*, in *Carubber-Den* near *Linlithgow*, and in *Auchendenny* wood and elſewhere.

Turritis *hirſuta*. Hairy Tower Muſtard; on the rocks in the *King's Park* at *Edinburgh*.

Tuſſilago *hybrida*. Long ſtalked Butter Burr; on the banks of the *Eſk*, on the borders of *Annandale* near *Netherby*.

Vaccinium *Oxycoccus*. Cran-berries, Moſs-berries, or Moor-berries; on peat bogs in the *Lowlands*, frequent, and in the *Highlands*, but not ſo common.

——— *Vitis Idæa*. Red Whortleberries; in dry places on heaths, woods, and on mountains, frequent.

——— *uliginoſum*. Great Billberry Ruſh; on *Creg-chailleach* in *Braidalbin*, on the higher hills about *Loch Rannoch* in *Athol*, on the mountains about *Loch Broom* in *Roſsſhire*, about *Loch Urn* in *Inverneſsſhire*, in low boggy ground in *Mull*, at *Inverary*, and elſewhere.

Veronica *alpina*, Lin. Alpine Speedwell; on the mountains of *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*, and on *Ben Nevis*.

——— *montana*. Stalked Speedwell; in the woods at *Dunglaſs* near the river.

Vicia *ſylvatica*. Tufted Wood Vetch: under *Saliſbury* craigs, at *Cartland* rocks near *Lanerk*, and elſewhere.

Viola *grandiflora*. Great yellow Violet; on *Broughton* heights in *Twedale*, on the *Pentland hills* near the *Faſt caſtle*, at *Crawford John*, near the *Lead hills* in *Lanerkſhire*, and with a purple flower in *Malghyrdy* in *Breadalbane*, and elſewhere.

Ulva *articulata*. Jointed Laver; on the coaſt of *Jura*, *Oranſa*, *Canay*, *Skye*, and elſewhere.

—— *articulata* β. A variety of the laſt; on ſea rocks which are waſhed by the waves near *Muſſelburgh*, and elſewhere.

—— *cornuta*. Horned Ground Laver; in a moiſt ſandy ſoil lying flat on the ground: near *Leith*.

—— *dichotoma*. Green dichotomous Laver; in baſons of water amongſt the ſea rocks about *Leith* and *Newhaven*, and elſewhere.

—— *laciniata*. Red laciniated Laver; on the coaſt of *Jona*.

—— *montana*. Mountain Laver; on the ground amongſt the graſs and moſſes on the ſides of mountains in *Skye*, on the ſide of *Cail-veg* between *Loch Broom* and *Lead-beg* on the weſtern coaſt of *Roſsſhire*.

—— *purpuraſcens*. Purpliſh Laver; on the rocks of the little iſles of *Jura*.

Utricularia *minor*. Leſſer hooded Milfoil; on a bog at *Coryattachan* in *Skye*, and in peat pits in moſs on the eaſt ſide of the black loch near *Kirkmichael* in *Dumfrieſsſhire*.

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THE

BRITISH OCEAN AND IRELAND.

I HAVE rather run over than ſurveyed all BRITAIN, namely the two flouriſhing kingdoms of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND. But ſince to arrive at Ireland and the other iſlands I muſt croſs the ſea, it will not, I preſume, be thought too great a digreſſion if I premiſe a few words concerning the Britiſh Ocean.

The Britiſh ocean.

Britain, almoſt on every ſide except the ſouth, is ſurrounded by a vaſt and wide ocean, which ebbs and flows with ſuch ſtrong tides that Pytheas of Marſeilles [a] reports that the tide riſes 80 cubits on the coaſt of Britain. St. Baſil calls it the "great and terrible ſea;" and St. Ambroſe [b] writes, "that great and untried ſea which mariners have not ventured to navigate is the ſea which ſurroundeth Britain with its foaming waves, and penetrateth into its moſt remote receſſes, and even to thoſe not mentioned in fable." Certain it is this ſea ſometimes overflows the fields that border on it, ſometimes retreats from them and leaves them bare; and, to borrow Pliny's [c] words, this vaſt open ſpace of water is much influenced by the extenſive power of the moon, and is impelled almoſt with ſuch force as not only to drive back rivers, but to ſurprize land animals and deſert the ſea ones. So many and ſuch great ſea monſters have been ſeen left on our coaſt in every age to the aſtoniſhment of the beholders, that Horace [d], not without reaſon ſaid,

The Britiſh ocean formerly unknown.

Belluoſus qui remotis
Obſtrepit oceanus Britannis.

The monſter-peopled ocean ſtorms
On Britain far-remov'd.

and Juvenal [e],

Quanto delphino balæna Britannica major.

As Britiſh whales the dolphin far ſurpaſs.

The navigating this our ſea was accounted ſuch an atchievement that the Greek ſophiſt Libanius in his panegyric addreſſed to Conſtantius Chlorus [f] cries out, "Ου χειρονα τροπαια τε μεγιςα φαινεσθαι τον ωκεανον." The expedition to Britain is equal to the greateſt triumph. And Julius Firmicus (not the aſtrologer but a Chriſtian writer) in his "Treatiſe on the Errors of prophane Religion [g]", addreſſed to the emperors Conſtans and Conſtantine, exclaims, "You held the ſwelling and raging waves of the Britiſh ocean under your oars in winter, which never was done before, nor ever will be done again. The waves of a ſea hitherto unknown to us trembled, and the Britans were ſtruck with awe at the unexpected preſence of the emperor. What more can ye deſire? The conquered elements have yielded to your valour."

The learned J. Scaliger in his Poetics will have it that the north-weſt wind blows from this Britiſh ſea, contrary to the opinion of Lucan [h], who writes,

Primus ab oceano caput exeris Atlantæo,
Caure, movens æſtus.

Firſt from the wide Atlantic ocean's bed
Tempeſtuous Corus rears his dreadful head.

ROWE.

Certain it is, it reigns without controul in Ireland; and Cæſar writes [i] that it blows the greateſt part of the year in this tract.

The antient Britiſh ſhips made of wicker.

As to what ſome aſſert, that ſhips were firſt uſed in this our ſea, I cannot believe them. But that oſier veſſels covered with hides and now called *Corraghs* were uſed by the Britans, both Pliny [k] and Lucan [l] agree; the latter expreſſing himſelf thus:

Primum cana ſalix madefacto vimine parvam
Texitur in puppim, cæſoque induta juvenco,
Vectoris patiens tumidum ſuper emicat amnem:
Sic Venetus ſtagnante Pado, fuſoque Britannus
Navigat oceano.

The bending willow into barks they twine,
Then line the work with ſpoils of ſlaughter'd kine.
Such are the floats Venetian fiſhers know,
Where in dull marſhes ſtands the ſettling Po;
On ſuch to neighb'ring Gaul allur'd by gain
The bolder Britons croſs the ſwelling main.

ROWE.

Solinus [m] alſo ſays, "In the ſea between Britain and Ireland they ſail in oſier bottoms covered with ox hides. As long as the voyage laſts the mariners abſtain from food."

The advantages of the Britiſh ocean.

It is not to my purpoſe to enumerate the conveniences this ſea furniſhes, the warmth with which it cheriſhes the lands, the vapours with which it feeds the air and waters the fields, the various kinds of fiſh which it produces, as ſalmon (which Bede calls *Iſicii* [n], and Pliny *Eſox* [o]), plaice, punger, cod, haddock, whiting, herrings, baſſe, mackarel, congers, mullets, turbots, ſeals, rochet, ſoles, pilchards, thornbacks, oyſters, lobſters, crabs, and innumerable others, of which it nouriſhes for us immenſe ſhoals. I cannot avoid mentioning thoſe pearls which as Juba [p] reports ſwim in the Britiſh ſea in troops after a leader like bees, and are of a round form. And Marcellinus [q], after treating of thoſe of Perſia and India, adds, "Which ſpecies of gem we well know is produced and gathered in the creeks of the Britiſh ſea, though

Pearls.

[a] Pliny, N. H. II. 37. [b] Hexam. c. 3. [c] Ubi ſupra. [d] Od. L. III. 14.
[e] X. 14. [f] V. 598. [g] [h] [i]
[k] N. H. IV. 16. VII. 56 [l] IV. 131. [m] c. 24. [n] Eccl. Hiſt. I. 1. [o] N. H. IX. 15.
[p] Mr. Camden miſtakes the paſſage in Pliny, N. H. IX. 35; who only ſays. "ſome report, that ſhell fiſh, like bees, have leaders of a larger ſize and greater age." Juba is ſpeaking of the Arabian, and not the Britiſh pearls.
[q] XXIII. 6.

of inferior value." Notwithſtanding Pliny[r] calls them ſmall and diſcoloured, Suetonius[s] tells us, they were the motive of Cæſar's expedition to Britain, and that they were ſo large that ſome of them weighed heavy in the hand, and that he formed of them a breaſt-plate for Venus Genitrix as the inſcription ſet forth. Origen[t] alſo ſays of theſe pearls, "The fineſt marine pearls are found among the ſame Indians, and the beſt in the Red ſea. Thoſe gathered in the Britiſh ocean hold the next rank. The third ſort are inferior not only to theſe but even to the ſecond ſort, which are found near Scythia in the Boſphorus:" and preſently after, "that ſort which is found in Britain is of the brighteſt colour like gold, but they are clouded and ſpotted, and want the proper luſtre." Further, our countryman Bede[u] ſays of the ſhell-fiſh in this ſea, "Among others are muſcles, in which they frequently find pearls of all the fineſt colours, viz. purple, violet, and green, but eſpecially white. There is alſo a great plenty of ſhells, from which they make a ſcarlet dye, whoſe beautiful red is never changed by ſun or rain; but the older it is the more beautiful it looks." Tertullian[x] alſo characterizing the wide-ſpreading luxury of his time ſays, "If ambition ſeek for materials in the Britiſh or Indian ſeas, there is a ſpecies of ſhell-fiſh which exceeds in taſte not only purple fiſh or oyſter, but even the ſcallop."

This ſea, which is called in general the *Britiſh* and *Caledonian* ocean, has various names in different parts.

On the eaſt towards Germany it is called the *German* ocean; on the north the *Hyperborean*, which the antients falſely reported to be "ſtill and heavy and not eaſily raiſed by the oars or wind;" and Tacitus[y] believed this was owing to the ſcarcity of land and mountains which are a principal cauſe of tempeſts, and alſo to the vaſt body of water not being eaſily moved." On the weſt it goes by the name of *Deucaledonian* and *Vergivian*[z]; and between Britain and Ireland is called the *Iriſh* ſea, and with our ſailors at preſent *St. George's chanel*. This the antients reported to be "wavy and agitated all the year round, and navigable only during a few days in ſummer[a]. On the ſouth where it waſhes France it is properly called the *Britiſh* ocean; but at preſent by the Dutch ſailors *The Chanel*, by the Engliſh and to the ſame purpoſe *The Sleeve*, and by the French *La Manche*, on account of its contracting itſelf gradually like a ſleeve. Pomponius Mela[b], who was a native of Spain, makes the name of Britiſh ocean extend quite to that country, when he ſays, that the Pyrenean mountains run out into the Britiſh ocean.

Some iſlands as for the embelliſhment of nature are ſcattered up and down in theſe ſeas, fewer to the eaſt and ſouth, more on the weſt and north. There they in ſome ſort divide the ſea, and adorn it by their diverſity of colours.

IRELAND being the principal of theſe, demands my firſt attention both for its extent and fame.

[r] Ubi ſupra. [s] Jul. c. 4. [t]
[u] H. E. I. 1.

Theſe ſhells or rather fiſh were the perriwinkle or ſea ſnail. The country people ſtill uſe them on the ſea coaſts of Ireland in making and painting linen. The fiſh or ſuch a number of them being caught as are judged for the purpoſe, they prick with a needle a certain vein, out of which oozes a white milky fluid; in this fluid a pen or pencil is dipped, and the pattern drawn on the linen. In a few hours it turns to a greeniſh colour, and afterwards of a reddiſh purple, which increaſes by waſhing and time to a moſt beautiful and brilliant tint, which never decays. One fiſh will not produce more than three or four drops at a time, but may be repeated two or three times at the interval of ſix hours. B.

[x] de habitu muliebri, c. 6. [y] Vit. Agric. c. 10.
[z] or Vergi*d*ivian. *More Weridh*, q. d. Mare *Bridh*, *Brith*, *Bretan* and *Britan*. So *Vervedrum* and *Tar vedrum* in Scotland and Cape *Frath*. MS. n. Gale. [a] Solinus, c. 24. [b] B. II. c. 4.

A MAP of IRELAND

divided into

PROVINCES and COUNTIES

from the best

AUTHORITIES

Engraved by J Cary

IRELAND.

The *Vergivian* or sea.

IN the *Vergivian* sea, so called, not *a vergendo* as some imagine, but from *Mor Weridh*, by which name it is called among the Britons, or from *Farigi*[a], the Irish name for that sea, the renowned island of IRELAND fronts the west side of Britain. It held the third place antiently among all the islands of the world. For thus the antient geographer writes of islands: Των νησων τρωτευει η Ινδικη ΤΑΠΡΟΒΑΝΗ μεγεθει και δοξη, μεθ' ην η ΒΡΕΤΑΝΝΙΚΗ, τριτη εστιν ετερα Βρεττανων η ΟΥΗΡΝΙΑ, q. d. "Among islands the first for extent and celebrity is TAPROBANE[b] in India, next to that BRITAIN, and the third another British island HIBERNIA," whence Ptolemy * calls it BRITANNIA PARVA or Little Britain.

Orpheus[c], Aristotle[d], and Claudian[e], call it IERNA, Juvenal[f] and Mela[g] IVVERNA, Diodorus Siculus[h] IRIS, Marcianus Heracleota[i] IOΥΕΡΝΙΑ, Eustathius[k] ΟΥΕΡΝΙΑ and ΒΕΡΝΙΑ, the inhabitans *Eri*, the Britans *Yverdon*[l], and the English *Ireland*.

The etymology of these several names has given rise to various opinions as is natural on so obscure a subject. Some derive Hibernia *ab hiberno tempore* (the wintry weather), others from *Hiberus*, a Spaniard, others from the river *Iberus*; the author of the Eulogium from a chief called *Irnalphus*; Postellus in his public lectures at Paris on Mela, in order to appear profoundly learned, deduces it from the Hebrew, *Irin* quasi *Jurin*, the land of the Hebrews; "the Hebrews (says he, indeed!) being very learned magicians, and knowing that the empire of the world would be founded in a very strong corner to the north-west, made themselves masters as soon as possible of those parts and of Ireland, and the Syrians and Tyrians crowded to settle there and lay the foundations of the future empire." The reader will forgive my refusing my assent to these opinions, or even to the received one about the *hibernum tempus*, though I have read, that every wind that blows makes winter in this island. *Hibernia*, *Juverna*, and ΟΥΕΡΝΙΑ, certainly came from the *Ierna* of Orpheus and Aristotle; and as well as *Iris*, *Iverdhon*, and *Ireland* from the *Eri*[m] of the inhabitants. From *Eri*, therefore, we are to seek the origin of the word. Here with the great philosopher's ΕΠΕΧΩ I forbear, nor have I any conjecture to propose, unless it may be derived from *Hiere*, an Irish word, signifying west or the westward, whence *Eri* or the western country may be deduced[n]. I once thought this a fortunate conjecture, both because it is the most western part of all Europe (being only twelve degrees from the utmost point in that quarter, and because the westernmost river[o] in this island is called by Ptolemy *Iernus*[p], and the most westerly cape of Spain, whence our Irish came, is called by Strabo[q] IERNE, and the river near it, the most westerly in Spain, by Mela is named IERNA[r]. From this westerly situation Spain is called *Hesperia*; the western point of Africa *Hesperium Cornu*; and in Germany itself *Westrich*, *Westphalen*, &c. are so called from their situation, so that it is no wonder this country should have its name from its westerly situation. Besides the names of Ireland above-mentioned, the Irish bards celebrate in their songs *Tirvolac*, *Totidanan*, and *Banno*[s], as much the most antient names of this island. On what account I have not been able to discover, unless *Banno* be *Bannomanna* mentioned by Pliny[t] from Timæus in his description of the extremities of Europe and the coast of the northern ocean to the left from Scythia to Gades; but geographers have not yet determined what the *Bannomanna* was. For the rest, *Biaun* signifies in Irish *holy*; and it is certain, that Festus Avienus calls this INSULA SACRA in his poem intituled "*Oræ Maritimæ*[u]," compiled from the most antient geographers Hecateus Milesius, Hellanicus Lesbius, Philæas of Athens, Caryandæus, Pausymachus Samius, Damastus, Euctemon, and others. But I shall set down the lines when after speaking of the islands Ostrymides he thus proceeds:

Bannomanna.

Sacra insula.

Ast hinc duobus in Sacram, *sic insulam*
Dixere prisci, solibus cursus rati est.
Hæc inter undas multum cespitem jacit,
Eamque latè gens Hibernorum colit.
Propinqua rursus insula Albionum patet.

In two suns' course a ship from hence can make
The island by the antients *Sacred* call'd,
That 'mid the waves a length of verdure shoots,
Completely peopled by the Hibernian race:
And next to this the isle of Albion lies.

* Lib. Magnæ Constructionis.

[a] The Irish call this sea *Fairrge noir* or the eastern sea, and that between England and Ireland *Mor Bhergus*. Gildas *Vallis Scythica*, now St. George's channel. B.

[b] Agathemeris, c. 8, puts Salcie or Tapobrana first, Albion 2d, Hibernia 3d. Των δε νησων των παυ μεγιστων πρωτευει μεν παρα πασας η την οικουμενην η Σαλκη, δευτερευει δε Αλβιων, τα δε τριτα φερουσ'αν Ιερνια. These words come nearest those in Mr. Camden, who is not always exact in his citations. Marcianus Heracleota Peripl. p. 9, edit. Hudson, says, the first of islands is Tapobrana; the 2d Albion, one of the British isles; the 3d the Golden Chersonesus; the 4th Hibernia, another of the British isles.

[c] Argonaut. [d] de Mundo.

[e] Stilich. II. 251. IV. Cons. Honor. 33. So also Stephanus Byzantinus in voce, and Strabo, IV. 201. For the probable proofs that the Ierne of the antients was Scotland, see in the Introduction the account of that kingdom.

[f] Sat. II. 160. or *Iuberna*. [g] III. c. 6. [h] I. 355. Ed. Wesseling.

[i] Ubi sup. So also Stephanus Byzantinus in voce. He adds, η Περιπλους των δυο ελασσων.

[k] in Dionysii Periegesin, 566. 567. See before Introd. I. i. [l] or *Tiberdan*.

[m] The native inhabitants of Ireland never denounced themselves *Eri*, but either *Ereigh*, *Eirinach*, *Eirineich* or *Eircanach*. Mr. Camden does not appear to have been acquainted with the Irish tongue. B.

[n] The Irish call their island not Eri but *Erin*, *Eircan*, *Eirin*, &c. that is western country. B. Elnothus vit. Cuunti, c. 10. calls the Irish *Iri*; and Ordericus vitalis Ec. Hist. X. ad A. D. 1098, *Irenses*. See Usher Ant. Brit. Eccl. c. 16.

[o] and so the Irish antiquaries themselves think. Kiimaire. G. in the county of Kerry, where is a noble harbour.

[p] Some substitute Ibernus to Iernus. Ware and Harris.

[q] A mistake for Ιερνη. Strabo's words are, II. 119. δυσμικωτατον μεν γαρ σημειον της οικουμενης το των Ιβηρων ακρωτηριον ο καλουσιν ΙΕΡΟΝ. IV. p. 27.

[r] I cannot find this in Mela who has only the river *Iberus*.

[s] Instead of Mr. Camden's *Tirvolac*, *Totidanan*, and *Banno*, we must read *Firbolg* or *Ferbolug*, *Tuab-de-Danan* or *Tuath de Danan* and *Banba*. The first signifies *people of Belgia*, and the second *Danonian people*. These were names of certain septs of inhabitants, like Scots, Picts, and Saxons in Britain. *Bannagh* signifies *blessed*; *Baniae*, happy. Ware. *Banbha* is an antient name of Ireland, pronounced *Bawa*. O'Connor.

[t] Plin. N. H. IV. 27. This is the reading of all the printed copies till Harduin. All the MSS. read *Rauronia*.

[u]

Ogygia.

If *Ogygia* which Plutarch[x] placed weſt of our Britain be not a mere dream and romance, he ſhould ſeem by that name to point out *Ireland*, though his account of it is plainly poetic fiction and Mileſian tales. Nor is it eaſy to ſay whence they ſhould call it Ogygia, unleſs perhaps from its antiquity, the Greeks giving that name to nothing but what was very antient. But Robert Conſtantine[y] ſeems to have been quite wide of the mark when he affirmed CERNE in Lycophron[z] to be our *Ireland*. For Lycophron himſelf and his commentator Tzetzes place *Cerne* to the eaſt; and moſt learned men ſuppoſe it to be *Madagaſcar*, which lies as it were in another world under the tropic of Capricorn oppoſite Egypt.

CERNE.

Ireland called SCOTIA.

So much for the names of Ireland, recollecting nevertheleſs that in later times it was alſo called SCOTIA by Iſidore[a] and Bede[b] from the Scots that inhabited it, and thence the name of Scotia came into our Britain with the Scots. But this I have obſerved before[c], and therefore need not repeat it here.

Situation of *Ireland.*

This iſland ſtretches from ſouth to north, not being broader than it is long, as Strabo[d] makes it, but of a lenticular or oval form; nor yet of twenty days ſail as Philæmon in Ptolemy reports; but according to the lateſt accounts is only 300 miles long and ſcarce 120 miles broad. It is ſeparated from England on the eaſt by a ſtormy ſea called the Iriſh ſea: on the weſt it is waſhed by the wide Weſtern ocean, on the north by the Deucaledonian, on the ſouth by the Vergivian.

"The country (according to Giraldus[e]) is uneven, mountainous, ſoft, watry, woody, expoſed "to winds, and ſo boggy that you may ſee the water "ſtagnating on the mountains." "The air (according to Mela[f]) is unfit for bringing corn to "maturity; but ſo productive of vegetables, not "only rank but even ſweet, that if the cattle feed "but a ſmall part of the day they will fill themſelves; and if they were not reſtrained from feeding, they would burſt." Hence it is that they have ſuch an infinite quantity of cattle, it being their principal wealth; and alſo many flocks of ſheep, which they ſhear twice every year, and of the coarſe wool make mantles or ruggs exported to foreign parts. They have alſo excellent horſes which we call *hobies*, and which have not the ſame kind of movement as others, but a gentle pacing motion. Their hawks likewiſe are in no ſmall repute; but theſe, like all other animals except men and the hunting dogs, which we call greyhounds, are ſmaller here than in England. The exceſſive moiſture of the air and ſoil occaſions many to be troubled with fluxes and catarrhs, particularly ſtrangers. To ſtop theſe they have excellent uſquebaugh, much leſs heating and more dryiug thàn ours. "The country (to quote the authority of "Giraldus[g]) is of all others the moſt temperate; "the heat of the ſun in Cancer does not drive to "ſhade, nor the cold of Capricorn invite to the "fire-ſide. All ſeaſons are almoſt equally warm by "the pleaſantneſs and temperature of the air[h]." Here are ſuch quantities of bees that they are found not only in hives, but in trunks of trees and holes of the earth. It has alſo vines, but more for ſhade than fruit. For when the ſun quits Leo cool breezes enſue in this our climate, and the afternoon heats in autumn are too weak and ſhort both here and in Britain to bring grapes to perfection. Beſide this there is no ſnake or venomous creature. The iſland, however, ſwarms with wolves. In ſhort, whether we conſider the fruitfulneſs of the ſoil, or the convenience of the ſea or ports, or the inhabitants, who are warlike, ingenious, comely, extremely ſoft ſkinned, and, from the tenderneſs of their muſcles, exceeding nimble, the iſland is in many reſpects ſo highly favoured, that Giraldus[i] ſaid, not without reaſon, "Nature beheld this realm of Ze"phyr with an uncommonly favourable eye." If it has on any account a bad character, it is for the inhabitants, who are in ſome parts leſs civilized, and, by an extraordinary inconſiſtence of character, love idleneſs, yet hate eaſe, and are immoderately prone to venery. For, among the wilder ſort, their country girls when they come to the age of 10 or 12 are matched with huſbands, as if actually marriageable; nor do they as in other countries wait for the proper age[k]. But of the Iriſh cuſtoms I ſhall treat more fully at the end of this book. Let us now hear Ireland ſpeaking of herſelf and her advantages in the following lines of the moſt learned Hadrian Junius:

Cattle.

Iriſh Mantles and Ruggs.

Horſes.

Hawks.

Diſtempers.

Uſquebaugh.

Grapes, why not ripen in *Britain.*

Illa ego ſum Graiis olim glacialis Ierne
Dicta, & Jaſoniæ puppis bene cognita nautis:
Quæ Tartheſiaco propior ſe tingere ſoles
Flumine conſpicio, Cauro ſubjecta procaci:
Cui Deus, & melior rerum naſcentium origo
Jus commune dedit cum Creta altrice tonantis,
Noxia ne noſtris diffundant ſibila in oris
Terrificæ creti tabo Phorcynidos angues;
Et fortè illati compreſſis faucibus atris
Viroſo pariter vitam cum ſanguine ponant.
En ego cum regni ſceptro, Mavortia bello
Pectora, & horriferas hominum, nil fingo, figuras,
Qui curſu alipedes norint prævertere cervos,
Dedico, piſcoſoſque lacus, volucrumque paludes
Omnigenum luſtris fœtas, ſtannique fodinas,
Et puri argenti venas, quas terra refoſſis
Viſceribus manes imos viſura recludit.

Frozen Ierne me each antient Greek
Once call'd what time their ſhips my coaſt did ſeek.
The ſport of weſtern winds, his weary team
I ſee the ſun ſink in Tarteſſus' ſtream.
To me a better fate and kinder heaven,
An equal right with Crete, Jove's nurſe, has given.
No noxious hiſs is heard upon my ſhore
From ſerpents drencht in horrid Phorcys' gore:
Or if by chance theſe peſts are hither brought,
They yield their life mixt with their poiſon's draught.
Call'd forth to war, at my ſupreme command,
The dreadful forms of fleeteſt warriors ſtand.
Mine are the fiſhey lakes, the marſh with fowls,
Mine ev'ry beaſt that in the foreſt prowls.
Within my realm the plenteous mines of tin,
The vein of native ſilver pure within,
The deep dug bowels of the earth diſplay,
As they would turn the infernals out to day.

Ireland why called *Ogygia.*

If what the Iriſh hiſtorians relate be true, this iſland was not without reaſon called *Ogygia*, or *moſt antient*, by Plutarch[l]. For they begin their hiſtories from the remoteſt period of antiquity, ſo that com-

[x] In his treatiſe on the Spots of the Moon, on which ſee Harris on Ware, I. 8.
[y] [z] I. 16. [a] Orig. IX. 2. [b] II. 4. 19.
[c] Vol. I. Introd. xciv—xcix. [d] IV. 201. [e] Top. Hiberniæ, I. 4.
[f] III. 6. [g] I. 25.
[h] This is a ſtrong proof that Strabo could not mean Ireland by his Ierne, which he deſcribes uninhabitable *through cold*, ſuppoſing it ſeated to the north. See Goodal, p. 9. [i] I. 28.
[k] This cuſtom is retained by the common people in the weſt. B. [l] Ubi ſup.

pared with them all other nations are of modern date, and but in a kind of infancy. They tell us, that one *Cæſarea*, grandaughter to Noah, lived here before the flood, and that afterwards came *Bartholanus*[m], a Scythian, 300 years after the flood, and waged fierce wars with the giants. Long after this *Nemetha*[n], the Scythian, landed and was preſently driven off by the giants: afterwards *Dela* with ſome Greeks made themſelves maſters of the iſland; then *Gaothelus*[o] with his wife *Scota*, daughter of Pharaoh, arrived here, and called the iſland from her *Scotia*, and from himſelf *Gaothela*[o], and this at the time of the Iſraelites' departure out of Egypt. A few ages after, *Hiberus* and *Hermione* (or as the Iriſh call them *Ever* and *Erimon*) ſons of *Mileſius* king of Spain, by leave of Gurguntius king of Britain, according to the Britiſh hiſtory, led ſome colonies into this iſland, which had been depopulated by a plague. Theſe ſtories I neither mean to affirm nor refute, making all due allowances for antiquity.

The Britans the firſt inhabitants of Ireland.

That this iſland was antiently inhabited upon the general diſperſion of mankind, I have not the leaſt doubt: and it is as clear that its firſt inhabitants went over from our Britain. For, not to mention the infinite number of Britiſh words in the Iriſh language[p], antient names which ſavour of Britiſh extraction, "manners and cuſtoms of men" as Tacitus[q] ſpeaks, not very different from thoſe of Britain, all the antients call it a *Britiſh iſland*[q]; Diodorus Siculus[r] calls *Iris part of Britain*, and Ptolemy *Little Britain*, as will appear upon comparing his Geography with his book of the Great Conſtruction. The epitome of Strabo[s] expreſsly calls the inhabitants *Britans*, and an old geographer, *an iſland of Britons*. Feſtus Avienus alſo from Dionyſius ſays as much, ſpeaking of the Britiſh iſles[t]:

LittleBritain.

Eminus hic aliæ gelidi prope flabra Aquilonis
Exuperant undas, & vaſta cacumina tollunt.
Hæ numero geminæ, pingues ſola, ceſpitis ampli,
Conditur occidui qua Rheni gurgitis unda,
Dira Britannorum ſuſtentant agmina terris.

Far hence, and nearer to the north's cold blaſts,
Riſe o'er the waves, and rear their lofty creſts,
Two other iſles, with fruitful verdure crown'd,
Where weſtern Rhenus' ſtream to ſink is found;
Fierce troops of Britons marſhal'd on their coaſts.

Nor is there any other country from whence, on account of vicinity, people could more eaſily paſs over to Ireland than our Britain, which is juſt the ſame diſtance from thence as from France. But afterwards when the Romans had extended their empire every way, many perſons certainly retreated hither from Spain, Gaul, and Britain, to withdraw themſelves from the burthen of the Roman yoke; for ſo I underſtand thoſe words of Tacitus[u]; "Ireland "lying in the midway between Spain and Britain, "and likewiſe very convenient for the Gallic ſea, "united the ſtrongeſt parts of the empire by its "great advantages, its approaches and harbours "being better known than thoſe of Britain by trade "and merchants." Though Julius Agricola kept with him a petty prince of Ireland, driven out by a ſedition, in caſe he ſhould invade that iſland, which he ſuppoſed might be reduced and kept in obedience with one legion and a few auxiliaries; and though he ſays this would be of advantage to the Roman intereſt of Britain, if their arms had poſſeſſion of the neighbouring parts, and liberty was in a manner baniſhed out of ſight; yet we do not find that the Romans made any attempts upon it. Some, indeed, think they did, and labour hard to infer it from thoſe lines of Juvenal[x]:

——— *arma quid ultra*
Littora Juvernæ *promovimus, & modo captas*
Orcadas, & minima contentos nocte Britannos[y]?

In vain, O Rome, thou doſt thy conqueſts boaſt,
Beyond the Britiſh iſles' ſhort nighted coaſt,
Beyond Juverna and the Orcades.

The panegyric, however, addreſſed to the emperor Conſtantine[z] inſinuates, that Ireland was under his influence: "Britain," ſays the panegyriſt, "is ſo far "recovered, that even the nations bordering upon "it obey your command." In later chronicles it is ſaid, that Ireland with Britain and Thule fell to Conſtantine, ſon of Conſtantine the Great, on the diviſion of the empire. Even the legend about Noah's grandaughter *Cæſarea* has ſuch a trace of the name of *Cæſar* as to ſeem to imply the arrival of ſome Cæſar in Ireland. But I can hardly perſuade myſelf to think that this country ever ſubmitted to the Romans. It would have been happy for Ireland if it had, as it would certainly have removed its barbariſm. For, wherever the Romans carried their conqueſts, they civilized the vanquiſhed, and throughout Europe there was no humanity, literature, or cultivation, but where they ruled. They ſeem to have neglected this iſland unadviſedly. For from hence came over moſt troubleſome enemies to infeſt and ravage Britain, which Auguſtus ſeems to have foreſeen when he ſlighted Britain, on account of the danger which he foreſaw threatened it from the nations around it. But, in the decline of the Roman empire, the nations of Scots or Scythians ("all the "weſtern people being antiently called Celto Scy-"thæ," according to Strabo[a],) prevailed in Ireland, and became conſiderable. But under the emperors Honorius and Arcadius, Oroſius[b] writes it was inhabited by Scotiſh nations. Whence Claudian in the ſame age ſays[c],

Cæſarea.

Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne.

Her heaps of Scots frozen Ierne mourn'd.

And in another place[d],

——— *totam cum Scotus Hibernem*
Movit — — —

——— when the fierce Scots
Hibernia ſtirr'd — —

[m] *Partholanus*, Nennius. [n] *Nemethus*, Nennius.

[o] *Gaothelus, Gaothela*, from the Iriſh *Gaoidhadh, Goitheigh, Ccoiteigh* and *Coiteigh*, &c. that is, *Coit-men* or *Cot men* or ſailors.—Icelandic and Tuetonic *Cat-mannum* or *Cat-manii*, that is watermen or mariners. B.

[p] Of this ſee Ware, c. 3. [q] Vit. Agr. c. 24.

[q] Νησος Βρεττανικη. Marcianus Heracleota, p. 38, edit. Hudſon. [r] Ubi ſup. [s] III. p. 39. edit. Hudſon.

[t] l. 745. 749. [u] Vit. Agr. c. 24. [x] II. 160.

[y] Every word in this paſſage is more applicable to Scotland than Ireland. The progreſs of the Roman conquerors is *into* Scotland, and to its fartheſt extremities. Chronological order would elſe be violated, and Ireland conquered before Scotland. To the ſame purpoſe the paſſage of the Panegyric may be underſtood: Scotland more properly bordering on Britain than Ireland. [z] c. 20.

[a] I. p. 33. The Romans moſt probably took this word from the Teutonic or northern Celto *Skuttland* or *ſailing land*, that is, maritime country, whence *Celto Scythæ* or *Maritime Celts*.

[b] I. c. 2. 28. edit. Havercamp. [c] IV. Conſ. Honor. 33. [d] I. Conſ. Stil. II. 251.

For, from hence the Scots made their deſcents into Britain, and were frequently driven back hither again with great loſs. Whence they came into Ireland we ſhall ſee in the words of a very antient author, Ninnius, diſciple of Elvodugus, who lived, according to his own teſtimony, in the year 830, under *Anaraugh* king of Angleſea and Gwineth. After telling us that the Britans came into Britain in the 3d age of the world, and the Scythians or Scots into Ireland in the 4th, he proceeds in the following terms[e]: "Laſt of all came the Scots from part of "Spain into Ireland. Firſt came Partholanus[f] with "1000 perſons of both ſexes, and they increaſed to "4000; when a mortality came upon them, and in "one week they all periſhed, not one of them being "left. The ſecond perſon that came to Ireland "was Nemeth[g], ſon of one Aguomin[h], who is ſaid to "have been a year and an half upon the ſea, and at "laſt made a port in Ireland, where he was ſhip-"wrecked [and remained there many years]; upon "his return to Spain came three ſons of a Spaniſh "knight*, with 30 ciulæ among them and 30 wives "in each ciul, and ſtaid there a year;" [when they failed on an expedition againſt a certain tower, which they fancied they ſaw in the ſea and were all loſt, except the company of one ciul which ſtaid behind and peopled Ireland]. "Laſt of all came "Elam-Hoctor[i], whoſe poſterity continue here to "this day[k]."

Hiberni from Spain.

With this author concurs Henry of Huntingdon[l]: "The Britons," ſays he, "came into the 3d age of "the world into Britain; the Scots in the 4th into "Ireland. Though this is not abſolutely certain, "thus much is clear, that they came from Spain into "Ireland, and thence part of them migrated and "added a third nation to the Britons and Picts in "Britain." With both authors agrees the received opinion of the Iriſh, who readily acknowledge themſelves of Spaniſh extraction. Nor it is to be wondered at that many perſons ſhould migrate into Ireland from the north part of Spain, which, according to Strabo[m], is a very barren country, and whoſe inhabitants live a wretched life. From this paſſage of Ninnius one may ſee that thoſe migrations of Bartholanus and Nimeth are to be reduced from the remote antiquity aſcribed to them into later times. I need not again repeat, that this country was from the Scots called SCOTIA.

Not many years after, theſe Scots in Ireland embraced the Chriſtian religion (although they would apply to themſelves Rufinus's account of the converſion of the Hiberi in Aſia), and Pope Cæleſtine ſent Palladius to be their biſhop †. Hence Proſper Aquitanus replies to Caſſianus[n]: "Cæleſtine delivered "the Britans from the infection of Pelagianiſm, when "he alſo baniſhed certain enemies of the divine "grace (who inhabited their native ſoil) from the "ſecret receſſes of the ocean, and ordained a biſhop "for the Scots, while, by his zeal to preſerve the "Catholic faith in the Roman iſland, he converted

Chriſtian religion planted in Ireland.

Palladius.

* *Militis* [f. Mileſii] *Hiſpani.*

† Vincent. B. IX. c. 7.

[e] c. 6. See before Introd. art. SCOTS, xciv—xcix.

[f] Some copies read *Bartholomeus.*

[g] Or *Nemeſh.*

[h] *quidam filius* agnominis. Bertram.

[i] Clam-Hoctor, alias Clan-Hoctor.

[k] Nennius, c. 7. The beſt, if not the only authority for this extravagant romance, ſeems to be that of Nennius (Pref. Gale's ed. 93. 94. § 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.) of whom more hereafter. "An account no further deſerving notice than as it ſhews, that the Iriſh Scots about 900 years ago, had conceived and propagated the notion of their migration from Spain ſo many ages before. But the circumſtances of theſe and ſome later migrations of the Scythians or Scots from that country into Ireland, as related by Nennius, are ſo evidently fabulous, that the credit of thoſe who reported ſuch abſurdities to him is thereby loſt. Nor is it eaſy to give a ſatisfactory reaſon why, if the Scots were a people of Scythian extraction, who came into Ireland from any part of Spain in ſuch very early times, that name, which denoted their original country, ſhould have been loſt and forgotten during ſo many ages, and revived about the middle of the 4th century, when it appears from Am. Marcellinus, XX. 1. they joined the Picts in making war on the Britans. No notice is taken of them under that appellation in Ptolemy's map of Ireland, though he mentions the Concani, a Celtic people of Spain, as then ſettled in that iſle. This inclines one to ſuppoſe their migration poſterior to the time of that geographer. But in a matter involved in ſo much obſcurity, it is enough to ſay, that a warlike nation called *Scots* had poſſeſſion of Ireland under the government of a king, whoſe name was Leagary, A. D. 432, when Pope Celeſtine ſent Patrick thither." Lyttelton, Hiſt. of Henry II. vol. III. p. 15, 16.

This ridiculous ſtory cannot have been in the original copies of Nennius, but inſerted by ſome monkiſh tranſcriber; and it is evidently taken from the Iriſh romances of the 12th and 13th centuries, and is not contained in the hiſtoric poems of the Iriſh bards. The original of *Nemeth* the ſon of *Aguomin* is in the antient hiſtoric poem of the Tuatha de Danann thus,

Iar bannul faidh fionn go fail
Mic Neimidhe mhic Adhnamhoin.

After dangers long, the Finns to Erin came,
The ſon of poeſy, ſons of ſong.

The poem relates to the bardic academies ſuppoſed to have been eſtabliſhed in Ireland by the northern Scalds under the conduct of Garmann or Gurmund, commander of the *Dubh-gals* about the beginning of the 9th century, who during this period infeſted the coaſt of Britain, France, and Spain (Antiq. Celt. Scand. ex Snorrone Saga). He was ſlain according to the Ulſter annals in the year 855. The poem is ſaid to be the compoſition of Torne Eigis, bard to the O Nials in the 4th century, but neither its verſification nor language place it beyond the 12th. And on examination it proves to be an almoſt literal tranſlation of an antient Scaldic poem on that ſubject. The Monkiſh and Latin writers of the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, relative to Ireland, copying from the Iriſh romances, have given in ſome meaſure ſanction to all thoſe ridiculous and fanciful relations with which the Iriſh annals are clouded.

The aſſertion that the Iriſh Scots had conceived and propagated the notion of a migration of their anceſtors from Spain about 900 years ago, is a miſtake, which involves his lordſhip's ſubſequent miſtakes and negative argument from the Egyptian geographer, &c. and ſome proofs of theſe miſtakes are here offered by Mr. O Conor in the following paragraph: "The old bards of Ireland, like the old poets of Greece, have thrown ſome brilliant clouds of fiction over real facts too ſimple to engage the attention or flatter the vanity of a high-minded poſterity. Criticiſm with proper data removes the cloud. The *Nemedis*, *Belgians*, and *Tuatha de Danann* of Ireland were the deſcendants of oriental Scythians, who, after various adventures by land and ſea, had ſome ſettlements on the maritime coaſts of Gaul, Germany, and Britain, before their arrival in Ireland in ſeparate communities and expeditions. Another colony of theſe oriental Scythians arrived in Ireland, directly from Spain, maſtered thoſe they found in the iſland before them, and continued in power till the [illegible] century of the Chriſtian æra. They denominated themſelves *Kinea Scuit*, i. e. *Scythian people*; they took alſo the name of *Clanna Mileſ Eaſpaine*, i. e. that is the poſterity of the *Spaniſh knight* or *hero*, called *Golam Echtoire*, i. e. Golamh the *man of action*. Theſe accounts have been invariably current among the Iriſh Scots, and not conceived and propagated by them about 900 years ago, as the excellent lord Lyttelton has conjectured in his hiſtory of Henry II.——The Scythians, the moſt enterprizing and roving people on earth, ſpread themſelves in numberleſs ſwarms over Europe and Aſia. The Celts of Europe were branches from the ſame ſtock, on the confines of the Euxine ſea; with little variation of dialect, the Scythians and Celts of the earlieſt times ſpoke the ſame language. In the courſe of ages that language was transformed into diſtinct tongues. The Scythians, who emigrated into Syria and Chaldea, had there learned the elements of metallurgy, navigation, and literature; an advantage which no other Scythian or Celtic tribes enjoyed. In the traditions of Ireland, a fabulous account is given of their various voyages on the Mediterranean ſea, their ſojournings in Egypt and on the coaſts of Libya and Spain till their final arrival in Ireland. But theſe fables (many of which were invented after the introduction of *foreign literature* in the 5th century), have ſome real facts for rheir ground. The Iriſh language, originally the mixed but ſimple tongue of the Scythians and Celts, was formed by time here in Ireland into a nervous, copious, and regular language (but different in ſyntax from any other in Europe) will prove theſe leading facts for us. The great number of oriental terms diſcovered in it by the learned Col. Vallancy, demonſtrates that the anceſtors of the ſpeakers ſojourned among the moſt cultivated nations of the Eaſt in early times, and the energy of the language itſelf demonſtrates that it was formed among cultivated iſlanders, who, without any intellectual intercourſe with Greece or Rome, ſtruck out a ſyſtem of local polity and local literature for themſelves: but this ſubject requires an elucidation which cannot be brought within the limits of this work." O Connor.

[l] Fol. 172.

[m] III. p. 164.

[n] Contra collator. c. 41. Uſſer. Antiq. Brit. Eccl. c. 11 & 17.

St. Patrick.

"the barbarous iſlanders to Chriſtianity[o]." Ninnius, however, relates, that Palladius died in Britain before he had made any progreſs[p]; and adds[q], from the Iriſh writers, that the Chriſtian religion was propagated in Ireland by Patrick. He was by birth a Briton, born in *Cluydſdale*, related to Martin of Tours, diſciple of St. German, and being appointed ſucceſſor to Palladius by Celeſtine, propagated Chriſtianity ſo ſucceſsfully through Ireland, that he converted the greateſt part of the iſland, and merited the name of the Apoſtle of Ireland. Of him Henricus[r] Antiſiodorenſis, an antient author, has theſe words in his book concerning the miracles of St. Germanus[s]: "As the glory of a father ſhines in "the government of his ſons, out of the many diſ- "ciples in religion who are reported to have been "his ſons in Chriſt, ſuffice it briefly to mention one "by far the moſt famous, as the ſeries of his actions "ſhews, Patrick, the particular Apoſtle of Ireland, "who being under his holy diſcipline 18 years, de- "rived no little knowledge in the inſpired writings "from ſuch a ſource. The moſt godly divine Pontif "conſidering him alike diſtinguiſhed in religion, "eminent for virtue, and ſtedfaſt in doctrine; and "thinking it abſurd to let one of the beſt labourers "remain inactive in the Lord's vineyard, recom- "mended him to Celeſtine, Pope of Rome, by his "preſbyter Segetius, who was to carry to the apoſ- "tolic ſee a teſtimonial' of eccleſiaſtical merit of this "excellent man. Approved by his judgement, ſup- "ported by his authority, and confirmed by his "bleſſing, he ſet out for Ireland, and being peculi- "arly deſtined to that people as their Apoſtle in- "ſtructed them at that time by his doctrine and "miracles, and now does and will for ever diſplay "the wonderful power of his apoſtleſhip." Patrick's diſciples made ſuch progreſs in the Chriſtian doctrine, that in the next age Ireland was called the *Country of Saints*, and no men came up to the Scotch monks in Ireland and Britain for ſanctity and learning; and they ſent forth ſwarms of holy men all over Europe, to whom the monaſteries of *Luxueil* in Burgundy, *Bobbio* in Italy, *Wurtzburgh* in Franconia, *St. Gall* in Switzerland, *Malmeſbury*, *Lindisfarn*, and many others in Britain, owed their origin. For, from Ireland came Celius Sedulius, the preſbyter, Columba, Columbanus, Colman, Aidan, Gall, Kilian, Maidulph, Brendan, and many more eminent for their life and doctrine. Of theſe monks we are to underſtand Henricus Antiſiodorenſis, before quoted, when he writes thus to Charles the Bald: "Why "ſhould I mention almoſt all Ireland with its croud "of philoſophers, deſpiſing the dangers of the ſea "and flocking to our coaſts? of whom the wiſeſt "thus voluntarily ſeparate themſelves from ſociety "to become attendants on Salomon the wiſeſt of "men."

The holy and learned monks of Ireland.

Monks.

Far different at that time was the appearance of the Monaſtic profeſſion, then newly inſtituted. The profeſſors of it really endeavoured to be what they were called; they abhorred diſguiſe and hypocriſy; and if in any inſtance they were wrong, it was the effect of ſimplicity, not of depravity, and far leſs of obſtinacy. Such was their contempt of wealth and the things of the world, that they not only did not ſeek them, but ſcorned them when freely offered, or even their own by inheritance. For Columbanus, who was himſelf an Iriſh monk, and, as abbot Walafrid[t] writes, was importuned by Sigebert, king of the Franks, by magnificent promiſes not to quit his kingdom, made the ſame noble anſwer that Euſebius[u] relates of Thaddeus, "that it ill became him to take "the wealth of others, who, for Chriſt's ſake, had "renounced his own." The Britiſh biſhops ſeem to have no leſs deſpiſed wealth, being ſo poor as to poſſeſs nothing of their own. "For three Britiſh "biſhops who aſſiſted at the council of Rimini were ſo "poor (ſays Sulpicius Severus[x]) as to be maintained "by the publick." The Saxons alſo at that time flocked to Ireland from all quarters as to a mart of literature; whence we frequently read in our writers of the lives of Saints; "ſuch an one was ſent over "to Ireland for education," and in the life of Sulgenus[y], who lived 600 years ago:

Walafrid.

Contempt of riches.

Britiſh biſhops.

Exemplo patrum commotus amore legendi
Ivit ad Hibernos, ſophia, mirabile, claros.

By his father's courſe and love of learning mov'd
To the Iriſh went, whom wiſdom has improv'd.

From thence too our old Saxon anceſtors ſeem to have had the form of their letters, as they plainly uſed the ſame characters which are at preſent in uſe among the Iriſh[z].

The Anglo-Saxons ſeem to have received their letters from the Iriſh.

It is not to be wondered at that Ireland, which is now for the moſt part rude, half barbarous and ignorant of polite literature, ſhould have ſo abounded in that age with holy, pious, and illuſtrious perſonages, when the cultivation of learning was neglected and almoſt loſt throughout the Chriſtian world; ſince the divine Providence ſcatters the ſeeds of religion and learning ſometimes in one nation, ſometimes in another, as ſo many beds at different periods, whoſe produce being tranſplanted from one place to another, yields a new and continual increaſe to the glory of God and the good of mankind.

Arts and religion ſcattered among nations.

This purſuit of holineſs and learning was however ſomewhat checked by the fury of war. For in the year of Chriſt 644, Egfrid, king of Northumberland, carried fire and ſword through Ireland, then in ſtrict alliance with England[a], for which Bede[b] lays a heavy charge upon him. The *Norwegians* afterwards[c] under the conduct of Turgeſius ravaged the kingdom for 30 years in a ſhameful manner; but their chief being ſurprized and put to death, the inhabitants maſſacred the Norwegians ſo cruelly that they hardly left one alive to carry home the news. Theſe Norwegians were certainly thoſe *Normans* who (according to Rheginus[d]) in the time of Charlemagne, "invaded "Ireland, an iſland of the Scots, and were routed by "them." Afterwards the *Ouſtmen*, i. e. *Eaſt men**, came from the maritime parts of Germany into Ireland, and having under pretence of a very profita-

The Norwegians ravage Ireland.

Ouſtmen.

* Probably the *Æſtiones* (Æſtii) of Tacitus. Mor. Germ. 45. called by Eginhard *Aiſti*, and by Caſſiodorus lib. I. epiſt. 2. and Saxo Gram. XIV. The *Eſtiones* were a people of Vindelicia. Strab. IV. 142. See the *Oſtiones*, Pref. to Cornwall, vol. I.

[o] c. 53. [p] He was prevented by ſtorms, and returning to Britain died among the Picts.

[q] c. 55—59 [r] or *Erricus*. [s] Lib. i. MS. in Bib. Bodl. & Sariſbur. Uſſer ubi ſupra. c. 17.

[t] [u] Eccl. Hiſt. I. c. 13. [x] Hiſt. Sac. II. p. 420. [y] See Bede, III. c. 7. and 27.

[z] See Ware, p. 18. 21. edit. Harris. "The Saxon characters were derived from the Romans, and were really Roman in their original and Italian in their ſtructure, but barbarized by the Britiſh Romans and Roman Britons. They were entirely diſuſed in the very beginning of the 12th century, but the Iriſh and Scots preſerved the antient forms of their characters till the end of the 16th century. The Engliſh monks uſed corrupted Saxon characters till the 15th century, but they are ſo deformed that they have little reſemblance to their prototype." Aſtle on Writing, p. 36. 123. Printing in Iriſh characters was introduced into Limerick 1571, by Nicholas Walſh, chancellor of St. Patrick's. Farrar's Hiſt. of Limerick, p. 111. 2d ed.

[a] *gens* innoxia & *nationi Anglorum ſemper* amiciſſima. [b] l. IV. 26. Leland, I. p. p. xliii. It was in 684.

[c] A. D. 815. [d]

ble

ble trade, poſſeſſed themſelves of ſeveral cities, in a ſhort time ſtirred up a more dangerous war. Almoſt at the ſame time Edgar, that moſt potent monarch of England, conquered great part of Ireland. For ſo we read in a certain charter of his: "To whom "the all-gracious God has granted, with the ſo- "vereignty of England, dominion over all the iſlands "of the ocean with their fierce kings as far as Nor- "way, and the conqueſt of the greateſt part of Ire- "land with its moſt noble city Dublin under the "dominion of England."

Theſe ſtorms of foreign wars were followed by a worſe ſtorm of civil broils which opened to the Engliſh the conqueſt of Ireland. Henry II. king of England, availing himſelf of the quarrels and competitions of the petty kings of Ireland[c], ſeriouſly reſolved, with the concurrence of his nobles, on reducing Ireland for the uſe of his brother William of *Anjou*[f]; but by the advice of his mother, the *empreſs* Matilda, the deſign was for ſome time deferred*. Not many years after *Dermich* ſon of *Murchard*, (or as they call him *Dermot Mac Morrog*[g]), who reigned in the eaſt part of Ireland (called in Latin *Lagenia*, and commonly *Leinſter*), being driven out for his tyranny and luſt (having debauched the wife of O'Rorc king of *Meath*), obtained the aſſiſtance of Henry II. king of England to reſtore him. He contracted alſo with Richard earl of Pembroke, ſurnamed *Strongbow*, of the family of Clare, to aſſiſt in his reſtoration, promiſing to confirm to the earl the ſucceſſion to the crown with his daughter Eva. The earl preſently raiſing a choice army of Welſh and Engliſh, and having entered into engagements with the *Fitz-Geralds*, *Fitz-Stephens*, and others of the Engliſh nobility, reſtored his father-in-law Dermich to the throne of his anceſtors, and in a few years had reduced ſo large a part of Ireland, that the king of England began to be alarmed at his power, and iſſued out an order to recall the earl and his men under grievous penalties, threatening them with forfeiture of all their eſtates, if they did not immediately obey. Upon this the earl yielded up to the king by deed and covenant all that he had acquired in Ireland in right of his wife or by conqueſt, and obtained in return the earldoms of *Weisford*, *Oſſory*, *Carterlogh*, and *Kildare*, with ſome caſtles, to hold of the king. Henry II. having aſſembled his forces, ſailed over to Ireland in 1172, and obtained the ſovereignty of the iſland. For the ſtates of Ireland transferred to him all their power and authority †, (viz. Roderic *O'Conor Dun*, or the *Brown*, monarch of Ireland, *Dermot Mac Carty* king of Cork, *Donald O'Bren*[h] king of Limeric, *O'Carel* king of Uriel, *Mac Shaglin* king of Ophalig, *O'Rork* king of Meath[i], *O'Neal* king of Ulſter, and the reſt of the nobles and their people), by charters ſigned and delivered and ſent to Rome. To this was ſuper-added Pope Adrian's bull and a ring ſent as a token of his inveſtiture; as alſo the authority of certain provincial ſynods ‡. Henry afterwards conferred the "ſovereignty of Ireland" on his ſon John, which was confirmed by a bull of Pope Urban, who "in token of confirmation ſent "him a crown of peacocks feathers ſet in gold." When this prince came to the crown, he is reported to have granted Ireland, together with England, as fiefs to the church of Rome by charter §, and to have received them again as a *vicegerent* and *feudatory*, obliging his ſucceſſors to pay 300 marcs to the Pope[k]. But the truth of this is denied by the famous ſir Thomas More, who died in defence of the Papal cauſe. He ſays, that Rome could not ſhew ſuch a grant, that ſhe never demanded the money, nor did the kings of England ever acknowledge it. But with this great man's leave the caſe is otherwiſe, as clearly appears from the unexceptionable evidence of the parliament rolls. For in the aſſembly of the ſtates in the reign of Edward III. the chancellor of England reported, that the Roman pontif was going 1186.
to ſummon the king of England to Rome, both for his *homage* and tribute for England and Ireland, which king John had formerly engaged for himſelf and his ſucceſſors. The biſhops deſired a day to conſider of this matter apart, as did alſo the Lords and Commons. The next day they met, and unanimouſly reſolved and enacted, that forasmuch as neither king John nor any other king could impoſe this ſlavery on the kingdom without the conſent of parliament, which was never obtained, and whatever he had done was contrary to the oath ſolemnly taken by him in the preſence of God at his coronation; if the Pope inſiſted on this demand, they were reſolved to oppoſe it to the utmoſt. The learned in the law declare, that that grant of king John was annulled by the reſervation at the end of it, *Saving to us and our heirs our rights, liberties, and royalties.* But this by way of digreſſion[l].

1167. *Dermod Mac Muchard.*

Richard Strongbow.

Henry II. goes over to Ireland.

From the time of John the kings of England were ſtyled *Lords of Ireland*, till Henry VIII. in the laſt age was declared by the ſtates of the iſland in the parliament of Ireland *King of Ireland*, becauſe certain rebels did not think the title of lord ſo reſpectable as that of king, when queen Mary by her embaſſadors offered obedience to Pope Paul IV. in the name of the kingdom of England in 1555. This name and title of *Kingdom of Ireland* were confirmed by the authority of the Pope in theſe words: "To "the praiſe and glory of Almighty God, and his "glorious Virgin mother Mary, and to the honour "of the whole court of Heaven, and the exaltation "of the Catholic faith, at the humble ſupplication "of king Philip and queen Mary, we, by the ad- "vice of our brethren, and in the plenitude of apoſ- "tolic authority, do for ever erect Ireland into a "kingdom, and for all futurity grace and honour it "with royal title, dignity, honours, powers, rights, "diſtinctions, prerogatives, precedence, and pre- "eminences, and all other privileges held, poſſeſſed, "and enjoyed, or to be uſed, poſſeſſed, and enjoyed "by other faithful kingdoms of Chriſt."

But ſince I have met with a catalogue of thoſe nobles, who firſt of the Engliſh made an attempt on Ireland, and gallantly reduced it to the dominion of

* Robert de Monte ad A. D. 1185.

† Girald. Cambr. & MS. pen. bar. Houth. ‡ of Caſſil and Armagh. § Rog. Hoveden.

[c] The *only* pretence he had for this attempt was a religious one *in order to reform* the Iriſh. He obtained a bull from Adrian IV. with a ring in token of inveſtiture with the kingdom of Ireland; for which he acknowledged its ſubjection to the ſee of Rome, doubtleſs meaning only in *ſpirituals*. The internal affairs of his kingdom were not ſettled enough to admit of his executing the deſign till 12 years after. See Lyttelton, III. 43—47. Leland's Hiſt. of Ireland, I. 4—9.

[f] Chron. Norm. 1154. Lyttelton, III. p. 47. [g] *Dürmod Mac Murchad*, Leland, I. 12.

[h] O'Brien. [i] King of Breffny or Leitrim. He married the daughter of O'Mlaghlin, king of Meath. G.

[k] See Leland, I. 195. from Math. Paris, and records in the Tower.

[l] See the original inſtrument of king John's reſignation to the Pope in Rymer, I. 176, from the Cottonian library, Nero C. II. to which this clauſe is actually annexed.

England,

England, that I may not ſeem to envy them and their poſterity this honour, I ſhall here ſubjoin their names from the Chancery rolls of Ireland under this title.

Thoſe who came into Ireland with Dermich, ſon of Murchard [m] in Ireland.

Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, who, by Eva daughter of Murchard, petty prince of Ireland, had one daughter, who brought to William *Mareſhall* the title of earl of Pembroke, with eſtates in Ireland, and left him a numerous iſſue, viz. five ſons, who ſucceeded each other without children, and as many daughters married to Hugh *Bigod* earl of Norfolk, Guarin de *Montchenſy*, Gilbert de *Clare* earl of Glouceſter, William *Ferrars* earl of Derby, and William *Breos*, whom they enriched with children, honours, and poſſeſſions.

Robert Fitz-Stephen,
Hærvey de Montmaris,
Maurice Prendergeſt,
Robert Barre,
Meiler Meilerin,
Maurice Fitz-Gerald,
Redmond, nephew to *Fitz-Stephen*,
William Ferrand,
Milo de Cogan,
Richard de Cogan,
Walter de Ridensford,
Walter, } ſons of *Maurice Fitz-Gerald*,
Alexander, }
William Notte,
Robert Fitz-Bernard,
Hugh de Lacy,
William Fitz-Aldelm,
William Macarell,
Humphrey Bohun,
Hugo de Gundeville,
Philip de Haſting,
Hugh Tirell,
David Walſh,
Robert Poër,
Oſbert de Herloter,
William de Bendenges,
Adam de Gernez,
Philip de Breos,
Griffin, nephew to *Fitz-Stephen*,
Ralph Fitz-Stephen,
Walter Barrè,
Philip Walſh,
Adam de Hereford.

To whom may be added from Giraldus Cambrenſis,

John de Curcy,
Hugh Cantilon,
Redmund Cantimor,
Redmund Fitz-Hugh,
Milo of *St. David's*, and others.

[m] Dermic Mac Morrogh or Dermod Mac Murchad.

ADDITIONS.

IRELAND, according to ſir James Ware, is in length from ſouth to north above 200 Iriſh miles, and from eaſt to weſt 120[a]. Later ſurveys make it 300 miles from north to ſouth, and from eaſt to weſt 150, and in circumference about 1400 miles. Its area or ſuperficial contents are computed at 11,067,712 Iriſh or 17,927,864 Engliſh acres. The proportion its bears to England and Wales is ſuppoſed to be as 18 to 30 or as 2 to 3, to Scotland as 17 or 18 to 14; and the number of inhabitants is reckoned at 2,544,276.

Climate.

The climate of Ireland differs but little from that of England, with which it would agree were it equally improved, being abundantly fruitful both in corn and graſs, eſpecially the latter, which feeds innumerable black cattle and ſheep, particularly in the province of Connaught. The north and eaſt counties are beſt cultivated and incloſed, moſt populous, flouriſhing, and induſtrious.

The face of the country has been much altered for the better ſince Giraldus' time, the low lands and marſhes having been drained by the induſtry of the inhabitants. The woods are greatly reduced, and great plenty of corn is produced in it[i].

Neither heat nor cold are in ſuch extremes in Ireland as in England, its ſituation being farther out into the ocean, and its nearer approach to the vapours wafted by the weſt and ſouth-weſt winds. Hence Dr. Rutty deduces the ſalubrity of Ireland. The bogs are not injurious to health, and agues are very unfrequent here[b].

The bogs wherewith Ireland is in ſome places overgrown are vegetable accretions, whoſe growth is a known fact, varying in different places from the ſituation, ſoil, humidity, and quantity of vegetable food, in ſome places very rapid, in others very ſlow, and therefore their altitudes cannot afford any certain meaſure of time. The ſtate of the atmoſphere is ſo far from being vitiated that it ſeems to be meliorated by ſuch maſſes of vegetation. Bogs are not as may be ſuppoſed from their blackneſs maſſes of putrefaction, but, on the contrary, are of ſuch a texture as to reſiſt putrefaction above any other ſubſtance we know of. Shoes, all of one piece of leather very neatly ſtitched, which from their faſhion may be preſumed to have been there many centuries, have been taken entirely freſh out of a bog; butter, called *Rouſkin*, which had been hid in hollowed trunks of trees ſo long that it was become hard and almoſt friable, yet not devoid of unctuoſity, are proof of this. That the length of time for which it had been buried was very great, appears from the depth of the bog that had grown over it, which was 10 feet. The ſtate of the timber found in them not only ſound but ſo embalmed as afterwards to defy the injuries of time, demonſtrates the antiſeptic quality of them. The horns of mooſe deer have lain in them ſo many centuries as to exceed hiſtoric evidence of the exiſtence of the animal: and human bodies have been dug up, incruſted ſome feet high with the ſubſtance, and yet entire. In the manufacturing counties of the north of Ireland, peat fuel is become ſo ſcarce, that a turbary lets at from five to eight guineas an acre; and ſome bogs are converted into rich meadows and ſweet paſtures. Herodian reports, that half England was full of bogs, and that the Romans employed their armies in draining them. Till within the laſt century they were encouraged in Ireland as barriers againſt the Engliſh progreſs and for the ſecurity of the natives[c].

No poiſonous animals.

Sir James Ware allows Ireland to have ſpiders and neuts, but not *poiſonous* ones; but he ſays nothing of the exemption from frogs and moles mentioned by biſhop Gibſon, who adds, that wolves ſtill infeſt the wild and ſolitary mountains, where there are few inhabitants.

Bees do not abound ſo much in Ireland now; formerly mead was the favourite beverage of the Iriſh. Under the article of greyhounds Mr. Camden ſeems to place the wolf-dogs, which are remarkably large and peculiar to this kingdom. The race is now almoſt extinct: there are not perhaps ten in the country. Greyhounds are mentioned in the Brehon laws.

Hiberne, where.

Claudian called the country of the Scots in Britain *Hiberne*, retaining its antient name long after it was found not to be an iſland, and even after the name of Hibernia was transferred to the iſland of Ireland by ſome authors as Tacitus and Ptolemy[d]. This transfer was not made till after the diſcovery of Ireland in the time of Veſpaſian, and then not univerſally adopted[e].

Mr. Goodall[f] ſhews from a paſſage of Proſper in his Chronicle, that the Scots here ſpoken of are the inhabitants of Scotland, properly ſo called. Hence we find Palladius' reliques depoſited at Paldykirk in Mernis[g].

Hibernia is comparatively but a modern name. Ireland is the antient *Scotia*. In later days Caledonia or rather Albania, which had for many centuries been ruled by a deſcendant of Fergus, brother to the monarch of Ireland, began to be called *Scotia minor* or *nova*, but this was not till the 11th century, and Ireland retained the name of *Scotia* with the addition of *major* or *vetus* till the 15th. Archbiſhop Uſher inconteſtibly proves this, and no writer has attempted to anſwer him[h].

It doth not appear from the moſt antient Iriſh MSS. and hiſtoric poems that the antient inhabitants of Ireland denominated in general their country *Sco-*

[a] Ware, II. 32. [i] G. [b] Campbell's Philoſ. Survey of Ireland, 374—388. [c] Ib. 378—387.
[d] Goodall, 37. [e] Ib. 8. 35. [f] P. 29. [g] See before, p. 415, 416.
[h] Philoſ. Survey of Ireland, 72, 73.

tia, even the poets have not given it that appellation till towards the 13th and 14th centuries. The word ſeems to be of foreign extraction, and given it by the Latin writers of the middle ages, on account of the piratical depredations committed by the inhabitants on the Britiſh coaſts. All the antient inhabitants of weſtern and northern Europe, who navigated the Britiſh and northern ſeas, were denominated by the Anglo-Saxons, Danes, and all the Teutonic nations, *Skuttmanum*, *Scudmannum*, *Skotmanii*, *Skudmanum*, and *Scudemen*, that is, *ſailors* or *ſailingmen*, whence the Engliſh *Scud*, Swediſh *Skutta*, &c. to fly, to ſail, &c.[i] Whence the Latin writers, towards the decline of the Roman empire, muſt have denominated them *Scythæ* and *Scotii*. The Iriſh called them *Coitagh* and *Coiteigh*, or *Coitegh* and *Goithadh*, which words were by the Latin writers written *Citæ*, *Cuitæ*, *Cithæ*, &c. Theſe rovers who infeſted the weſtern coaſts of England and Scotland were principally from Ireland, whence Ireland became to have the denomination of *Scotia* or the country of the rovers or *ſailors*. Bede therefore ſays, that Ireland was the Scotia or country of the Scotii. But neither the Anglo-Saxons, Danes, nor Norwegians, in their native tongues, ever denominated Ireland *Scotland* or *Skotlant*, but always *Irelond*, *Irland*, *Irlont*, &c.

The Iriſh ſometimes denominated themſelves *Scoitagh* or *Scuiteigh*, that is warriors, from *Scoit* or *Scuit*, a kind of dart which they carried. They had but one diſtrict, which they denominated *Coitagh* and *Scoitagh*, the Scotii of Richard of Cirenceſter, of which ſee more hereafter.

Norwegians. Dr. Leland obſerves of the Norwegians who invaded Ireland, that "the hiſtory of theſe northern foreigners ſeems to have been related imperfectly by the Iriſh, and with a ſtudied obſcurity. It is evident, that through the various revolutions of ſome centuries they continued a very powerful and were ſometimes the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſept of Iriſh. They embraced Chriſtianity about the year 948. And their ſettlement was ſo well eſtabliſhed, and their conſequence ſo conſiderable, that they engaged the attention of the neighbouring countries. A charter of king Edgar dated at Glouceſter A. D. 964 purports, that 'this prince had conquered the greateſt part of Ireland, together with the moſt noble city of Dublin.' The Aſiatic ſtyle of this charter and the ſilence of the Engliſh and Iriſh annals renders its authenticity juſtly ſuſpected; and from the diſtinction with which the city of Dublin is mentioned in this record, it is evident that the framer of it formed his ideas of Ireland from the Daniſh or Oſtmen ſettlements. Dublin had never been a place of note or regarded even as the capital of Leinſter in former times. But however the authority of this charter may be rejected, it was the policy of Edgar to keep the foreign Danes in awe, and his fleets might have viſited their maritime cities in Ireland, if not to conquer at leaſt to intimidate them. The conjecture ſeems to receive ſome countenance from a coin of Ethelred II. in the collection of Trinity college, Dublin, evidently ſtruck in this city, and poſſibly intended as tribute money, not to mention another coin of Edgar found in Dublin with the name of a minter, evidently Iriſh, on the reverſe[k]." The charter here mentioned is now in the Britiſh Muſeum. Againſt its authenticity ſee alſo Tyrrel's Hiſt. of England, I. b. VI. p. 12, 1698; Simon on Iriſh coins, p. 8; Flaherty's Ogygia, p. 39—41; Ware, p. 14. 63; Lyttelton's Hiſt. of Henry II. III. 28. The coin of Ethelred II. has on the reverſe FÆREMAN MODYFLI, *Færeman Monetarius Deyflin*. A ſilver coin of Edgar's engraved from Mr. Thoreſby's collection in Pl. IV. of biſhop Gibſon's edition of the Britannia, has on the reverſe, DYRMOD MONE, *Dyrmod Monetarius*, and in his note on it he ſays it was found in digging among ſome antient ruins in Dublin, and ſent him as an Iriſh coin, *Dermot*, the minter's name being familiarly known to thoſe who are converſant in the Iriſh annals. Mr. Simon ſays, p. 9. "if this coin be admitted to be Iriſh, Dermot was perhaps one of the regular or petty kings of Ireland, probably of Leinſter, whom Edgar had ſubdued, and on whom he had impoſed a tribute, and not a common mint-maſter: he would therefore propoſe to read the legend, *Dermodi moneta*." But this is contrary to all rule in theſe coins; and as the ſame name occurs on coins of Eadred[l], it is moſt probable that Edgar's coin in queſtion was minted in England, and by the ſame hand as his uncle Eadred's.

Coins. Mr. Camden has not paid any attention to the coinage of Ireland. But, as it has been traced back by one of the antiquaries of that kingdom, to a period before the arrival of the Danes or Norwegians, it may not be amiſs to give a ſhort account of it from Mr. Simon's "Eſſay towards an hiſtorical Account of Iriſh Coins," printed at Dublin 1749, 4to.; and the rather as it keeps pace with the antient coinage of England; for as for Scotland that kingdom clearly coined no money till the expence of ranſoming its king William the Lion from the Engliſh made it neceſſary to call in foreign mint-maſters[m].

The Iriſh Chronicles cited by Flaherty[n] mention the firſt coining of ſilver money in Ireland A. M. 3482, and the Norwegian hiſtorians[o] mention their pirates finding a vaſt quantity of money in the treaſury at Dublin in the 9th century. Gold was indeed paid by the ounce in the 11th and 12th centuries[p]. Keating[q] and Lynch[r] mention mints at Armagh and Caſhel in the time of St. Patrick.

The oldeſt Iriſh coins are ſuppoſed to be thoſe found near Glendaloch in the county of Wicklow 1639, engraved by ſir James Ware[s], copied by Mr. Simon[t]. They were too much defaced to be made out, and may have been the ſame with ſome others there exhibited in better preſervation. The more diſtinct are aſcribed to the Daniſh king *Sithric* A. D. 989, which bear on the reverſe for the place of mintage DYFLI, DYFLNI, DYNI, DYFLNIN, DYFLN, DYFLMO, DYFLIMO, ſuppoſed *Dublin*, and ſome other places unknown as LVNI and RINI. Among his mint-maſters is FAEREMAN, whoſe name likewiſe occurs with DYFLIN on the coin of Ethelred II. of England. The coins which bear the name of *Anlaf* are ſuppoſed by Mr. Simon to belong to the Daniſh prince of that name, father of Sithric. Others aſcribe them to two kings of Northumberland of thoſe names. See our Saxon coins, vol. I. p. cxiv. and the plate fig. 14, 15. Several of theſe are engraved in Ware and Simon, and on

[i] Vide chart. Walder Daniæ, in an. 1326, apud Pontanum, l. 7. p. 443. Rerum Danicar.
[k] Leland, prelim diſc. xlviii. xlix. [l] Simon, p. 9. [m] See Mr. Cardonnel, Numiſmata Scotiæ, p. 39.
[n] Ogygia, p. 195. 249. [o] Saxo Gram. Hiſt. Dan. VI. Bartholinus, p. 15.
[p] Simon, 4, 5. and the Chronicles there cited. [q] P. 327. [r] Cambrenſis Everſus, p. 85.
[s] N° 1—7 in his plate. [t] Pl. I. 12—17. and others Pl. II. 31—37.

a ſeparate

a ſeparate plate from the late Mr. Duane's collection 1768. What ſome call a *hand* on the reverſe is by Mr. Simon, p. 13, taken for an *harp*.

Henry II. offered the Pope a tribute of a penny from every houſe in Ireland, but whether in money coined in the kingdom or in England does not appear. We muſt, therefore, begin the ſeries of Anglo-Hibernian coins with John, who, while he was governor of Ireland in the reign of his father Henry II. and brother Richard I. coined halfpennies with his head full faced, IOHANNES DOM. Mint-maſters on the reverſe round a double croſs with a pellet or annulet in each quarter,

RODBRD ON DIVV
TOMAS ON DIV
WILELM ON WA

for *Dublin* and *Waterford*. When he became king of England, the title of REX appears on his coins, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, minted at theſe cities and at *Limerick*[x]. The Engliſh ſtandard of money was eſtabliſhed in Ireland in his 12th year.

Henry III. coined pennies and halfpennies, and, according to Ware, groats and farthings at Dublin, in all reſpects like his Engliſh coins, except the triangle incloſing his head[y].

Edward I. on his Iriſh coins bears the titles of *Rex Angliæ*, *Dominus Hiberniæ*; and on the reverſe inſtead of the mint-maſter's name only that of the place as *Civitas Dublinie*, *Corcagie*, &c. If any Iriſh coins of Edward II. are extant, it is thought they are diſtinguiſhed from his father's by the ſpelling of his name EDWA. R. his father having only EDW. R. and his ſon's EDWAR or EDWARD R.

It does not appear that Richard II. ſtruck any, and whether Henry IV. did is doubtful. A coinage at Dublin is aſcribed to Henry V. Of the Iriſh coins of Henry VI. and Edward IV. there are ſeveral varieties, as alſo of ſucceeding princes down to the preſent reign, except queen Anne. Thoſe of Edward IV. have on the reverſe three crowns to denote England, France, and Ireland. 5 Edward IV. the value of gold was raiſed one-third, and ten years after that of ſilver proportionably. After this the money made in Ireland was always leſs than the Engliſh, but not always one-third; but the proportion of the difference came to one-fourth[z]. James I's ſhillings have for legend HENRICUS ROSAS, REGNA JACOBUS, and are the laſt ſilver money coined in or for Ireland by royal authority.

Antiquities diſcovered in the bogs.

The ſucceſſive diſcovery of ſo many articles of the pureſt and moſt precious metal in the bogs of this kingdom are ſo extraordinary, that were they not atteſted by undoubted authority, we ſhould almoſt heſitate to inſert them here.

The county of Tipperary is a fruitful mine of thoſe various articles, extraordinary both for their form and material, which have exerciſed the penetration of antiquaries of both nations. They may be divided into two ſorts; weapons made of mixed metal and articles of ornament made of pure gold. Governor Pownall gave the following account of both to the Society of Antiquaries, February 10, 1774, having before exhibited to the Society two ſwords[a], and ſome other fragments ſaid to have been parts of an image found in a bog at Cullen in the county of Tipperary on the lands of ford Milton. "The ſwords were of that metal which, in our common tranſlations of the antients, we call *braſs*. They are not however of that temperament which we now expreſs by that word. Mr. Alchorn, his majeſty's aſſay-maſter, made an accurate aſſay of the metal. 'It appears,' he ſays, 'to be chiefly copper, interſperſed with particles of iron, and perhaps ſome zink, but without containing either gold or ſilver: it ſeems probable, that the metal was caſt in its preſent ſtate, and afterwards reduced to its proper figure by filing. The iron might either have been obtained with the copper from the ore, or added afterwards in the fuſion, to give the neceſſary rigidity of a weapon. But I confeſs myſelf unable to determine any thing with certainty.'

"The apparent palpable properties of the metal are, that it is of a texture which takes an exquiſitely fine poliſh, and in its colour exhibits more of the colour than of braſs or copper. It is of a temper which carries a ſharp edge, and is in a great degree firm and elaſtic, and very heavy. It is alſo of a peculiar nature that reſiſts ruſt; which appears from the condition in which it was found, after lying in a bog for ſo many ages. The blemiſh which the metal has contracted is rather that of a tarniſh than ruſt, and is of a fine deep brilliant purple colour.

"The uſe of this ſpecies of metal for weapons and other military purpoſes did not only exiſt prior to the invention of the uſe of iron, but, from the nature of the properties above noticed, continued in eſtimation for theſe purpoſes many ages after the uſe of iron was diſcovered, as appears from Homer, Heſiod[b], and all the Greek and Roman hiſtorians. And, indeed, until the art of tempering ſteel to the perfection to which it was brought in the later ages of the world, this metal ſeems for theſe purpoſes much ſuperior. Brazen ſwords (I muſt ſuppoſe of the ſame nature as theſe) have been found in Cornwall[c].

"The fragment, which was ſaid to be part of an image found at the ſame time, is of a black wood, entirely covered and plated with thin gold, and ſeems to have been part of the breaſts, the teat or nipple of which is radiated in hammered or chaſed work, in lines radiated from a center, as is uſual in the images of the Sun: and round the periphery, or ſetting on of the breaſt, there are like radiations in a ſpecific number, with other linear ornaments. There is another fragment of the ſame kind of wood, which ſeems to be a fragment of a cornu Ammonis: there are in it the golden ſtuds or rivets by which it may be ſuppoſed to have been alſo plated with gold. The firſt account I had of this image was, that it was of an human form with *a lion's face*; then, that it was indeed biform, but of what ſort not ſpecified. I have ſince been informed, that the image, whatever it was, was of a ſize ſufficient to make a gate-poſt, to which uſe it was applied. If the ſtory of

[x] Simon, 11—13. [y] Sharpe, 67. [z] Ib. [a] Ib 69.

[a] See Archæol. III. Plate. See our Pl. XXXI. fig. 3. C. Caylus has engraved ſuch a ſword in his vol. IV. Pl. XCIII. 1. which he calls the *Pugio*, *Parazonium*, & *Gladius Hiſpanienſis*. It came from Herculaneum, and is 18 inches long. Dr. Pocock ſhewed the Society 1754 drawings of ſome weapons found near Tipperary, of mixed metal, of the colour of gold even when broken, and of the ſize as drawn; the blades were in poſſeſſion of counſellor Harris of Dublin, but the handles were periſhed. Mr. Brereton ſhewed 1776 a ſword, found in the Severn by Quatford, the only ford on that river for ſeveral miles, and not far from Bridgenorth, ſuppoſed the only weapon of the ſort yet found in Great Britain. It agrees with theſe and thoſe from Cannæ, except in ſize and ſhape, being from end to end including the gripe and allowing for a piece of the point broken off 21 inches and $\frac{1}{16}$ths in the broadeſt part.

[b] Τοις δ' ην χαλκεα μεν τευχη, χαλκειοι δε τε οικοι,
Χαλκῳ δ' εργαζοιτο, μελας δ' ουκ εσκε σιδηρος. Heſiod. Op. & Di.

[c] Vide Leland's Itin. vol. iii. p. 5. 8vo.

the biform ſhape, with the lion's face, be true, it was certainly the ſymbolic image of Mithras, as uſed by the Gaditani; for which I will refer to the Saturnalia of Macrobius, lib. i. c. 10. where he quotes an hiſtorical paſſage, to ſhew that the Hercules of Gades and the Sun were one and the ſame *numen*, repreſented by biform figures, with heads of lions, radiated like the ſun: 'Theron, rex Hiſpaniæ 'Citerioris, cum ad expugnandum Herculis templum 'ageretur furore, inſtructus exercitu navium, Gadi-'tani ex adverſo venerunt advecti navibus longis; 'commiſſoque prælio, adhuc æquo marte exiſtente 'pugna, ſubito in fugam verſæ ſunt regiæ naves, 'ſimulque improviſo igne correptæ conflagraverunt. 'Pauciſſimi qui ſuperfuerunt hoſtium capti indica-'verunt apparuiſſe ſibi leones proris Gaditani claſſis 'ſuperſtantes, ac ſubito ſuas naves immiſſis radiis, 'quales in ſolis capite pinguntur exuſtas.' That Mithras was ſo repreſented numberleſs medals teſtify. From the known and confirmed intercourſe of this Phœnician or Carthaginian colony with Ireland, not only all difficulty as to *this* ſymbolic form ceaſes, but both the nature of it and the hiſtoric propoſition are thereby illuſtrated and the more confirmed.

"Whatever the image was I muſt refer it to this line of later theology, rather than to the Celtic Druidic theology of the more antient Iriſh; for although their ſymbolic idols were ſaid to be covered with gold and ſilver, yet they were but unhewn ſtones, and not images containing any organized form. To the colonies, or rather to the ſettlements and factories of the later people of Carthage or Gades, and not to the original Phœnician colonies, I refer theſe ſeveral things heretofore and herein after deſcribed. One circumſtance as to the ſwords ſeem to me deciſive: they are as exactly and as minutely to every apparent mark the ſame with the ſwords of ſir William Hamilton's collection, now in the Britiſh Muſeum, as if they came out of the ſame armory: the former, found in the fields of Cannæ, are ſaid to be Carthaginian; theſe, therefore, by parity of reaſon, may likewiſe be ſaid to be of the ſame people.

"It does not appear, as far as I know, that the Romans were ever in Ireland either as ſoldiers or merchants: the Carthaginians, or at leaſt the Gaditani, certainly were there.

"Mr. O'Connor, in his "Diſſertations on the hiſtory of Ireland," p. 14. and p. 90. ſays, that ſoon after the arrival of the Scots from Spain, we read of Uchadan of Cuala, who rendered himſelf famous by his ſkill in the fabrication of metals; and for this he quotes Leabhar Gabhala, or the Book of Conqueſts Part I. *& omnes veteres Mſſ. paſſim.* But I cannot feel myſelf diſpoſed on this ground to refer the fabric of theſe ſwords to this ſhop.

"In matters of this ſort, where the beſt and moſt coherent account can be only conjecture, I give the following as ſuch: that as I ſuppoſe theſe ſwords to have been articles of Carthaginian ſale, as we of this day ſell arms to the Indians and Africans; ſo, from a compariſon of the antient Druidical theology and religion of Ireland, with the corrupted theology of the Carthaginians and of their colonies, I feel perſuaded to refer the idol and the various veſſels and inſtruments of religious ceremonies, found in the ſame parts, to the ritual of this later idolatry, uſed in *theſe particular ſettlements*, but never in general uſe amongſt the people of Ireland at large. But let the things ſpeak for themſelves; the account of them, and of the finding of them, as it was ſent from Ireland, is as follows:

An account of ſome antique curioſities found in a ſmall bog near Cullen in the county of Tipperary:

"In digging away the bog, about 6 feet deep, as far as it extended, there was nothing found only trunks of different trees, all rotten except the oak and fir, which were for the moſt part ſound, and ſome horns, large enough to have a circle of about 3 feet in diameter deſcribed on each palm.

"1731. In the ſecond cutting was found a brazen veſſel, containing two gallons and a half, which had four legs, a broad bumped bottom, growing narrow to the neck, from which it was wider towards the brim, and weighed 19 pounds.

"1732. A poor woman, taking up a black ſlimy ſtuff, which lies very deep, to die wool, found three pieces of bright metal, of equal ſize and ſhape, in the form of heaters uſed in ſmoothing; which, weighing 7 pounds and a half, ſhe ſold as braſs. The ſame year a labourer found a piece of gold, like the fruſtum of a ſpheriod, leſs than half a ſmall egg, which weighed 3 oz. 4 dwts. and 7 grs.

"1738. In the turf-mould were found ſeven things of a ſhining metal, about 5 inches long each, 2 inches of which formed a ſocket of three quarters of an inch in diameter, in each of which was a ſhaft of rotten wood about 9 inches long; from the ſocket each of them was two-edged, and tapered to a point; on either ſide was a beard an inch and a half long from the point, with the edge turning out, ſo as to have formed a croſs. There were alſo at the ſame time, and of the ſame metal, 13 more found, each 10 inches long, 4 inches of which formed a ſocket about 1 inch and three quarters in diameter at the entrance of the handle, from which to the blade it gradually leſſened: the handles were of quartered aſh, and each about 6 feet long, which ſeemed ſound, but on taking them up they ſoon mouldered away: the blades were broad on either ſide near the ſockets, but gradually more acute towards the point: theſe they now judge to have been arrows, thoſe ſpears; for they were ſold the ſame day to a pedlar as braſs; all of them weighed 6 pounds and a half.

"1739. A boy found a circular plate of beaten gold, about 8 inches in diameter, which lapped up in the form of a triangle, incloſed three ingots of gold, which they ſay could not weigh leſs than a pound; for the boy no ſooner brought them home than his mother, a poor widow, gave them to a merchant, on whoſe land ſhe had a cabin, as braſs to make weights.

"1742. A child found on the brink of a hole a thin plate of gold, in the form of an ellipſis, the tranſverſe diameter as if it were about 2 inches and a quarter long, and the conjugate leſs than an inch, weighing 18 dwts. 15 grs.

"1744. A poor woman found a ſmall gold cup, almoſt in the form of a wine-glaſs, the handle of which was hollow, and about 1 inch and a half from the bottom to the cup, which was chaſed, and contained as much as a ſmall thimble; the bottom was as broad as a ſilver ſixpence and flat; the handle was as thick as a large gooſe-quill; and weighed 21 dwts. 12 grs. About the ſame time a man found a tube about 4 inches long, and as thick as the ſtem of a tobacco-pipe, which weighed 1 oz. 7 dwts. 20 grs.

"1745. Two women found a quadrangular veſſel, of a bright yellow metal, each ſide of which was

about 10 inches long at the brim, and 8 inches from the brim to the bottom outſide; 5 inches from the brim towards the bottom was entirely flat both within and without, the remaining part, convex and concave, was ſemi-globular; on either ſide was an handle in the form of thoſe on common pots. This they kept for two years (for they were ſiſters and lived together), and then gave it to a tinker for 13*d.* and mending an old pot: they ſay it could not have weighed leſs than 40 lb.

"1747. A girl found in the turf-duſt a thin plate of gold, rolled on another, which when extended was 14 inches long. and about a quarter of an inch broad, of which a fellow ſtanding by took above half from her: what he left weighed 6 dwts. 13 grs. Soon after an apprentice-girl found 1 oz. 5 dwts. of the ſame kind, rolled after the ſame manner, in a ſod of turf, as ſhe made a fire.

"1748. A man found a braſs weapon, 2 feet 7 inches long, which was two-edged, and tapered from the hilt to the point: theſe edges very much reſembled the fin which ſpreads out on both ſides of an eel from the navel to the top of the tail; it ſeemed to be caſt in that form and never whetted; and the reſt of the blade between both edges was not unlike the part of an eel's tail between both fins, but it was not ſo ſubſtantial. It was 1 inch three quarters broad near the hilt, from which it gradually grew narrower 4 inches towards the point to 1 inch, one quarter, from which to the middle it increaſed to 1 inch 1-7th; from the middle it grew narrower till it terminated in an acute point. The blade was near half an inch thick from the hilt to the middle, from which it grew leſs ſubſtantial to the point. The part taken for the hilt was about 5 inches long, near an inch broad in the middle, and not ſo much near the blade or the place of the pomel, on either ſide of which it ſpread out about one quarter of an inch: it was about 1-8th of an inch thick; and in it were ſix rivets, viz. two at the end, two in the middle, and two near the blade, with two more about one quarter of an inch from the hilt near the edges; each rivet was about three quarters of an inch long, an equal part of which ſtood out on either ſide of the hilt, and on one of them hung a thin piece of gold, which weighed 12 dwts. 9 grs.

"1749. A man found ſome gold, part of which he ſold from time to time, and which, he ſays, was of the ſame piece with part of a plate which he ſold laſt September, and which I ſaw at the ſame time. The plate from which it was broken was round, and no leſs than 10 inches in diameter: there was a gold wire inlaid round the rim; and about 3 inches towards the centre there was a gold twiſt ſewed in and out, which was broken becauſe of taking a plate about 4 inches in diameter out of the large one to which it was ſewed with the twiſt; for that which was 10 inches in diameter had a hole in the middle, wherein one of 4 inches would fit, and be concentric to the firſt. This part of the plate, with three or four broken pieces which were like the barrels of large quills cut off and ſplit open, and about the ſame length, weighed 2 oz. 2 dwts. 10 grs. I am informed he has part of it yet.

"1750. A man found a ſmall plate of gold, in the form of an equilateral triangle, each ſide about an inch three quarters long, which he ſold without weighing to a pedlar for 2*l.* 12*s.* The ſame man's wife ſoon after found in a ſod of turf a piece of gold, which weighed 11 dwts. 16 grs. The ſame year a fool cutting turf, found three rings like ring-dials; one of which he put on the end of a walking-ſtaff, whereon it remained until his father found it was gold, and took it from him. He hid the other two, cannot recollect where; and now they cannot be found. He ſays, he alſo at the ſame time found a lump in the form of a large egg, with a chain hanging from one end of it, which he either loſt or had it ſtolen out of his pocket by one of the labourers.

"1751. A man found ſuch another weapon as that found 1748, on the rivets of which was a plate of gold, which covered one ſide of that wherein the rivets ſtood, at the end of which was a thing like the pomel of a ſmall ſword, with three links of a chain hanging out of it: all weighed 3 oz. 3 dwts. 11 grs.

"1752. April 10, as ſome boys who played on a hill at one ſide of the bog were going home, one of them 13 years of age, being out before the reſt, leaped over a ſmall trench, which divides the bog, before the others came up; and turning about to ſee them leap after him, ſaw a broad ſhining thing jutting out of the oppoſite bank, at which being ſomething ſurprized, he cried out, "I ſee!" and on a ſudden looking towards the hill, and running as faſt as he could, continued to cry, "I ſee two rabbits:" on which all the reſt of the boys followed him; and he led them home another way: and then he and his mother went back and found a plate of gold, 5 inches broad at one end, 4 at the other, and almoſt 6 long, which was beautifully chaſed and engraved. The goldſmith to whom it was ſold ſaid, he ſuppoſed it to be part of a crown. It weighed 1 oz. 20 dwts. 16 grs.

"1753. April 17, there was found a piece of hollow braſs, in the form of a ſemi-circle, of about 3 inches in diameter, 2 inches of the periphery being left, from each ſide of which two ſimilar ſecants, falling on the diameter, cut off from both ends ſo much as left three quarters of an inch on either ſide of the centre, where it was open, and near half an inch wide; but that which repreſents the rim was more capacious and wider than it was at the diameter. At the oppoſite extremes, near the periphery, were two holes, which went through both ſides, each of them large enough for the rivets which were in the hilts before-mentioned, and on the end of which it fitted, which made ſome think it was the pomel of one of them. It contained leſs than half a noggin, and weighed leſs than an ounce.

"1753. May 23, a man found a piece of hollow gold, in the form of the point of the ſcabbard of a ſmall ſword, which weighed 1 oz. 23 dwts. 17 grs.

"May 25, was found a weapon of the ſame form with that found in 1748, but the metal of this was more refined; and a goldſmith upon trial found there was ſome gold in it. Cloſe to the hilt, on the thick part, was engraved an oblong ſquare, about half an inch long, a quarter broad, and about 1-6th of an inch deep, wherein was inlaid a piece of pewter which juſt fitted it, with four channels cut in it, in each of which was laid a thin bit of fine copper, ſo that they reſembled four figures of 1. The blade weighed 2 lb. 5 oz.

"June 12, there was a ſmall hollow piece of braſs found, about 2 inches and a half long, of a cylindrical form, open at one end, and about three quarters of an inch in diameter; the other end reſembled the inſtrument uſed by coopers in cleaving twigs.

"June

" June 25, was found a gold veſſel, much in the form of our chalice, except that the handle was curved; the cup was bulged and cracked, but opened to its full capacity would contain almoſt a pint. The handle and cup were chaſed and engraved, and weighed 10 oz. 12 dwts. 23 grs. The bottom was broken off, and not found.

" 1753. June 30, two thin leaves of gold were found folded in each other, like childrens hats, each about 3 inches in diameter. The crown of one of them was in the form of a cone and ſmooth, and contained leſs than a thimble: the crown of the other was broken off, and the leaf was broken and cracked in many different places. The people who found them being poor, John Damer, of Shrone hill, eſq; the proprietor of the land, gave them the weight in gold coin for them, viz. a guinea and a half.

" July 17, was found a piece of gold, almoſt in the form of a large ſcollop-ſhell. For the reaſon before given, the ſame Mr. Damer gave the weight as before, viz. 14 guineas and a half.

" July 21, a man found two pieces of gold, the one almoſt in the form of a man's thumb, and hollow at one end; the other was an oblong ſquare, about 3 inches long, about an inch broad, and as thick as a guinea: both weighed 3 oz. 9 dwts. 21 grs. At the ſame time he found a lump of coarſe braſs, which weighed above a pound, and ſeemed to have remained in the ladle after caſting ſomething. There was the ſame day found about 2 grains weight of gold twiſt.

" Auguſt 12, a boy found a bit of gold 2 inches long, as thick as a child's finger, that ſeemed to have been cut off of a larger piece on the edge of an anvil; for, from the ſmall end to where it was cut it increaſed in thickneſs, and weighed 1 oz. 7 grs.

" 1753. October 7, a man found ſomething in the form of a bow, about 6 inches long, which to appearance ſeems coal-black poliſhed wood; but it is very heavy, and grates like a ſtone; half of it is ſemi-circular, and very ſmooth; the inſide and other quarter are each flat, and form a right angled triangle: about an inch of its length is three quarters of an inch ſolid. On either end was a thin plate of gold, which entirely covered about half an inch of it, quite through which on either end went a ſmall ſcrew, ſo as to have bound the plate faſt to it, and faſtened a chain which hung between both ends. This little chain, which was gold, and the plates, he broke off, and ſold without weighing for 2*l.* 7*s.* The wood is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Damer.

" From the 25th of May, 1753, to the 12th of September, were found 13 whole blades of the ſame make and form of that found 1748; ſome of which were above 2 feet long, ſome leſs, and three not above 14 inches. Moſt of them were hacked and knotched from the ſtrokes of other weapons. Thoſe that were not ſo long were not ſo broad or ſubſtantial as the longeſt; for they decreaſed in all dimenſions as well as in length: but the hilts of the ſhorteſt were as long as thoſe of the longeſt. There were alſo found five more, ſo bent that the part called the handles (though they are not the handles, only thoſe things on which the handles were faſtened by the rivets) almoſt touched the points. There were alſo found 43 pieces of thoſe parts of the ſwords wherein the rivets ſtood; ſome more, ſome leſs in proportion than half the length of the blades: and 29 of the parts with points, after the ſame manner, ſome more, ſome leſs; but there were very few of the pieces with points and hilts which entirely fitted each other. All theſe things, of which a deſcription has been attempted, were found in different parts of the bog; but moſt of them about the centre, where they lay very deep.

" At the firſt laying this paper before the Society, I ſuggeſted a cautionary doubt reſpecting the difficulty, as it appeared to me, of reconciling the very exact deſcription of the forms, and the very preciſe account of the weights, of things which were ſaid to have been ſo ſtudiouſly ſecreted when found, and afterwards ſo careleſsly and ignorantly ſold. Since that, upon writing to the rev. Mr. Armſtrong[d], I have received the following explanation: 'That the account which he ſent was drawn up by Mr. Naſh, of Cullen, a young man who went to the college at Dublin in the year 1754, and died ſoon after. This Mr. Naſh, who drew up the narrative, found many of the things himſelf, and was,' as Mr. Armſtrong is informed, 'very careful and exact in weighing and deſcribing them.' Mr. Armſtrong adds, 'That he had converſed with him, and that he thought him to be a ſenſible young man, who might be depended on.' Mr. Armſtrong then adds, reſpecting another point of enquiry which I troubled him with, 'As to the image ſaid to have been found there, I only heard of it in converſation with the late moſt worthy Mr. Damer; who told me, that his neighbour, Mr. William Chadwick, who then rented the lands about Cullen of lord Thomond, informed him, that a long time before [above 60 years ago] a large wooden image was found in a part of the bog, and that little pins or pegs were ſtuck in different parts of it; and that Mr. Damer imagined, that the little gold plates found there, one of which I ſaw with him, were ſuſpended by theſe pegs in different parts of that image. Mr. Chadwick, who was not curious in ſuch things, told Mr. Damer, that he made a gate-poſt of it. I have made the moſt careful enquiry I could about it amongſt the oldeſt perſons in the neighbourhood, and cannot hear the leaſt account of it.

'I beg leave to ſend you an account which I lately got from one Mr. Cleary, an inhabitant of Cullen, of ſome things found in that bog within theſe few years.'

" 1760. A woman making a fire of turf, found in one of the ſods which ſhe broke a thin plate of beaten gold, with five ſmall ſquare ingots, which weighed 2 oz. 4 dwts. 3 grs. and were ſold in Limerick for 4 guineas and a half.

" 1762. A man found ſomething in the form of a triangle, one ſide of it about 1 inch and a quarter in length, the other about 2 inches; with ſeven ſmall ingots of gold incloſed in it, much in the form of grains uſed in weighing gold coin, but thicker in proportion than a guinea; which ſhe ſold without weighing for 6*l.* 5*s.*

" 1763. In June, in digging for turf there were found at the bottom of the holes, ſeveral ſkulls of men ſurprizingly thick and round.

" 1764. A man found on the eaſt ſide of the bog an uncommon piece of gold, larger than a French crown, which weighed 1 oz. 3 grs.

" 1765. A man found about a handful of gold, in ſmall bits not much thicker than a ſtraw, and

[d] Rector of Tipperary.

about a quarter of an inch long. All weighed 2 oz. ſome grains.

"1769. June 14, a man paſſing by a ſtack of turf, ſaw a thin plate jutting out of one of the ſods, which weighed 2 oz. and a half, and 11 dwts.

"1771. A boy found in the border of the bog a piece of gold about 6 inches long, much like the pipe of a trumpet, hollow in the middle; which weighed 3 oz. 15 dwts. 21 grs.

"1773. A man found in digging the bog, a ſkull with two horns ſhaped like thoſe on Kerry ſheep, but longer. No perſon who has ſeen it can tell to what beaſt the ſkull belonged.

"Mr. Armſtrong then proceeds, 'I have had the people of that village repeatedly informed, that I would give the higheſt price for any thing found there, yet ſtill they carry them privately to Limerick.' Mr. Pownall concludes, "I muſt confeſs for my own part that the explanatory account above is ſatisfactory to almoſt every point, and the additional given by Mr. Cleary is to every degree of evidence corroborative of it, and as ſuch I now add it to what I have before written on the ſubject. Thoſe whom it does not ſtrike as matter of fact, may receive it as very curious matter of enquiry, and as ſuch not unworthy to be made known[e]."

Among the various articles made of gold which have been from time to time turned up in the bogs of this kingdom is the plate here exhibited in pl. XXXI. which has been aſſigned to various uſes: Nimbi or glories round the heads of ſaints; portions of royal diadems of kings or queens; breaſt-plates for kings. Mr. Vallancey, whoſe print is here given, determines them to be ornaments of the Hibernian Druids, repreſenting the moon in the firſt quarter, whence the name *Cead Raire*. They were carried by the Druids in their hands when they went to cut miſſeltoe as repreſented on a bas relief found at Autun in Auberi's antiquities of that place. The other kind of golden creſcent often found in the Iriſh bogs, much reſembling the former, except that they have ſmall buttons at the extremities, and the blank part is radiated with a tool or plaited like a fan into radii from the centre, was worn on the head behind the ears like a tiara[f]. Such an one is engraved in Archæologia, II. pl. II. p. 36. Another, of which a drawing was ſent to the Society of Antiquaries 1747, was found 4 feet under the ſurface, in making a ditch near Reyhole in the weſt part of Clare. A third, found by the ſervants of Thomas Foreſyth, eſq; cutting turf in a bog in the county of Tyrone, and now in his poſſeſſion, is engraved at the end of Dr. Campbell's "Philoſophical Survey of the South of Ireland." The Doctor conjectures it to have been a ſort of gorget, worn either by a prieſt or judge. It was of ſo elaſtic a temper, that though the horns approached ſo near each other, it would open ſo as to receive a neck of moderate thickneſs. A ſimilar plate ſeems to have been found in Cornwall near the circus in Penwith hundred, weight 2 oz. 4 dwts. 6 gr. enriched with a narrow border, and finiſhed within 1 inch and an half of the extremity with lace work faintly executed[g].

Theſe are not to be confounded with the *Jodham Morain* or breaſt-plate of judgement, worn on the breaſt of the judge, and which if he gave a wrong judgement would cloſe round his neck and almoſt ſtrangle him; but if he gave a juſt ſentence would expand itſelf and hang looſe on his ſhoulders. It was applied for the ſame purpoſe to the neck of witneſſes. Such is the account of the *wonderful* collar given by the father of Iriſh Hiſtory[h]. This was found 12 feet deep in a turf bog in the county of Limerick, on the eſtate of Mr. Bury, and is now in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Bury in Dublin. It is made of thin plated gold, and chaſed in a very neat and workman-like manner. The breaſt-plate is ſingle, but the hemiſpherical ornaments at top are lined throughout with another thin plate of pure gold: theſe are leſs expoſed to injury when on the breaſt than the lower part. There muſt have been a particular reaſon for lining theſe circular concave pieces. About the centre of each is a ſmall hole in the lining to receive the ring of a chain that ſuſpended it round the neck, and in the centres in front are two ſolid pillars of ſolid gold. The chain was found and ſecreted by the peaſant. In cutting the turf the ſlane or ſpade ſtruck the middle of the ornament, and bruiſed it as here repreſented; every other part is perfect. The whole weighs 22 grains. Another was found ſome years ago in the county of Longford, and ſold for 26 guineas[i]. Pl. XXXII.

Biſhop Pococke ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, a bracelet or armilla of fine gold, of an oval form, compoſed of three hoops ſoldered together with a narrow rim or border, ſomewhat ornamented at both openings. One of the ſides, ſuppoſed to be that uſually worn next the body, is bruiſed and indented in ſeveral places, as if it had ſuffered from a ſkean worn on the breaſt or from the pommel of a ſword. It is about 1 inch three-quarters high; its longeſt diameter within is 3 inches and an half, its ſhorteſt 2 inches three-quarters, and the ſwell or bulge of the hoop a quarter of an inch. It weighed 3½ oz. 12 gr.[k] Pl. XXXII. f. 2.

He ſhewed 1755 a drawing of a gold bracelet, found about 30 years before in Waterford county near *Whitfiella*, the ſeat of William Criſtmas, eſq; under a heap of ſtones near *Leiſnekil* church. On the top of this heap, which was removed to be employed in building, was a ſtone ſet upright, and under it a cavity, in which was found the bracelet. It was very thin, 2 inches long, 3 inches diameter, and ſomewhat leſs in the middle than at the ends, and near it ſtood a ſmall urn about 6 inches high and 4 broad at the mouth, containing ſome bones and aſhes[l].

The inſtruments exhibited pl. XXXIII. are by biſhop Pococke ſuppoſed fibulæ. Mr. Simon and Mr. Vallancey conceived them to be pateræ uſed by the Iriſh Druids. Hitherto nothing like theſe inſtruments has been repreſented or deſcribed in any book of antiquities. Many of them have been found from time to time in different parts of Ireland. They are of the fineſt gold without alloy, and have been found in grounds that were formerly bogs, and which before the rain and waters had ſubſided were probably vallies. The centre pieces or handles are ſolid and the ends terminate in cups. Fig. 1. weighs 3 oz. 18 dwts. and is in Dublin college muſeum. Pl. XXXIII.

[e] Mr. Hamilton ſays, within the limits of his own knowledge, golden ornaments have been found in the bogs to the amount of 1000*l.* in value. (Antrim, p. 41.)
[f] Collect. Hib. IV. p. 68—71.
[g] A. S. Minutes, Letter from Mr. Price to Dr. Heath of Harrow, 1783.
[h] Phil. Survey of Irel. p. 474, 475.
[i] Collect. Hib. vol. IV. 3, 4.
[k] Archæol. II. 39. See fig. 1. pl. XXX. where are different fibulæ of gold.
[l] Ant. Soc. min.

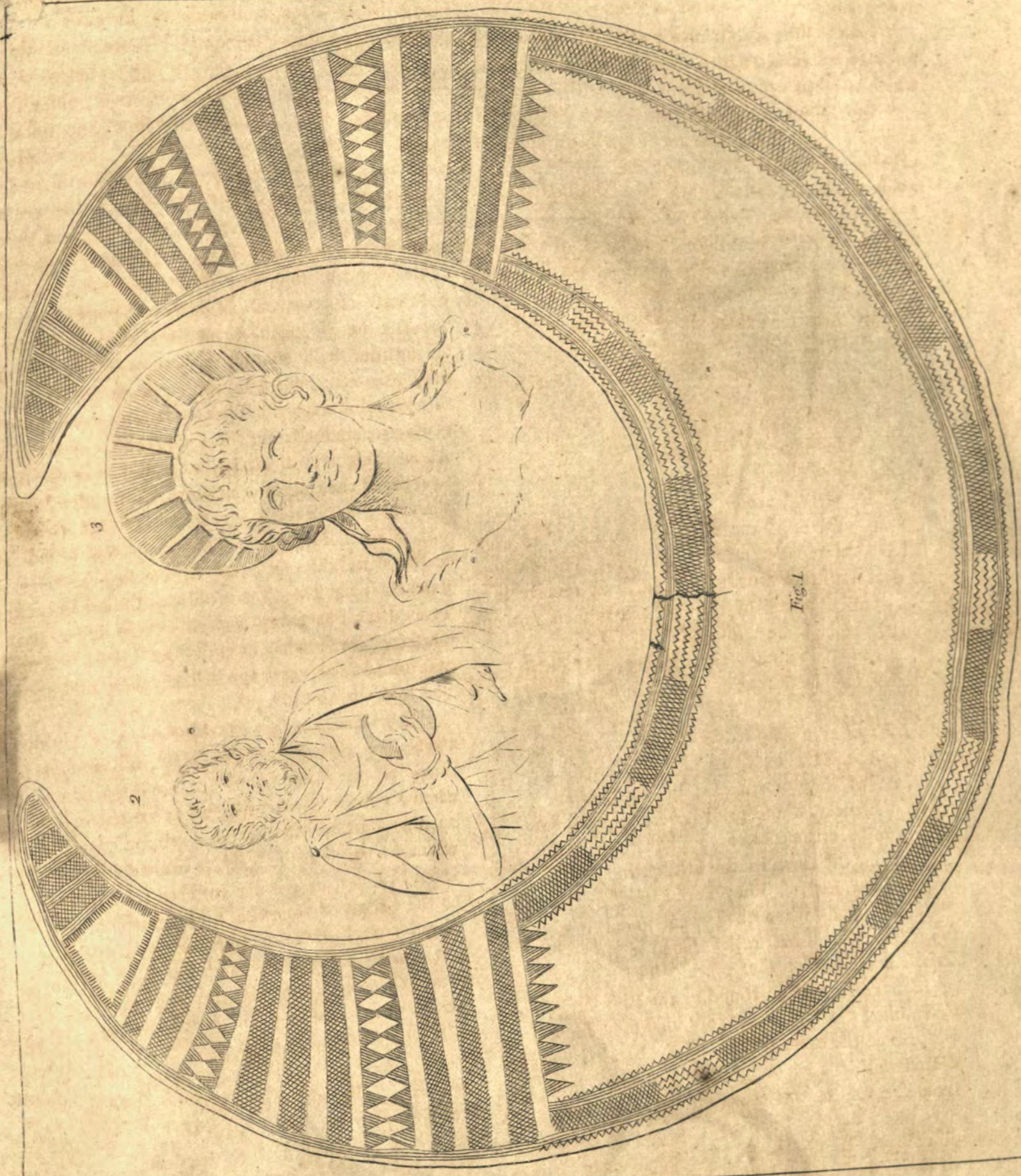

Fig. 1.

TERRE-TUBER LIVE BOUCHE OUVERTE

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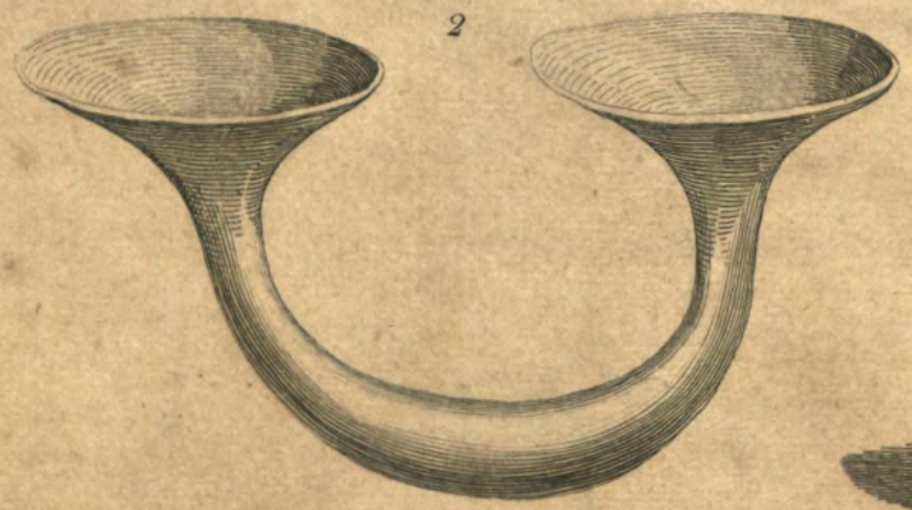
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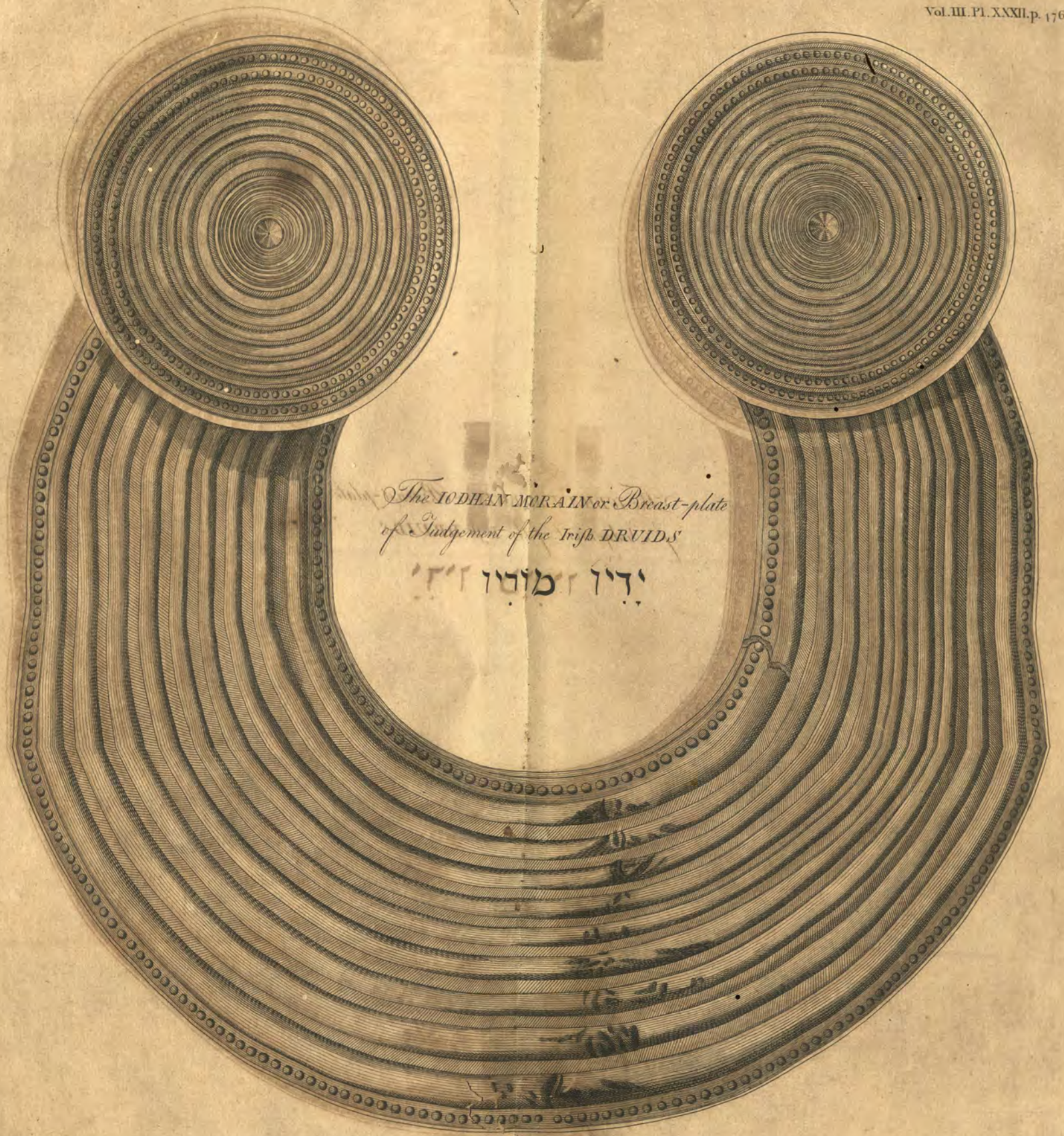
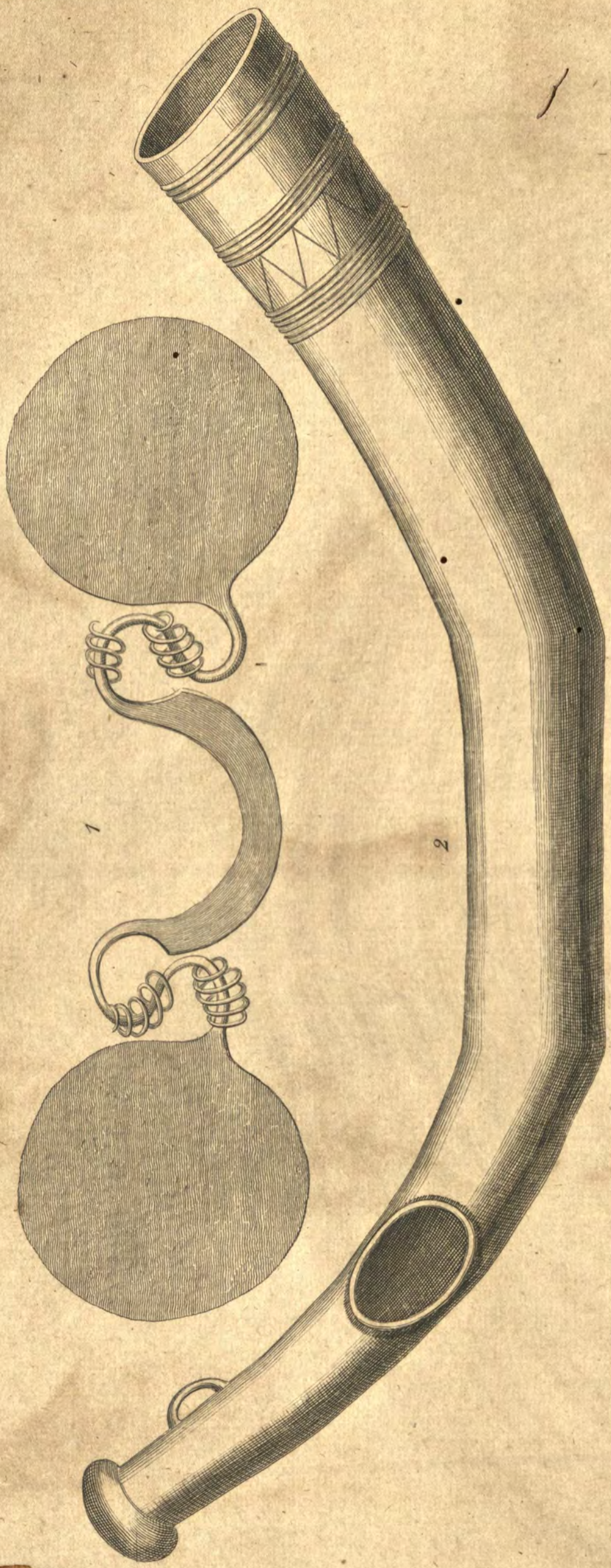


The IODHAN MORAIN or Breast-plate of Judgement of the Irish DRUIDS

יְדִין מוֹרִין



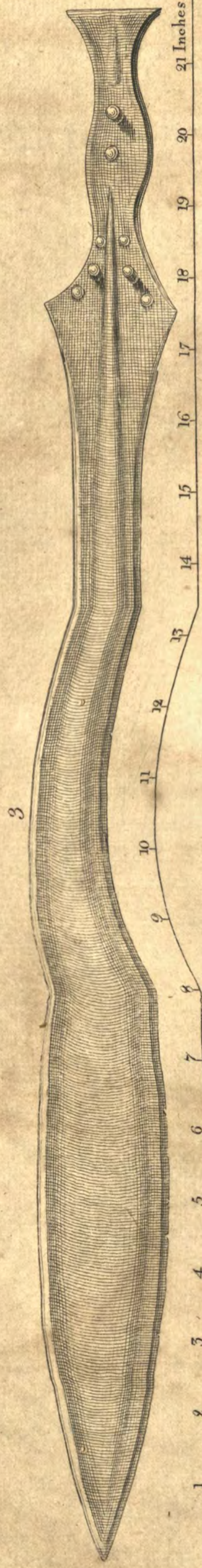


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Fig.1.

Fig.2.p.476.

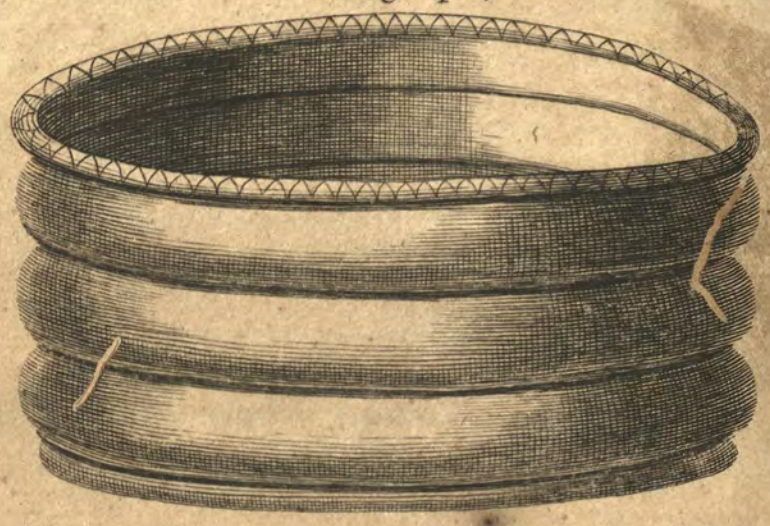


Fig.6.

Fig.3.

P 477

Fig.4.

Fig.5.

Fig.7.P.543.

Fig.9.p.507.

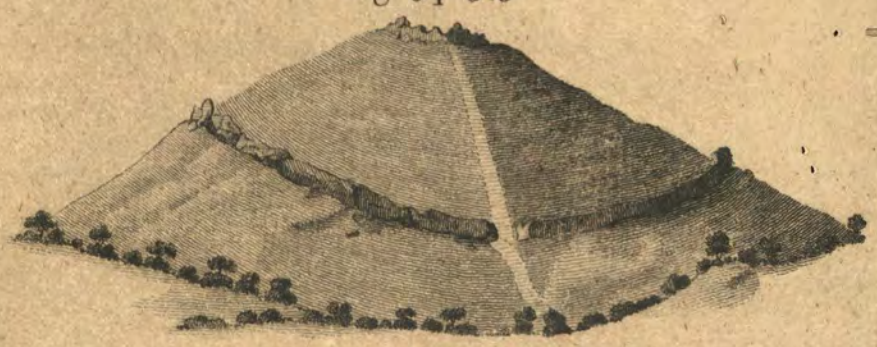
Fig.8.p.536.

Fig.10.p.543.

Fig.11.

Fig.12.p.543.

Fig.13.p.543.



J.Carry Sculp

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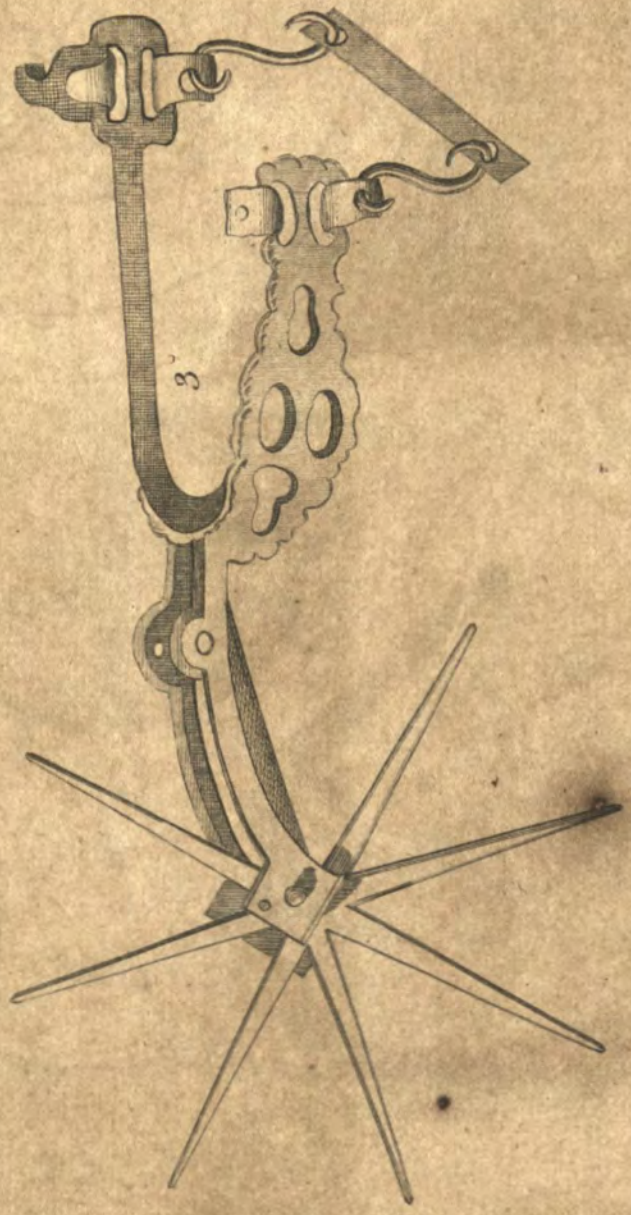
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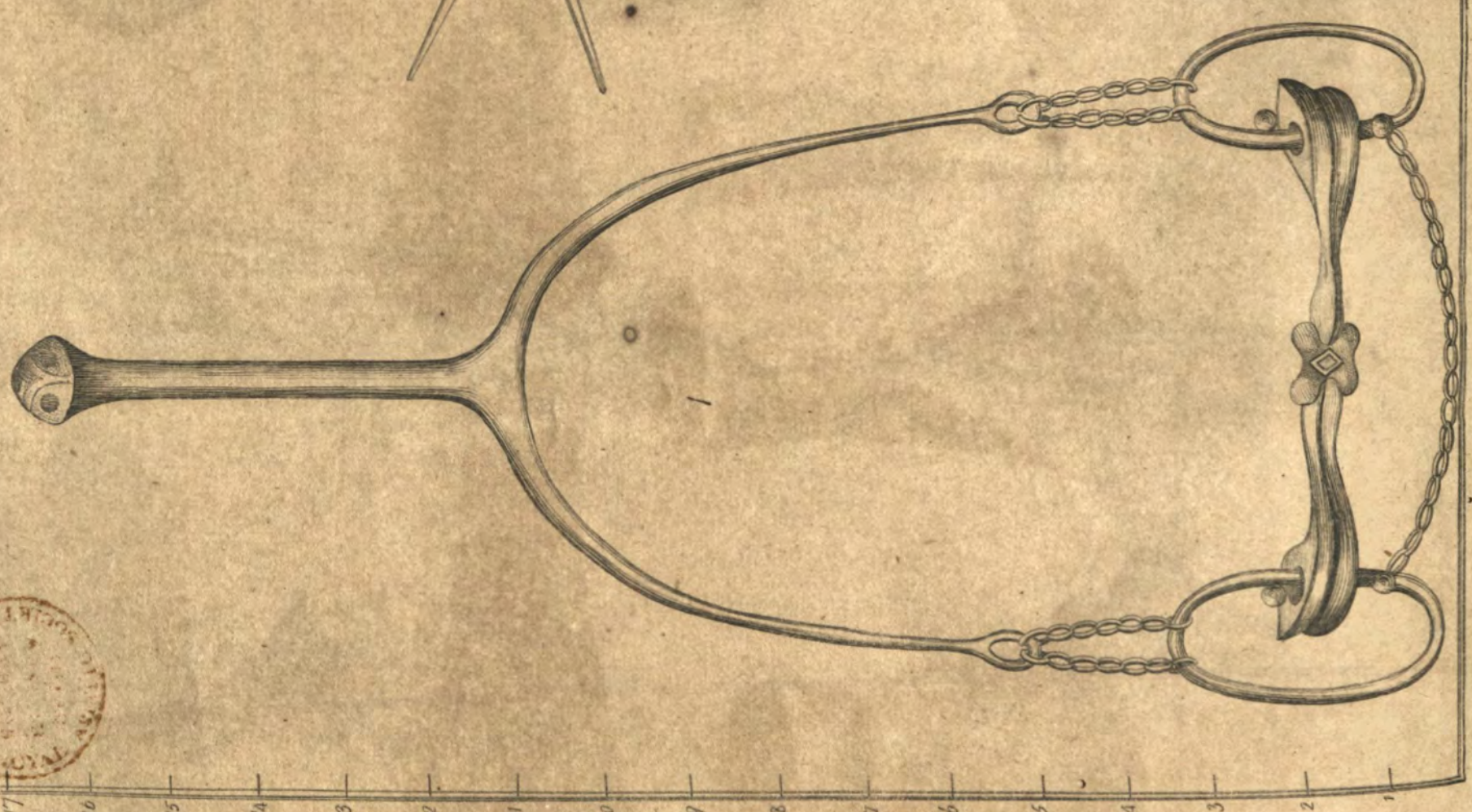

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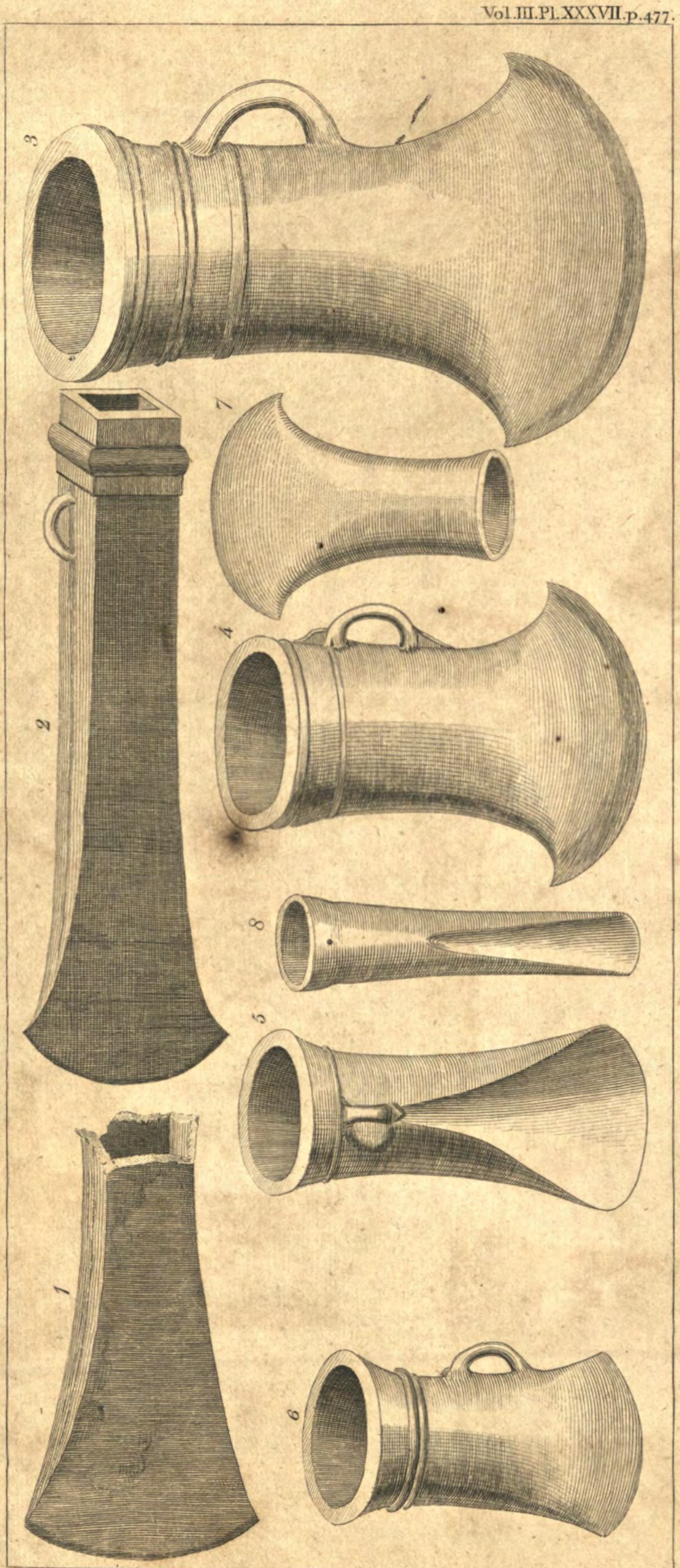
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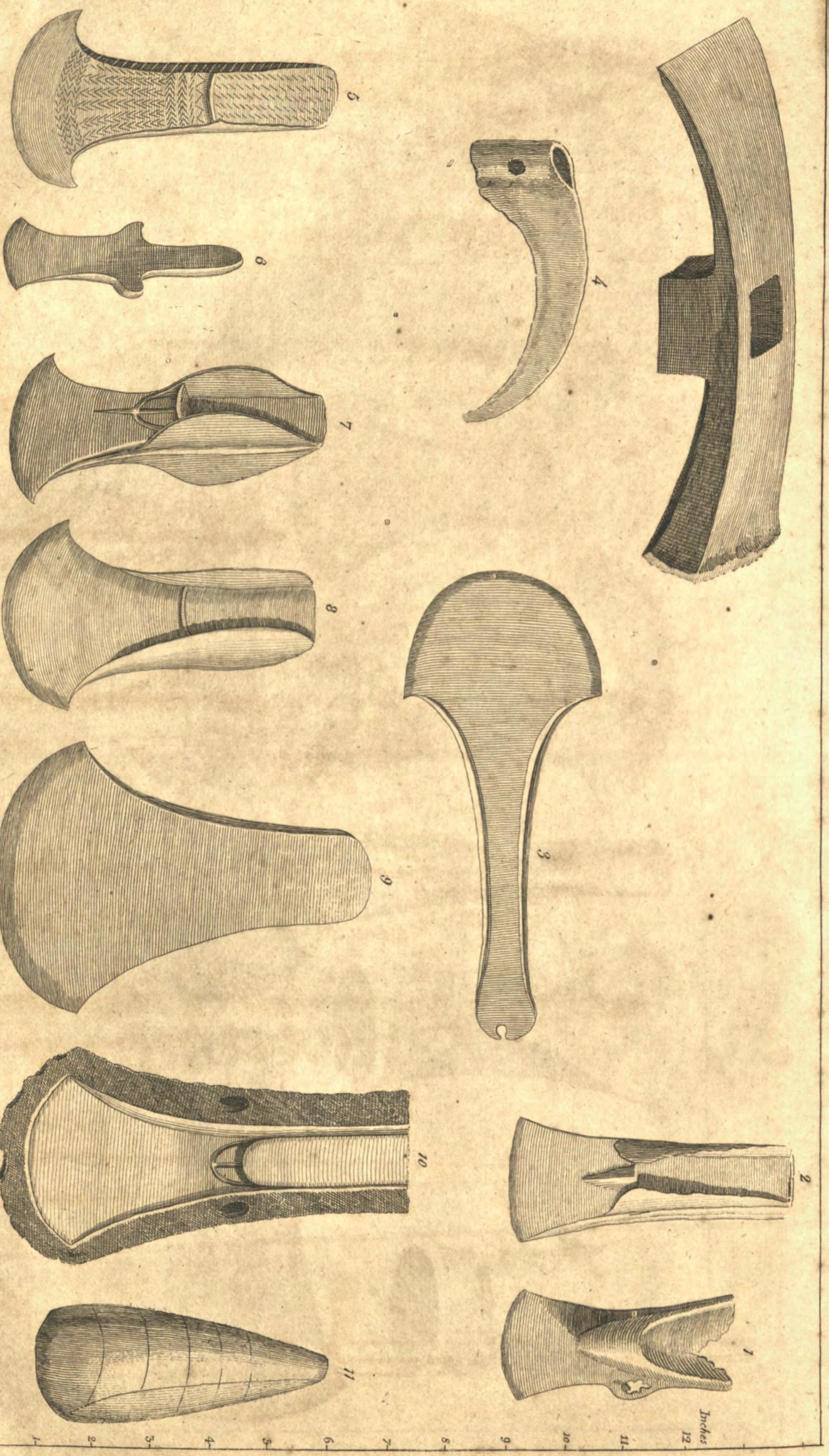
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH



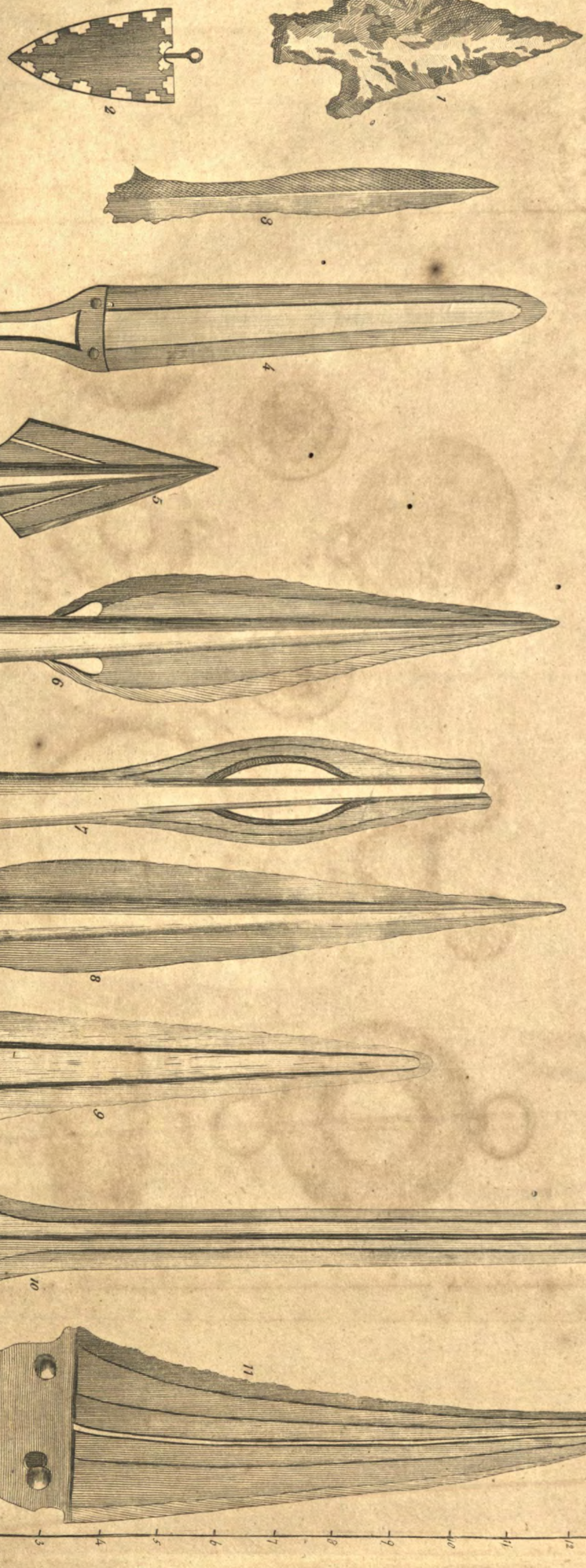

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Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

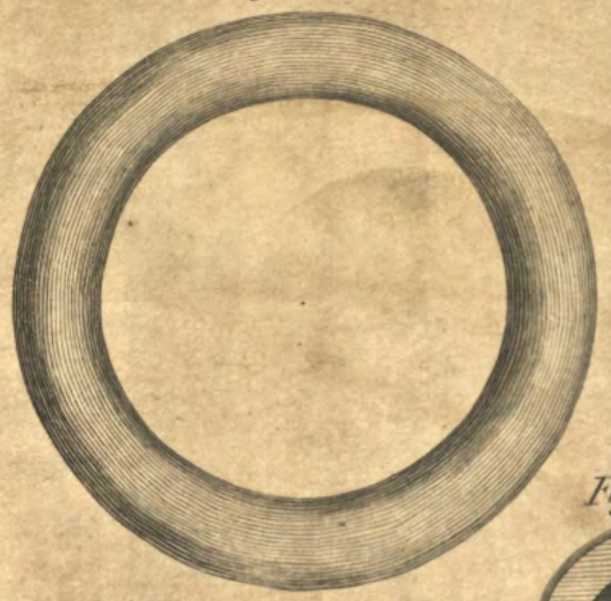

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

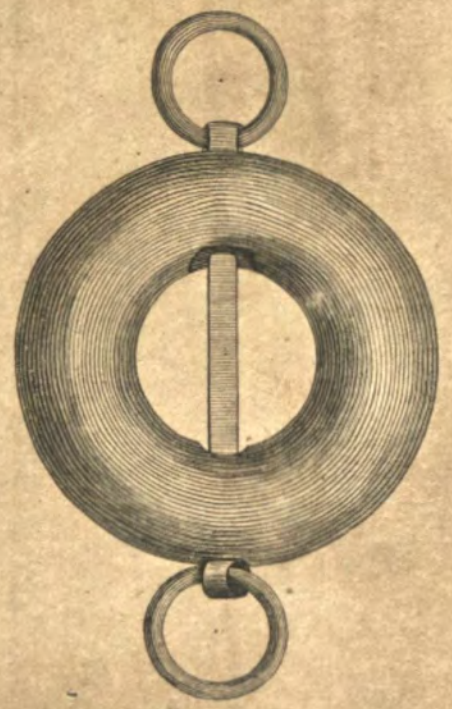

Fig. 6.

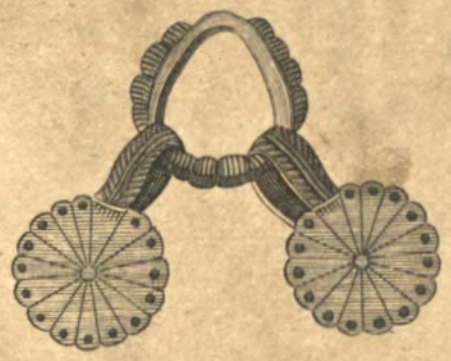

Fig. 10.

Fig. 9.

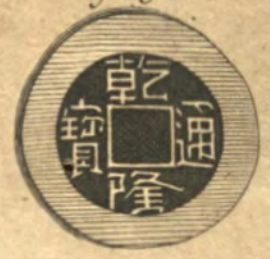

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

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The Harp of Brien Boromh and the Irish Crown.

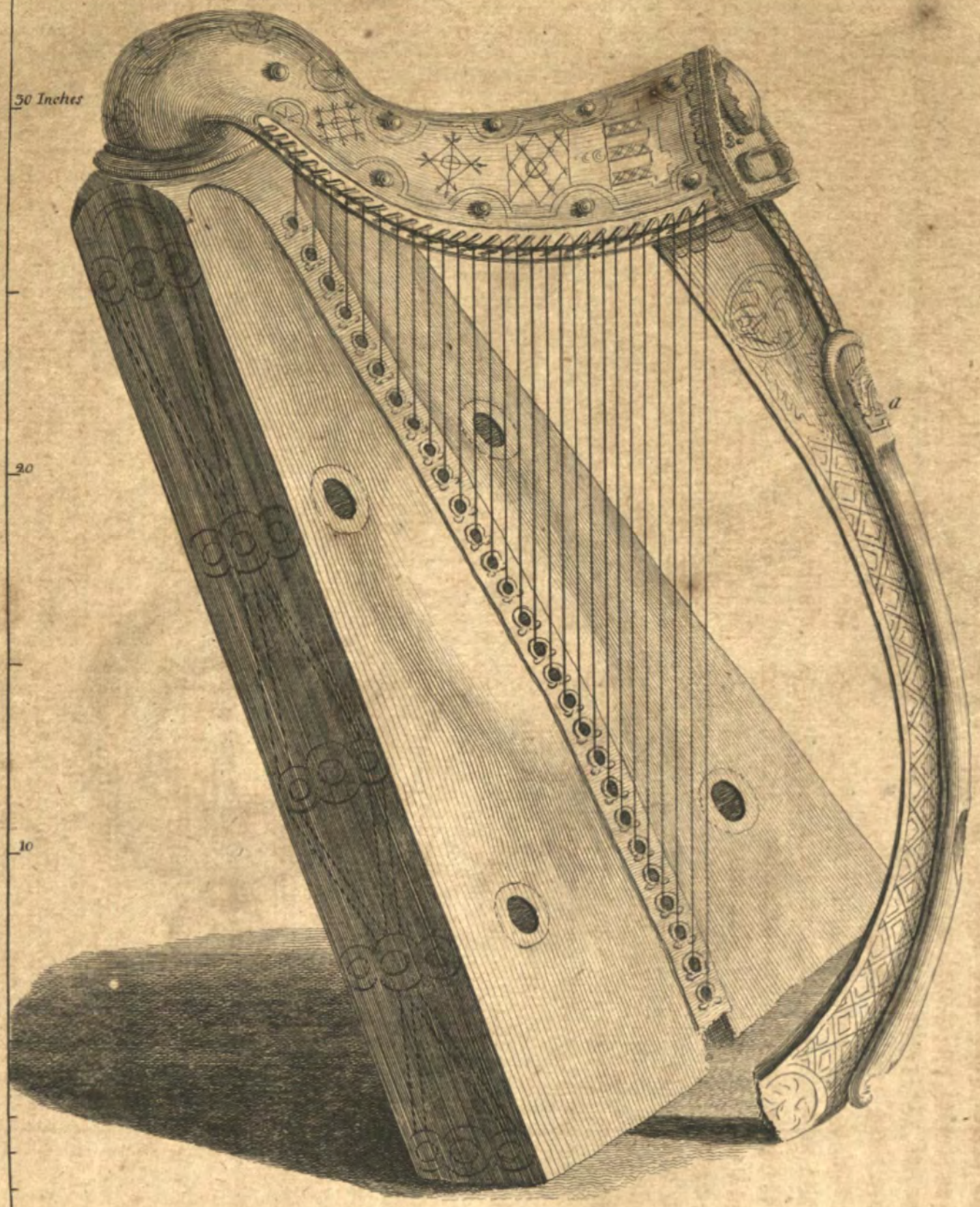

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Fig. 2. weighed 10 oz. and was ſold to a goldſmith, who had melted down ſeveral of this form: one weighed 16 oz. He found ſome, the handles of which were of ſilver chaſed with plated gold; one with a wreathed bow[m] weighed 15 oz. Fig. 3. and 4. are alſo of gold, but differ from the firſt in having the circular ends flat, and the handles or bows ornamented. One of theſe in Archæol. II. pl. II. f. 2. found in Galway, weighed only 1 oz. 4 dw. others from Lowth or Meath. Theſe are evident fibulæ. The circular heads paſſed through the button-holes, and lay flat on the body, and the chaſed and ornamented part was turned to the eye. Fig. 7. from its make could not have been a fibula. It weighs exactly 2 guineas, was found in a bog on the eſtate of James Cuffe, eſq; and is now in the poſſeſſion of judge Hellen[n].

Fig. 5. is an urn of baked earth of very rude workmanſhip, found near *Baalnamolt* on the mountains between Clonmell and Capoquin, under a ſmall tumulus, with the mouth downwards covering ſome black earth ſtained by the burnt aſhes of the corpſe, and part of the jaw-bone and ſkull of a youth not burnt.

Fig. 6. is a vaſe of braſs, found in a bog 12 feet deep near the ruins of Grey abbey in the Ardes in the county of Downe[o].

Pl. XXXIV. fig. 1. is a muſical inſtrument of the antient Iriſh; the circular plates are of braſs, and the braſs wire or worm part round the ſhanks jingled when the plates were ſtruck with the fingers. Six of theſe were found 1781 in digging up part of Slane, the ſeat of the right hon. William Conyngham. They are the Etruſcan *Crotalæ*[p].

Fig. 2. in the ſame plate repreſents a brazen trumpet of the antient Iriſh, many of which are found in the bogs and in the cairns and raths. The antient Iriſh had various kinds of trumpets[q]. The *ſluic* or *ſloc* here repreſented was a brazen tube with a mouth-hole on one ſide ſo large that no muſical note could be produced from it. This inſtrument was uſed as a ſpeaking trumpet on the tops of the round towers, to aſſemble congregations or proclaim new moons, quarters, and other feſtivals[r]. It is formed like a cow's horn, and in the concave part is an opening from end to end. Dr. Molyneux[s] has given the figure of one having two rings near the ſmall end to ſuſpend it by. The earl of Drogheda has one with four ſmall braſs pins or ſpikes within the mouth or greateſt end, ſeemingly to hold faſt a ſecond joint that probably terminated in the form of our modern ſpeaking trumpets. Being found near the round towers, their uſe, one may fairly conclude, was to call the people together either for religion or war.

Fig. 3, 4, 5. pl. XXXII.* are three more ſuch trumpets found with ten or twelve more in a bog between Cork and Mallow, and reſemble the earl of Drogheda's[t]. Fig. 5. conſiſts of one centre piece of fine braſs cloſed at the end, near which it has a large oval hole for ſounding as the modern German flute: the two rings were probably deſigned to receive a ſtring, by which it was to be carried or ſupported. More of the firſt ſort were found ſome years ago near Carrickfergus in the north of Ireland, and are ſuppoſed to be now in the Britiſh Muſeum.

Pl. XXXVI. f. 1. is the bitt and headſtall of a bridle, both of braſs, found in the county of Roſcommon and now in Trinity-college Muſeum; the curb and chains were of gold, but ſecreted by the peaſant who found it. On the top of the headſtall is erected an elegant pillar of braſs, to which a plume of feathers was faſtened.

Fig. 2. is a braſs ſpur, neatly wrought, in the poſſeſſion of the rev. Mr. Archdall.

Fig. 3. a very large iron ſpur, in the College muſeum.

Fig. 4. a braſs ſpur, preſerved there, of ſingular ſhape, which muſt have been worn low on the heel, in the poſition here repreſented, the circular part being chamfered off within for that purpoſe.

Pl. XXXVII. and XXXVIII. repreſent ſeveral tools of braſs, found in the bogs, called by the antient Iriſh *Tuagh ſnaighte* or chip-axes, multitudes of which are daily dug up in Ireland. Some were uſed with handles, part of the wood adhering ſtill to the bottom of the ſockets, and theſe had loops for the convenience of taking them off readily to be ground. Theſe are all drawn of the ſize of the originals. Fig. 1. has a ſquare ſocket, and reſembles fig. 2. found with many more together in Normandy. See ſuch Archæol. V. pl. VIII. fig. 9, 10, 11. 15.

Fig. 3, 4. 6. anſwer to fig. 4 and 11, Archæol. ib. and pl. IX. 11, 12.

Fig. 5 and 8. are gouges or ſemicircular chiſſels; the ſmall one has no loop, nor has the ſmall flat chiſſel fig. 7. The two former anſwer to Archæol. V. pl. VIII. 17. and the laſt to 23. See alſo one like it in bronze from Peru in Caylus, I. LXI. 2. Such caſes or molds as are deſcribed Archæol. V. pl. VII. are of braſs mixed with a greater quantity of iron, or tempered much harder than the inſtruments are found in the Iriſh bogs. Half of one much burnt by conſtant caſting of the hot metal is repreſented pl. XXXVIII. f. 10. where fig. 3 and 9 correſpond with Archæol. pl. IX. 1 and 7, and VIII. 5, as do 5 with VIII. 14. and 7, 8, with X. 8, 9. IX. 4. 10. Fig. 11. is a chiſſel of that ſpecies of ſtone called *touch* ſtone, uſed by goldſmiths. Fig. 4. is a ſmall ſecuris or Iriſh *ſcarr* to cut herbs, miſſetoe, &c. having a double edge very ſharp. The figure unmarked ſeems a moder cooper's adze of braſs.

Pl. XXXIX. exhibits implements of war.

Fig. 1. is a ſtone ſpear head of the original ſize.

Fig. 2. an arrow head of the ſame material and ſize. Theſe are found of the ſize of one-third of this. The peaſants call them *Elf arrows*, and frequently ſet them in ſilver like this figure, and wear them about the neck as an amulet againſt being *elf ſhot*.

Fig. 3, 4. are braſs daggers: the handle of 3 is broken; 4 is caſt in one piece, the rivets being or-

[m] Archæol. II. pl. II. f. 1.

[n] Collect. Hib. IV. 41, 42. Archæol. II. 40, 41.
Two of the like ſort of inſtruments of pure gold were found in ploughing near Ripon in Yorkſhire 1780; one weighed 9 oz. 10 dwts. and others 2 oz. 13 dwts. Letter from Dr. W. White of York to Mr. Bartlet, dated June 24, 1780.

[o] Coll. Hib. IV. 42.

[p] Ib. 44.

[q] Walker's Hiſt. of the Iriſh Bards, p. 83, 84. where ſee the ſacred horn, *cearn* or *corn*, the hunting horn, the horn of battle, and the drinking horn.

[r] Collect. Hib. XV. 47.

[s] Nat. Hiſt. of Ireland.

[t] Vet. Mon. A. S. I. pl. XX.
Mr. Rawle, a curious gentleman of London, poſſeſſes a trumpet found near Battle in Suſſex, very much reſembling the two firſt, but with two joints and a perfect mouth-piece. Appendix to Walker on the Bards, p. 109—111. It is engraved by Mr. Groſe in his treatiſe on antient Armour pl. XIII. and called a Roman lituus or military trumpet for horſe. Such an one is engraved in Montfaucon's antiquities. Being found near Battle it may have belonged to the Norman conquerors.

namental, or to ſtop againſt the top of the ſcabbard.

Fig. 5. is the braſs head of a hunting ſpear.

Fig. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. braſs heads of military ſpears.

Fig. 11. a braſs head of a battle-ax[x].

Fig. 4. pl. XXXI. is a beautiful braſs vaſe, dug up in the barony of *Inis Owen*, c. Donegal, 1769, in deepening a ditch along the highway 300 feet from *Faban* church. It is open at both ends, lay 2 feet under the ſurface, and near it a ſtratum of human bones 18 feet long, 8 inches thick, and opened only to the width of 5 feet[y].

Pl. XL. fig. 1. is an amulet of braſs, commonly worn on the arm.

Fig. 2. is the Druids ring of braſs and hollow, found in the bogs, of various dimenſions.

Fig. 3, 4, 5, are chain rings of braſs and hollow, united by a ſlender plate of braſs, found in the bogs in great plenty. They conſiſt generally of one large and two ſmall rings. Fig. 4. repreſents one that probably had four ſmall rings annexed to it.

Fig. 6. is a triangular taliſman; one of the ſtar-like ornaments loſt.

Fig. 7. are thin plates of gold, joined together by a ſemicircular piece, hung round the neck at the breaſt. Dr. Pococke ſuppoſed it a fibula[z].

Fig. 8. are rings for other purpoſes.

Fig. 9, 10. a piece of *Chineſe* copper money called *Caſh*, which they ſtring on a leathern thong as counters. Mr. Vallancey gravely reads it in *old Syriac* characters, and the reverſe aſtronomical characters, and calls it a *Taliſman*[a].

Pl. XLI. repreſents the harp of Brian Boiromh, king of all Ireland, ſlain in battle with the Danes A. D. 1014 at Clontarf. His ſon Donagh having murdered his brother Teige A. D. 1023, and being depoſed by his nephew retired to Rome, and carried with him the crown, harp, and other regalia of his father, which he preſented to the Pope in order to obtain abſolution. Adrian IV. ſurnamed Breakſpear, alledged this circumſtance as one of the principal titles he claimed to this kingdom in his bull transferring it to Henry II. Theſe regalia were kept in the Vatican till the Pope ſent the harp to Henry VIII. with the title of Defender of the Faith, but kept the crown which was of maſſive gold. Henry gave the harp to the firſt earl of Clanricard; in whoſe family it remained till the beginning of this century, when it came by a lady of the De Burgh family into that of Mac Mahon of Clenagh in the county of Clare; after whoſe death it paſſed into the poſſeſſion of commiſſioner Mac Namara of Limerick. In 1782 it was preſented to the right hon. William Conyngham, who depoſited it in Trinity college library. It is 32 inches high, and of extraordinary good workmanſhip; the ſounding-board is of oak, the arms of red ſally, the extremity of the uppermoſt arm in part is capt with ſilver, extremely well wrought and chiſſeled: it contains a large chryſtal ſet in ſilver, and under it was another ſtone, now loſt: the buttons or ornamental knobs at the ſides of this arm are of ſilver. On the front arm at *a* are the arms chaſed in ſilver of the O'Brien family, the bloody hand ſupported by lions; theſe are repreſented as large as the original in the corner of the plate at *a*. On the ſides of the front arm within two circles are two Iriſh wolf dogs cut in the wood. The holes of the ſounding-board where the ſtrings entered are neatly ornamented with eſcutcheons of braſs carved and gilt; the larger ſounding-holes have been ornamented probably with ſilver, as they have been the object of theft. This harp has 28 keys and as many ſtring-holes, conſequently there were as many ſtrings. The foot-piece or reſt is broken off, and the parts round which it was joined are very rotten: the whole bears evidence of an expert artiſt[b].

The crown or cap repreſented in the ſame plate is copied from that engraved in the frontiſpiece to the tranſlation of Keating's hiſtory of Ireland, found 1692 in the county of Tipperary, at a place called *Barn an eli*, 10 feet under ground. Its weight about 5 oz. The border and head is raiſed in chaſed work, and it has been ſuppoſed to have been worn by the kings of Ireland before Chriſtianity as it has no croſs, or by ſome provincial king under Brian Boiromh. It was preſerved by Joſeph Comerford, eſq; a curious gentleman, deſcended from a younger brother of Comerford in the county of Stafford, who attended king John in his expedition into Ireland. A ſimilar crown was found on the eſtate of Mr. Stafford: the balls of it were not chaſed, but raiſed almoſt globular like thoſe on our viſcounts coronets[c].

The ſceptre of Brian Boiromh was found near Clontarf by Thomas Cornwall, as he was digging in his garden, a few years after the battle of the Boyne. It remained in his poſſeſſion till his death, and afterwards in that of his ſon John. About 20 years ago the late rev. Dean Richardſon of Belturbet in the county of Cavan, conſtrued ſome characters on it, ſignifying that it belonged to Brian Boiromh, monarch of Ireland, &c.[d]

During the dreary interval of near 1000 years, from the 8th to the 18th century, it is in vain to look for the laboured arts of peace in a kingdom where war was the only trade, while Ireland was harraſſed by the Danes in the 9th and 10th centuries, and by a bloody ſtruggle with the Engliſh under Henry II. for two centuries more. The diſcovery of antient workings in the collieries of Bally caſtle in the county of Antrim, tend ſtrongly to ſhew that there was an age when Ireland enjoyed a conſiderable ſhare of cultivation. The round towers, of which there are ſtill 50 remaining, are ſufficient to ſhew that ſhe had public monuments before the arrival of the Engliſh originally in their kingdom, and not inelegant in their ſtructure. Giraldus Cambrenſis calls them "turres eccleſiaſticæ, quæ *more patrio arctæ* ſunt & *altæ*, necnon et *rotundæ*." The remains of antient religious buildings, which may be ſeen in the valley of Glendalough, at Clonmacnois, and many other parts of the iſland, exhibit a ſpecies of architecture by no means deformed, and yet differing exceedingly both from the Grecian orders and from the Gothic ſtyle of building adopted in Britain. The few ſcattered remains of the Brehon laws, enumerating the ſeveral ſorts of trees which they protect by ſevere penalties, not excepting ſhrubs

[x] Coll. Hib. IV. 60—62. [y] Ib. 71, 72. [z] Archæol. II. 39. Pl. I. fig. 6.
[a] Coll. Hib. IV. 32—34. [b] Ib. 83—100. See Archæol. VII. 169.
[c] "Theſe anecdotes reſpecting this harp are ſo plauſible, that one can hardly prevail on oneſelf to queſtion their authenticity. But, it ſhould be remembered, that they are originally furniſhed by tradition, who is not apt to adhere ſtrictly to truth. This, however, is ſaid with all due deference to the communicator of theſe anecdotes." Walker, ubi ſup. p. 164.
[d] Coll. Hib. ib. 37—39. [d] Mr. Foley, Ant. Soc. June 24, 1787.

and underwood, prove, that there was a time when this kingdom was not overrun with foreſts and bogs, but fuel was ſcarce, and defended as private property. Though turf has been the common fuel for ſeveral years paſt, there are circumſtances which lead to ſuppoſe, that it has been generated within the laſt thouſand years, while tillage and agriculture gave place to war and plunder. The beſt land, if neglected, may, by various accidents, be ſoon reduced to a ſtate of rank bog. It is next to demonſtration, that many of the places where turf is now cut, have been once arable land, veſtiges of which are diſcoverable at great depths, and wooden palings traced many feet under the ſurface: marks of the plough appear on ſeveral mountains in the north of Ireland. The numerous inſtruments of peace and war, the many curious and coſtly ornaments of dreſs every day dug out of the fields, afford abundant proofs that the arts once flouriſhed in Ireland, and that the precious metals were not unknown there: of the latter many are exquiſitely wrought, many of ſuch intrinſic value as to prove, that gold and ſilver ore abounded in Ireland in prodigious quantity; that there was a time when the Iriſh had more than the bare neceſſaries of life, and when poverty did not compel them to pay their taxes in cattle. The greater part of theſe are originals in their kind, unlike any thing known at preſent, and of ſuch decided antiquity, that even their uſes and purpoſes can rarely be inferred from any analogy derived from things in uſe at this day, tending in the cleareſt manner to demonſtrate, that the antient arts and faſhions of this iſland have not been borrowed from Britain at any time ſince the Norman conqueſt.

Bede, who lived 1100 years ago, ſpeaks of Ireland as a rich and happy kingdom, undiſturbed by war[e], reſorted to by the nobility and others of England for education[f], which they received, together with maintenance, books, and maſters, gratis. Archbiſhop Uſher, in his curious treatiſe on the religion of the antient Iriſh, has proved that they profeſſed the pureſt Chriſtianity, unembarraſſed with any of the idle tenets of the church of Rome, till Henry II. by conqueſt introduced the Pope's authority among them.

In fine, many and unequivocal circumſtances concur to prove, that during the barbarous ages when the reſt of Europe was involved in all the horrors of bloodſhed, ignorance, and ſuperſtition, this ſequeſtered iſland enjoyed the bleſſings of peace, of learning, and of a pure religion, and was literally the happy country deſcribed in the following lines by St. Donatus biſhop of Etruria, who died A. D. 840:

Finibus occiduis deſcribitur optima tellus
Nomine & antiquis Scotia ſcripta libris.
Inſula dives opum, gemmarum, veſtis & auro,
Commoda corporibus aëre, ſole, ſolo,
Melle fluit, pulchris et lacteis Scotia campis
Veſtibus atque armis, frugibus, arte, viris;
Urſorum rabies nulla eſt ibi; ſæva leonum
Semina nec unquam Scotica terra tulit:
Nulla venena nocent, nec ſerpens ſerpit in herba,
Nec conqueſta canit garrula rana lacu.
In qua Scotorum *gentes habitare merentur,*
Inclyta gens hominum milite, pace, fide.

Far weſtward lies an iſle of antient fame,
By Nature bleſt, and *Scotia*[g] is her name;
An iſland rich, exhauſtleſs in her ſhore
Of veiny ſilver, and of golden ore;
Her fruitful ſoil for ever teems with wealth,
With gems[h] her waters, and her air with health;
Her verdant fields with milk and honey flow,
Her woolly fleeces vie with virgin ſnow;
Her waving furrows float with bearded corn,
And arms and arts her envied ſons adorn.
No ſavage bear with lawleſs fury roves,
No raging lion through her ſacred groves;
No poiſon there infects, no ſcaly ſnake
Creeps through the graſs, nor frog annoys the lake.
An iſland worthy of its pious race,
In war triumphant, and unmatcht in peace[i].

"The advocates for the honour of Ireland would perſuade us, that ſhe has enjoyed a degree of illumination equal to any other country on the face of the earth. But the monkiſh illumination of Ireland is not of a kind to be compared with that of countries whoſe antient brightneſs is ſtill reflected in their auguſt remains of the fine arts. Learning, which dawned in the remoteſt eaſt, has hitherto moved weſtward, like the great luminary of day. It would be anticipating the ordinary courſe of human knowledge to ſuppoſe, that Ireland has paſſed her zenith; it ſhould rather encourage her ſons, that ſhe has not yet come to her meridian. We have not data to prove, that Ireland, when moſt famed for learning, was a very civilized country. Her ſcholars being ſhut up in cloiſters and ſequeſtered from the world were not the fitteſt inſtruments to ſoften manners and refine the arts of civil life. But the influence of the political conſtitution was even worſe than that of the eccleſiaſtical, as may be ſeen from the ſlighteſt ſketch of it. Each province of Ireland had an elective king, under whom were ſeveral tributary *kinglings*, and over all ruled the monarch eligible only from the four provincial kings. At the election of any monarch, king, or chief, it was cuſtomary to appoint a chieftain next in dignity as his ſucceſſor without much reſpect to primogeniture. Him they called *Thaniſt*, and the cuſtom *Thaniſtry*. In the choice of a Thaniſt the brother was commonly preferred to the ſon of the deceaſed; and even the next couſin was choſen in preference to either, if thought more worthy. The only fixed rule was, that the election ſhould be confined to the ſame kindred or *ſept*: The ſpirit and intention of which was plainly this—to preclude from the ſucceſſion perſons inſufficient to lead them to battle, and to prevent the alienation of inheritance to ſtrangers, who might have ſlipped in during a minority or an adult imbecility, and wreſted it from the lineal heir. But however well calculated it might be to curb deſpotiſm and preſerve the martial dignity of family, it was very defective in all the attributes of an equal government and peaceful eſtabliſhment, and breathed nothing but intrigue and cabal, diſcord, turbulence, violence, and blood. Under ſuch turbulent ſyſtems it is evident the arts

[e] Vit. S. Columbi, c. 1. [f] Hiſt. Ec. III. 27.
[g] The antient name of Ireland; ſee Bede and others in many places. See before, 470, 471.
[h] Pearls are ſtill found in many rivers of Ireland; ſome of them very valuable. See the muſeum of Trinity college, Dublin. See an account of the pearl fiſhery in Ireland, by ſir Robert Reding.
[i] Hamilton's letters on the north coaſt of Antrim, p. 35—47.

of

of peace could make but little progreſs. Some, however, they did make before the ravages of the Danes and the invaſion of the Engliſh. Spenſer aſks, "How comes it that the Iriſh are ſo unlearned ſtill, being ſo old ſcholars?" There have been two civil wars ſince his time. Though ſchools have been opened, they are but few, and ſo expenſive as to be above the common pitch. Though an univerſity has been endowed, it admits of but a ſmall number of ſtudents compared to the whole kingdom; of the two millions and an half of ſouls in Ireland four to one at leaſt are Papiſts, who are precluded from all conſtitutional advantages, and have no temptation to literature, even if they had acceſs to it. The univerſity of Dublin is founded on a very contracted ſcale: and the advantages of England over Ireland in the attainment of learned excellence is *cæteris paribus* merely in point of numbers in a ratio made up of the proportions between the clergy, lawyers, and phyſicians, the fellows and profeſſors in the reſpective univerſities. The provincial government of Ireland as effectually repreſſes her literary as commercial efforts[k]."

ROUND TOWERS.

Round Towers.

The *Round Towers* in Ireland, of which no fewer than twenty-four are deſcribed by different authors, have furniſhed matter for various conjectures. A comprehenſive view of theſe was laid before the Society of Antiquaries by the late Mr. Peter Collinſon, Dec. 7, 1763, and printed in their Archæologia, vol. I. p. 305. It is here enlarged from later obſervations.

"In the county of Waterford, near the church of *Ardmore*, there is a round tower built of hewn ſtone, gradually leſſening towards the top, upwards of 100 feet high, 15 feet diameter, and 45 feet in circumference at the baſe; the door is 15 feet from the ground; the roof is pyramidal, being of ſtone, very well cut, and cloſely joined together, and well plaiſtered within ſide from top to bottom, as clean and white as if newly done. The whole fabric is divided into four unequal beltings or ſtories, with a window to each; having four windows in the upper ſtory. It has no doubt been uſed as a belfrey or ſteeple, there being towards the top not only oppoſite windows to let out the ſound, but three pieces of oak ſtill remaining, on which the bell was hung. There are alſo two channels cut in the ſide of the door where the rope came out, the ringers ſtanding below the door on the outſide. Mr. Smith ſays, this is one of the moſt intire of theſe towers in the kingdom, and the only one in this county[l]. On the top is a kind of croſs like a crutch.

"County of Cork; ſir James Ware[m] mentions a round tower, which ſtood near the cathedral of *Cork*, and another near the church at *Brigonne*, near Mitchels Town[n], which Colgan ſays was a biſhopric; but theſe no longer remain.

"There is one, however, now ſtanding at *Cloyne*, 92 feet high and 10 feet diameter; the door about 13 feet from the ground facing the weſt entrance of the church[o]; and another, much more remarkable, near the old ruined church at *Kennith*. As this laſt is different from all others, it may deſerve a deſcription. It is 70 feet in height, conſiſting of ſix ſtories, each 11 feet 9 inches high. The firſt ſtory is a regular hexagon, each ſide being 10 feet 4 inches. From this ſtory to the top it is quite round, all built of hewn ſtone. It ſtands 124 feet from the weſt end of the church; and it is remarkable, that the doors of moſt of theſe towers face the weſt entrances of the church or church-yard[p]. Kennith is ſaid to have been a cathedral. An antient MS. chronicle of Munſter ſays, that this tower was built about the year 1015.

"In the county of Down are two round towers now ſtanding. That at *Drumboe*, 24 feet diſtant from the north-weſt door of the ruined church, is about 35 feet high, 47 feet in circumference, and 9 feet diameter in the clear; and the entrance on the eaſt ſide 6 feet from the ground[q]. The other[r] at *Down Patrick* ſtands about 40 feet from the old cathedral: it is 66 feet high, the walls are 3 feet thick, and its diameter, meaſured on the inſide, is 8 feet. On the weſt ſide is an irregular gap, about 10 feet from the top, near three quarters of the whole circumference broken off by time; the entrance is 2 feet and a half wide on a level with the ſurface of the ground; in which laſt particular it is pretty ſingular, for in others the door is placed from 8 to 12 feet above the ground, without any ſteps or ſtairs, ſo that there is no getting into the building without a ladder, unleſs the difference is owing to the raiſing of the ground by the rubbiſh of the cathedral[s].

"At *Mahera* in the ſame county are the ruins of an old church, where is a noted burial-place; and near it formerly ſtood an high tower, which about 30 years ago was overturned by a violent ſtorm, and lay at length and entire on the ground, like a huge gun, without breaking to pieces, ſo wonderfully hard and binding was the cement in this work[t].

"Dublin county; at *Clondalkin* a fine round tower[u].

"Fermanagh; at *Deveniſh* one 76 feet, and 41 in circumference[x].

"In the county of Kerry ſtill remain two antient eccleſiaſtical round towers; one oppoſite the weſt end of the cathedral at *Ardfert*, 120 feet high, built moſtly of a dark kind of marble (the firſt Mr. Smith had ſeen that was not built of free ſtone); the door faces the weſt entrance of the church[y]. Another round tower is now ſtanding near the ruins of the cathedral at *Rattoo*[z]. Ware ſays there was a round tower built on a hill, in which the biſhops of Raphoe formerly kept their ſtudies[a].

"In the county of Kildare at 30 yards diſtance from the weſt end of the church, ſtands a handſome round tower, adorned with a battlement. It is full 44 yards high, and 45 feet in circumference; near the top four windows fronting the four cardinal points[b]. The battlements were added in a modern repair which Mr. Harris remembered[c].

"In the county of Kilkenny, at the diſtance of about 8 feet from the ſouth croſs of the cathedral,

[k] Campbell's Phil. Survey of the South of Ireland, 394—407.
[l] Hiſt. of Waterford, p. 71. [m] Vol. I. 555, Harris's edit.
[n] Smith's Cork, II. 407. Archdall, Mon. Hib. 58. [o] Smith's Cork, II. 147. [p] Ib. 407.
[q] Antient and preſent State of the County of Down, 1744, p. 219. This is not mentioned by Ware or Harris.
[r] "At the weſt end of Down cathedral is a very *high pillar* that has been neatly repaired at the expence of Dean Daniel." Antient and preſent State of the County of Down, 1744, p. 29. The Index makes this a *round tower*.
[s] Ib. p. 220. Ware, ubi ſup. 381. [t] Ib. 82. [u] Archdall, 132. [x] Ib. 260, 261.
[y] Smith's Kerry, p. 203. not in Ware or Harris: being neglected it fell down 1771.
[z] Smith's Kerry, p. 214. See p. 489. [a] Ware, ib. 270. [b] Ib. 380. See it engraved in the Virtuoſi's Muſeum, Pl. XXIV.
[c] Ware, I. 128.

ſtands a round tower, 15 feet diameter, at the baſe [d]. Another at *Fertagh* [e].

In the county of Louth Mr. Wright [f] deſcribes two of theſe round towers, which he calls Daniſh. The firſt is in the church-yard of *Monaſter Boice*, 110 feet high, beautifully diminiſhing like the Tuſcan pillar from a baſe of 18 feet; the aſcent to the door is by ſteps on the outſide. The other ar *Dromiſkin*, which, from the vaſt breadth of its foundation, is ſaid to have been one of the higheſt in Ireland, and not leſs than 130 feet. This is now reduced to leſs than half its original height, and ſerves as a belfrey to the church, from which it is diſtant about 30 yards [g]. Mr. Wright counted ſeven in Ireland.

In Mayo; at *Aghagower* is ſtill a round tower [h]; others at *Ballagh* [i], *Ball* [k], *Moat* [l], and *Turlogh* [m].

In Meath; at *Kells* a round tower 99 feet high [n]; another at *Donaghmore*, 7 feet high, and 12 diameter [o].

In Monaghan; one at *Clones* [p].

In Roſcommon; ſtump of one near *Boyle* [q]. Anothers near *Oran* [r].

In Clare; one at *Clare* [s]; and another at *Killaloe* [t].

In Galway; one at *Kilmacduac*, antiently an epiſcopal ſee [u]; another at *Ballygaddy* [x]; another at *Oughterard* [y].

At *Sligo* two [z].

In Queen's county; at *Teampulnah Cailleachdubh*, and at *Timahoe* two antient nunneries [a].

In the county of Tipperary, on the north ſide of the choir of *Caſhel* cathedral ſtands a very fine one [b]. Another at *Roſcrea*, one of the largeſt in the kingdom [c].

In the county of Wicklow, among the ſeven churches in the valley at *Glendalogh*, ſeparate from any of the buildings ſtands one of theſe towers about 95 feet high; and at the end of a building another ſuch, whoſe under part is demoliſhed [d].

In King's county, among the ruins of the churches at *Clonmacnois*, are two of theſe towers. The larger at an angle without the walls of the incloſure, is called O'Rourke's tower: the other ſmaller adjoining to the ſouth ſide of Temple Finian, or Macarthy's church, is called Macarthy's tower [e].

In the County of Cavan in the church-yard of *Drumlahan* is one of theſe pillars, on the top of which tradition ſays an anchorite lived [f].

"There was another at *Swords*, ſix miles from Dublin [g]. Another by *St. Michael's* church in Sheep-ſtreet, Dublin [h]." Another at *Luſk* [i].

Beſides theſe Mr. Ledwich [k] adds others at *Antrim*, *Cailtree* iſle, *Caſtledermot*, *Dyſart*, *Ferbane* 2, *Kilree*, *Newcaſtle* near *Foxfort*, *Ram* iſle, *Scattery*, *Tulloherin*, and *W. Carbury*; and omits *Boyle*, *Brigonne*, *Cork*, *Kenneth*, and *Oran*.

In Kildare county was another at *Old Kilcullen* [l].

Two others in the county of Cork at *Bullywerk* and *Nohavel* [m].

In Fermanagh one at *Deveniſh* [n].

To Mr. Collinſon's account Mr. Brereton added, that the towers he ſaw at Kildare, Kilkenny, Dublin, Roſcrea near Thurlis, and near St. Stephen's abbey, conſiſted of a plain ſhaft without any girtings on the outſide or croſs at top. There were three windows and no more in the whole building, looking different ways. They had a geometrical ſtair-caſe within leading to the floor above, but no pillar in the centre. Their ſituation is always in low grounds, but not always near a church, and ſome of them ſtood on a low baſe or pedeſtal. They are remarkably ſtrong built, and in excellent repair, and conſiſt of much better ſtone and cement than any church he ſaw; for the churches they may be ſuppoſed to have belonged to in ſome of the above towns are quite deſtroyed, and the reſt entirely in ruins; nor was the ſtone or cement the ſame in the churches as in the towers. He thinks theſe rather of antient Iriſh than Daniſh conſtruction, and their antiquity to be long before the uſe of bells; and he joins in opinion with lord Morton, that from the windows being placed at top and looking different ways, their uſe was to call the people to worſhip with ſome wind inſtrument, even the voice of cryers ſtill uſed for that purpoſe in Mahometan countries being heard to a ſurprizing diſtance. Mr. Brereton obſerved, that ſome of the trumpets ſo often found in Ireland, and engraved among the Vetuſta Monumenta of the Antiquary Society, vol. II. pl. XX. and in Smith's Hiſtory of Cork, II. 406, were found near one of thoſe towers.

Theſe round towers are ſpread through divers parts of Ireland. They differ from each other in degrees of height, ſome 37 feet, others 50 and more; that of Kildare is 132 feet high, and that at Kilkenny is little leſs.

Their outward circuit at the baſe rarely exceeds 42 feet; the walls are 3 feet thick; diameter within ſeldom more than 8 feet. They gradually diminiſh from the bottom to the top, which is covered with a ſtone roof. Withinſide are abutments on which [o] to reſt the timbers for the ſeveral floors or ſtages, to which they aſcended by ladders; every ſtory had a little window; the four upper windows looking different ways. The door for entrance is from 8 to 12 and to 15 feet from the ground, without ſteps or ſtairs.

A little to the weſt of the round church of St. Patric in Peele caſtle in the Iſle of Man, is a ſmall round watch-tower; a flight of ſteps aſcends to the door, and within are ſtairs for mounting to the top of the building [p].

Various and uncertain have been the conjectures of the time of building, and uſe of theſe tall round ſlender towers. The application of their ſcanty dimenſions hath puzzled our modern antiquaries.

Some imagine them to have been places of ſecurity from danger of an enemy; but for this they were not capacious enough; others, that they were watch-towers; ſome took them for beacons, but ſome of them ſtand in hollows and low grounds. Sir Thomas Molyneux concluded they were built for belfries as they were always near the church; but no bells of any ſize could hang in them; but when he therefore aſcribes them to the Danes or northern nations, becauſe *Clogach*, the name aſſigned them, is of German origin, from *Clugga* a bell, he is very much beſide the mark. Some, plauſibly enough, pronounced them to have been habitations of a ſet of anachorets called *Stelites*, from their living on pillars [q]. Thus

[d] See the plan of the cathedral in Ware, II. 397. [e] Archdall, 250. [f] Louthiana, Part III. pl. XIV. XV. p. 18. See p. 603.
[g] See p. 603. [h] Archdall, 492. See p. 587. [i] Archd. 493. [k] Wilſon, 115. [l] Ib. See p. 586.
[m] Wilſon, 123. 130. See p. 587. [n] Archd. 541. See p. 567. [o] Wilſon, p. 459. See p. 566.
[p] Archd. 585. See p. 610. [q] Archd. 606. See p. 595. [r] Archd. 617. See p. 596.
[s] Archdall, 589. See p. 577. [t] See p. 577. [u] Archdall, 292. See p. 583. pl. XLVII. fig. 11.
[x] Wilſon, 122. [y] Ledwich. [z] See p. 589. Ledwich. [a] Archd. 597, 598. [b] Virt. Muſ. Pl. VI. See p. 522.
[c] See p. 524. [d] Ib. Pl. III. See p. 553. [e] See the plate in Harris, II. 165. Archdall, 392. See p. 539.
[f] Harris, I. 135. See p. 605. [g] Harris, I. 132. See p. 561. [h] Harris, I. p. 134. See p. 555.
[i] See p. 559. [k] P. 141, 142. [l] See p. 541. [m] See p. 507. 508.
[n] Archd. 259. See p. 608. and plate XLVII. fig. 12. [o] So Harris, II. 128. [p] Mr. Groſe. See p. 703.
[q] Dr. Richardſon of Belturbet in Harris, ubi ſup.

their real uſe remains yet unaſcertained; ſo great is their antiquity, and ſo long hath their original purpoſe been forgotten!

The ingenious author of the Philoſophical Survey of the South of Ireland 1777, is rather unfortunate in his argument drawn from theſe round towers, that 'as the Iriſh had their arts from Phœnicia, we 'may fairly ſuppoſe, that from them alſo came the 'model of theſe towers, which ſerved as the minarets 'of the Eaſt do at preſent till bells came into uſe; 'for narrow as they are (about 10 feet in the clear 'at the baſe) they might hold a bell large enough to 'ſummon the auditory as effectually as the ſhouts of a 'man,' p. 91. The Chriſtian religion was planted in Ireland about the middle of the 5th century, and Mahometaniſm did not obtain till near 150 years after. The intercourſe between the Iriſh and the Phœnicians had ceaſed long before either event.

About the year 1750, Mr. Charles Smith, author of 'The antient and preſent State of the Coun-'ties of Down, Waterford, Kerry, and Cork,' who with great induſtry was ſearching antient records for materials for thoſe works, met with ſome antient MSS. which he thought cleared up this long diſputed ſubject. From them it appears, that theſe towers were built in the 10th or 11th centuries, and were uſed for impriſoning penitents; whence ſome other writers name them *Incluſoria*, and *arcti incluſorii ergaſtula*. The MS. life of Dunchad O'Braoin, abbot of Clonmacnois, tells us, that he betook himſelf into ſuch a priſon, wherein he died anno 987.

Theſe MSS. add, that the penitents were placed in the uppermoſt ſtory of the tower; where having made probation or done penance for a limited time, according to the heinouſneſs of their crimes, they were permitted to deſcend to the next floor, and ſo on by degrees, until they came to the door, which always faced the entrance of the church, where they ſtood to receive abſolution from the clergy, and the bleſſings of the people.

Mr. Harris ſays, he was informed by a ſkilful critic in the Iriſh language, that this ſlender round tower is called in that language *cloch ancoire*, i. e. the *ſtone of the anchorite*, and not *cloghad*, or ſteeple; and that a tradition prevails at Drumlahan in the county of Cavan, where one of them ſtands in the church-yard, that an anchorite lived on the top of it. But theſe cells are very differently deſcribed.

The earlieſt mention that Mr. Harris found of Anchorites in Ireland is A. D. 732. The *Stelitic* ſyſtem took place in the Eaſt A. D. 460, and ſome of its heroes occur as low as the 11th century. Evagrius deſcribes the manſion of the founder of this ſyſtem as *on* a pillar 40 cubits or 60 feet high, but that of another Simeon and that of Daniel *in* a pillar. Theſe were placed "at a diſtance from towns and even on mountains." It muſt require a warm imagination to point out the ſimilarity between Simeon's pillar and the Iriſh round tower: the one was ſolid, the other hollow; the one was ſquare, the other circular [r].

As to the idea of their being *fire towers* or *Pyratheia* of the Perſians, it is too whimſical to need an anſwer. Strabo [s] expreſsly ſays, they were incloſures of great extent with altars for the perpetual fire in the midſt of them. Nor do they reſemble any known monument of Phœnician work. Mr. Vallancey perſiſts in giving them a Scythian origin, and finds one in Bulgaria, which is only the tower of a Tartarian oratory [t].

Mr. Ledwich aſcribes theſe towers to the Oſtmen, who poſſeſſed Ireland for above a century and an half, and erected them as belfreys after their converſion to Chriſtianity. Hence it is they are not found in England, where the Danes had not eſtabliſhed themſelves till after the introduction of croſs ailes and centre towers in religious houſes [u]. In Ireland the churches were of wood, and wanted a ſtone tower to anſwer the double purpoſe of bells or trumpets for devotion and alarms for war. Giraldus Cambrenſis, who was in Ireland 1188, calls them, 'turres eccle-'ſiaſticas *quæ* more patrio *arctæ ſunt*, *necnon* &' *rotundæ* [x];' which looks as if they were peculiar to Ireland, and they are ſtill called *cloghad* or *bell-freys*. * If the two churches in Scotland, where they appear, have ſquare towers alſo, they are by no means contemporary with the round one. Whenever we find a round tower, we may be certain the church contiguous to it is of early antiquity, and not later than the 11th century [y].

Bells were placed in St. Peter's at Rome about the middle of the 8th century. About 874 the Greek church adopted them from the Venetians. The Turks imitated the Chriſtians in their minarets. In the beginning of the 8th century the Saracen's ſettled in Spain, and in the next age the northern men, by us called *Oſtmen*, and by the continental people *Normans*, began to commit depredations on the French and Spaniſh coaſts as well as on Ireland.

Raths.

As the tumuli in Ireland are falſely aſcribed to the Danes, ſo are the *raths* or entrenchments thrown up on the tops of the hills, ſometimes with two or three, but more frequently a ſingle ditch. *Rath* ſignifies a ſurety, and therefore theſe fortreſſes are generally called *forts*. The uſe of them is ſo natural, that Nature herſelf muſt have pointed it out to a people always at war among themſelves. One ſees, therefore, no reaſon why they ſhould be attributed ſolely to the Danes. On the contrary, there is poſitive proof in the lives of St. Patrick, that they were in Ireland ſome centuries before the Danes ſet foot in it; for Down Patrick was originally called *Rath Keltair*, *munimentum Keltarii filii Duachi*, and it obtained its preſent name from being the burying-place of the Iriſh apoſtle [x].

The *rath* was the antient fortreſs or caſtle of the old Iriſh chiefs, and is now denominated by the inhabitants indiſcriminately *rath*, *dun*, or *mote*; but theſe were not the general name of the fortreſs, but only of the component parts. The old fortreſſes of the antient inhabitants of Ireland, and, I believe, alſo of Britain, were denominated *cathair*, *caithair*, or *caer*, that is, incloſed places, and what we now term a city. They generally conſiſted of large circular incloſures, ſituated in elevated ground, not unfrequently in the boſom of woods, conſiſting of the following component parts, the *beallagh*, *dun*, *mote*, *ban*, *rath*, *uagh*, &c.

The *beallagh* was the outward circular incloſure, and anſwered to the outward *ballium* or vallum of the Norman caſtles. With the Iriſh it generally was conſtructed of a ſtaked hedge or fence of wood, ſometimes with, but generally without, an entrenchment. Within this incloſure reſided the ſervants and domeſtic animals belonging to the chief.

The *dun* was ſituated within the area of the beallagh near the centre and generally on an elevated part, was the immediate habitation of the chief and his family, and anſwered to the keep or dungeon of the Norman caſtles.

[r] Ledwich on the Round Towers, Coll. Hib. vol. III. 193—196.
[s] xvi.
[t] Coll. Hib. vol II N° VI. 121—148.
* It is remarkable, however, that all the *round* towers of churches in England are aſcribed to the *Danes*.
[x] Top. Hib. II. c. 9.
[y] Philoſ. Survey of Ireland, p. 157. 247.

The

The *mote* or *mothar* was the circular entrenchment which encircled the dun; whence *mothar* in the more modern Iriſh came to ſignify an encloſed park, and *mota* a mound.

The *ban* was the rampart, whether of earth or ſtone, which encloſed the dun, and generally ſituated within the mote. Whence among the Engliſh ſettlers ſo late as James I. a farm houſe encloſed by a ſtone wall was denominated a *ban* or *bawn*. In ſuch duns where the ban was entirely a mound of earth it was generally fenced at the top by a wooden parapet or pale.

The *rath* was the court or open area within the ban, wherein the *pilait* or *righ-lann*, that is, the habitations of the chief and his family were ſituated. They were in general ſmall buildings, conſtructed of earth and hurdles, or the foundations of earth, upon which they erected a wall of wood; and conſiſted for the moſt part of one apartment, few of two; and the number of them in each dun or rath was from four to eight. Mr. Beaufort has traced the foundations of numbers, and in ſome raths the ruins remain of earth 2 or 3 feet above the foundation. It was placed round the rath at the foot of the ban or rampart.

The *uagh* or *uaigh* was the cave or cellar where the proviſions were kept, and into which the women, children, &c. retired in caſe of danger. They were generally under the dun by ſteps leading from the rath, though ſometimes ſituated between the dun and beallagh in the field. They are mentioned in the Icelandic annals [z], and numbers of them have been and are ſtill diſcovered in Ireland under the duns or raths, and in plain fields near ſuch raths [a].

Of the antient cathairs we have now no remains but the duns; of which that of *Ardſcul* about three miles from Athy on the road to Dublin in the barony of Narrogh and county of Kildare, is a very fine one. See the plan and view pl. XLII. fig. 2. and 3. in which E is the mote or ditch, 150 feet long, 110 wide, and 40 feet above the level of the country; B the rath or cuirt from 12 to 20 feet wide; the parapet G 20 feet above the level of the country; C the ban or rampart of earth from 8 to 10 feet wide; A the entrance from the weſt 16 feet above the platform of the fort and 34 above the mote, being from 16 to 20 feet wide at the top and from 40 to 50 at the bottom; D the *ambairc* or *radharc*, that is, the ſpeculum or watch tower, whereon the habitation of the chief was generally ſituated, and whereon were conſtantly placed the guards or watchmen. This is 120 feet by 45, riſes ſomewhat higher than the ban, and commands a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect and a fair horizon. On this may be traced the foundation of a building at H conſiſting of two apartments; of which that marked 1 is 14 feet by 10. N° 2 is 30 feet by 23. N° 3. 14 feet by 20. In that marked 2 about ſix years ſince Mr. Beaufort diſcovered near 2 feet beneath the ſurface, a fire hearth, conſiſting of four large ſtones, one for the hearth, one at the back, and one at each ſide; they were neatly hammered but not chizzled, and on the hearth were found ſome pieces of that ſpecies of coal we now denominate Kilkenny coal, and alſo pieces of wood burnt. There could alſo be traced the foundations of other buildings, which have ſince been dug up to make room for a crop of potatoes. At L is an irregular apartment 50 feet by 15; at M was either the well or the entrance into the cave under the rath 10 feet ſquare. At I and K are apartments in a receſs of the parapet. I is 30 feet by 12. K 20 feet by 12. The foundations of the apartments or barracks marked N°s 4, 5, 6, 7, are ſituated without the ban, and are in the whole 100 feet by 20. N° 7. is 30 feet ſquare.

The Iriſh raths or duns when ſituated on a plain are generally circular, but when on a natural hill are of various forms according to the ſituation of the ground. This at Ardſcul is irregular, and, contrary to the general method opens to the weſt and not to the eaſt, which would incline one to think it Daniſh, though no ſtone buildings have been found in it, which thoſe of the Danes generally have. A new road has been made round it about twenty years ago, before which the mote or rath was ſituated in a large field, and the country round it was in antient times covered with an extenſive foreſt, now for the greater part a bog.

On the long ridge on the Curragh of Kildare is a chain of fourteen ſmall raths or circular entrenchments without any ramparts, in a line nearly eaſt and weſt, and about three miles in length. See plate XLII. fig. 1. On the eaſtern extremity at A is a tumulus of earth, and on the weſtern a large circular dun or rath as at B; near which at C is a ſmall tumulus with a cavity at top. This ſeems to have been what the Iriſh denominated a *cuci* or kitchen, being the place where they dreſſed their victuals, which was done by lighting a fire in the cavity, round which was a number of ſtakes ſuſpending on the top the ſkin of a cow or ſome other animal filled with water, in which was put the fleſh to be boiled, after the manner of the antient Scots [b]. A number of theſe hollow or crater mounds are found in various parts of the kingdom. They are denominated by the Iriſh *cuci* (pronounced *koocky*) or kitchens, but by the Engliſh ſettlers *brandrets* or fire hearths: Mr. Beaufort has found the craters of moſt of them full of aſhes. They ſtand generally near the raths and within the area of the outward beallagh or ballium.

In reſpect to the raths on the Curragh, the large one at B on the weſt, and which opens on the eaſt, was the only fortreſs; the others being too ſmall for habitations, being all without ramparts and from 10 to 30 feet in diameter. They are what the Iriſh call *rath no crop*, that is, raths for bodies, being ſepulchral monuments, and are at this day called by the neighbouring inhabitants in their native tongue *farranta foras* or antient tombs, or as they corruptly pronounce *frenchfurs*. There is no tradition relative to their origin; but it is probable that the large rath was the hunting ſeat, and the ſmall entrenchments the cemetery of the antient chiefs of the county of Kildare, whoſe general reſidence was on *Cnoch Caellach* near Kilcullen.

d in the plan of the raths on the Curragh are holes, wherein on heath, &c. ſlept the domeſtics of the chief, having originally roofs over them; and at *e* are the foundations of ſmall cabins or houſes; the earthen walls are yet about a foot above the ground, and run in all directions.

N° 1. is a *cuci* or kitchen. Several of theſe ſmall crater tumuli are on the heath of Maryborough in Queen's county. The mound is about 3 feet high, and the crater about 2 feet deep; the way up is by a ſlope on the eaſt; there is a ſmall

[z] See Ant. Celto-Scandicæ, p. 14.

[a] See all theſe technical terms in O Clerigh's Scanaſan Nua; moſt of them are in Lhuyd, and are ſtill retained by the country-people who ſpeak Iriſh.

[b] See Hiſt. of Edinburgh, Keating, &c.

trench

trench round it, and not far from it a large circular rath.

N° 2. is near Ballynakill in the Queen's county, and is called by the inhabitants *brandret*, the old Saxon word for a fire hearth. The crater is ſurrounded by three mounds of earth about 4 feet high each; the crater is about 3 feet deep and above half full of aſhes, overgrown with graſs. On digging theſe out Mr. Beaufort found the bottom and ſides lined with ſtones. Between the three mounds alſo lay heaps of ſmall ſtones, which ſerved for the purpoſe of roaſting, by having the crater made hot, and the fleſh put in, and then covered with other hot ſtones, as is ſtill practiſed in the South Sea iſlands. When the fleſh was boiled, the fire was not taken out, but kept burning under ſkins ſupported by ſtakes and filled with water[e].

Great numbers are in different parts of the kingdom.

Foſſil horns. The enormous horns ſo often found in Ireland have been always attributed to the mooſe deer. They differ very much from thoſe of the European or American ones; the beam or part between the baſe and the palm is vaſtly longer; each is furniſhed with a large and palmated brow antler, and the ſnags on the upper palms are longer. The meaſurements of a pair of theſe horns are as follow: from the inſertion to the tip 5 feet 5 inches, the brow-antlers 11 inches, the broadeſt part of the palms 18 inches, diſtance between tip and tip 7 feet 9 inches; but theſe are ſmall in compariſon of others that have been found in the ſame kingdom. Mr. Wright[d] gives the figure of one that was 8 feet long, and 14 between point and point. Theſe horns are frequent in our muſeums and at gentlemen's houſes in Ireland; but the zoologiſt is ſtill at a loſs for the recent animal[e].

Mr. Barrington on ſome foſſil horns found in Ireland obſerves, that Mr. Molyneux, who died 1698, communicated to the Royal Society[f] an account of thirty ſuch ſpecimens found in the county of Meath, and three of them within the ſpace of an acre, whence he concludes the animals were gregarious. No one, except Jocelyn in his Rarities of New England, has ever pretended to have ſeen animals capable of ſupporting ſuch an enormous extent and weight of horns, which, at a medium, are not leſs than 10 feet wide, and weigh probably when recent above 40lb. Neither the animal nor the bones have been ſeen in America ſince Jocelyn's time, which is above a century. His animal is probably the elk or mooſe, which name is moſt improperly applied to the Iriſh foſſil antlers. Mr. Barrington has ſeen three good ſpecimens of ſuch at Wilton, at the late muſeum of the Royal Society, and at ſir Aſhton Lever's; all joined to the ſcull, and more than twice exceeding the width of the elk's horns when united to the ſcull. Nor can the horn of a cow be more unlike that of a deer than the Iriſh to the elk's. Other bones of the ſkeleton have been found on the earl of Moira's eſtate in the county of Down; a ſhoulder-blade, tibia, and one of the vertebræ, which Mr. Sheldon pronounced to be the 5th or 6th of the dorſal vertebræ. Mr. John Hunter alſo agreed that they do not anſwer in form to thoſe of the elk, and are much larger; but have ſome affinity with thoſe of a ſtag.

	feet	inches
Length of ſhoulder-blade of an elk in Buffon	0	10
Iriſh	1	6
Leaſt width of ſhoulder-blade in the elk	0	11
Iriſh	0	4
Length of tibia in the elk	1	0
Iriſh	1	3

The difference between the Engliſh and Iriſh foot here uſed is only as 1068 to 1000: ſo that it may be preſumed from the difference in dimenſions and form between the bones of the Iriſh quadruped and the elk, that no ſuch animal as the former can now be found in any quarter of the globe. It was probably peculiar to Ireland, no ſuch foſſil bones or antlers being recollected as found elſewhere, and was moſt likely deſtroyed and conſumed by the natives on account of its fleſh, while the antlers made it an eaſy prey. For the ſame reaſon the capercaley or cock of the wood is no longer to be found in Scotland, though not very uncommon in the time of James I. and with us the buſtard will probably be totally deſtroyed before the end of the enſuing century[g].

At the farm of *Balline* a mile weſt from Beſborough houſe in the county of Kilkenny were found November 1781, 8 feet deep, in a bed of ſoft marle mixed with foſſil ſhells, a large pair of horns remaining faſt to the ſcull: length of each horn from top to ſcull 6 feet 1 inch; circumference of beam at the junction with the ſcull 1 foot 2 inches; ditto in the ſmalleſt part 9 inches and an half; length of each palm 4 feet 1 inch; breadth 1 foot 4 inches; extent from extremity of one branch iſſuing from the palm to the oppoſite branch of the ſame 4 feet 4 inches. The ſkeleton was found with the head, and it is probable all the bones might have been collected if the water had not flowed too rapidly on it[h].

Wolf dog. The earl of Altamont, at his ſeat at Weſtport in the county of Mayo, poſſeſſes a few of the true Iriſh wolf dog, a ſpecies of animal peculiar to this kingdom, and formerly made uſe of for deſtroying that fierce animal the wolf, and even conſidered as worthy the acceptance of kings. But they are now nearly extinct. They are a large, noble, handſome animal, remarkably quiet, patient in anger till really provoked; but then truly formidable; their hair ſtanding erect, and they never quit their hold but with certain deſtruction. They hunt both by ſcent and ſight; and are generally about 3 feet high, ſometimes larger; white, or white with a few black or brown ſpots[i].

Mr. Pennant[k] takes this for the Iriſh *grey-hound*, the *Levinarius* or *Leranus* of Dr. Caius; the *Levier* or *Lyeminer*; the firſt name derived from its *lightneſs*, the other from the old word *lyemine*, a thong out of which they were ſlipt at the game. The late king of Poland procured as many as he could from Ireland. Mr. Pennant ſaw only two or three in the whole iſland; and adds, they are of the kind called, by M. de Buffon, *le grand Danois*, and probably imported by the Danes, who long poſſeſſed that kingdom. Their uſe ſeems to have been originally for the chace of wolves, with which Ireland ſwarmed till the latter end of the laſt century. As ſoon as theſe animals were extirpated, the number of dogs decreaſed; for from that period they were kept only for ſtate.

[e] See Keating.
[f] Phil. Tranſ. abr. II. 433.
[g] Ant. Soc. min. June 26, 1783.
[h] Milton's view of Beſborough houſe.
[i] Wilſon, 404, 405.
[k] Brit. Zool. I. 54. 4to.
[d] Louthiana, B. III. tab. XXII.
[e] Pennant's Hiſt. of Quadrupeds, I. 98.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

FROM the time that Ireland firſt became ſubject to England, the kings of England have ſent thither lieutenants to govern it. They were at firſt in their commiſſions or *letters patents*, by which they inveſted them with authority and juriſdiction called *keepers* of Ireland, then at pleaſure *juſtices*, *lieutenants*, and *deputies* of Ireland. Their powers are extenſive and royal; they make war, conclude peace, appoint all magiſtrates and officers, except a very few, and pardon offences, except thoſe of high treaſon, confer knighthood, &c. Theſe letters patents are publicly read when they enter upon their office; and after taking the uſual oath preſcribed before the chancellor, the ſword, which is carried before them, is put into their hands, they are ſeated on the throne, attended by the chancellor of the kingdom, the members of the privy council, the peers and nobles, with the king at arms, ſerjeant at arms, the other officers of ſtate. No viceroy in Chriſtendom comes ſo near the ſtate of a king, whether in reſpect of majeſty, juriſdiction, authority, attendance or ſtate. He is aſſiſted in council by the chancellor and treaſurer of the kingdom, and ſuch other earls, biſhops, barons, and judges as compoſe the privy council. For Ireland has nearly the ſame orders as England, viz. *earls, barons, knights*, eſquires, &c.

ADDITIONS.

An Hiſtorical Sketch of the Conſtitution and Government of Ireland, from the moſt early authenticated Period down to the Year 1783:

By THOMAS CAMPBELL, LL. D.

THE moſt antient form of government in Ireland ſeems to have been that of four or five provincial kings; the moſt powerful of whom was commonly called monarch: *durante pentarchia, qui regum potentiſſimus dominium totius inſulæ ſibi arripiebat vulgo rex Hiberniæ dicebatur:* this is the opinion of Ware, who profeſſes his ignorance of the commencement of what he here calls the *Pentarchy*, but his certainty that it ceaſed in the fifth century.

His account of it, however, does not ſatisfy the author of *Ogygia*: 'If,' ſays he, 'by the pentarchy 'Ware means five kingdoms ſeparate from each 'other, like the heptarchy of the Anglo-Saxons, in 'which the moſt powerful uſurped a ſovereignty 'over the reſt, then our continued ſeries of govern-'ment admits of no ſuch form: but if by pentarchy 'he means, a government in the ſame commonwealth, 'conſiſting of ſometimes five and ſometimes four 'kings under one monarch, then it is plain this con-'ſtitution took place, though ſir James ſays he knows 'not when it began. I ſay it commenced with the 'original form of kingly government, and with Slane 'the firſt monarch of the iſland; for then the whole 'region was divided into five provinces, and a go-'vernor ſet over each province with the title of 'king. But none of theſe pentarchs ever uſurped 'the dominion of the whole iſland, as Ware would 'have it, becauſe he was the ſtrongeſt. For there 'were pentarchs of each province, aliens from the 'blood royal of the monarch; yet not one of theſe, 'though ever ſo powerful, ever once aſpired to the 'ſovereignty.'

Now, from this ſtrange account of O Flagherty, one muſt conclude, there could ſcarce have been any wars and fightings about the ſucceſſion, contrary to the whole tenor of Iriſh hiſtory. Beſides, this hardy aſſerter ſeems to have forgot that the famous Brian Boiromhe, king of Munſter, and the great Turlogh, king of Conaught, uſurped the monarchy though *aliens from the true blood royal*. And, according to his theory, that pentarchy, which commenced with Slane, could not have ended but with Roderic.

But if ſuch a form of government ever exiſted in Ireland, it cannot be learned from the contradictory reports of our beſt writers on the ſubject. Charles O Conor, eſq; tells us, that Hugony ſtrengthened and that Eochy weakened the monarchy: and in proof of the ſtrength imparted by the former, we are referred to Ogygia, p. 260; but there I find no mention of any improvement made. The greateſt part of what is there ſaid of this Hugony the great, is an enumeration of his twenty-five ſons; among whom he ſhared the kingdom: and though two only of theſe ſurvived him, yet the diviſion is ſaid to continue in force for no leſs than 300 years. But it ſeems that, 'ſetting aſide the pentarchy, and parcelling the 'kingdom into twenty-five regular diſtricts or dy-'naſtys, widened the baſe of monarchial power.' Theſe are brave words; but I leave it to better politicians to underſtand the ſpirit of the regulation.

Let me, however, aſk, what were the four provincial kings doing all this while that their go-

vernment was ſo eaſily ſet aſide? It muſt have been a very plaſtic conſtitution truly, eſpecially in a turbulent and fierce nation, which, out of the five, could at once be moulded into five times the number of dynaſties, according to the number of royal children.

It would be vain to enquire, why Eochy weakened the monarchy by reſtoring the pentarchal or provincial government? when our ſagacious diſſertator gives it up and tells us, that 'he cannot ſo much as gueſs at the 'motives which induced the monarch to make ſuch a 'change as no revolution could be more fatal to the 'monarchy.' Yet it has been obſerved, that the countries moſt fertile of tyrants have been moſt expoſed to the conqueſts of a foreign tyrant: for, being bound together by no tye of common intereſt, they fall in ſucceſſion ſo many victims to their mutual animoſities: *dum ſinguli pugnant univerſi vincuntur.* Or, if the invader ſhould not be able to ſubdue them one after the other, then he ſets up a weaker in oppoſition to his ſtronger neighbour, and ſo makes him a tool in conquering the reſt: *habet inſtrumenta ſervitutis et reges.*

But abandoning theſe chimerical ideas of a pentarchy, let us confeſs that the times before the introduction of Chriſtianity are either unknown or fabulous. Mr. O Conor, the fond advocate for our Pagan antiquities, admits[a], that 'the licence of the 'Bards has thrown much obſcurity over them; and 'that we muſt derive the æra of uncorrupted hiſ'tory from the legiſlation of Tuathal, and particu'larly from that of Cormac O Cuin, who improved 'upon his great anceſtors plan.'

Now, Tuathal reigned in the ſecond and Cormac in the third century. The former is ſaid to have new-modelled the conſtitution by aſſembling the ſtates at Teamor or Tarah, a hill of very commanding proſpect in the county of Meath, and there eſtabliſhing the famous *fes*, or as it is ſince ridiculouſly called the *parliament* of Tarah. To him and his ſucceſſors it is alſo ſaid that Meath was granted as menſal land, for the better ſupport of regal dignity, which before depended too much on precarious tributes from the provincial kings.

But the glory of completing the Tuathalian ſyſtem was reſerved for Cormac O Cuin, a monarch celebrated for his political and philoſophical attainments, but ſtill more renowned for his being father-in-law to the fame-recorded Fin Mac Comhal, generaliſſimo of that invincible body of troops called the *Fiona Erion* or the army of Ireland.

The laſt meeting of the *fes* of Tarah, which we read of, was towards the middle of the fifth century; convened, it is ſaid, at the inſtance of St. Patrick, to reviſe the annals of the nation, and to publiſh an authentic copy of them; which from the place was called the *Pſalter of Tarah*. But as parchment and the Latin letter was introduced by St. Patrick, and, as it is ſaid that before him the Iriſh wrote upon beechen tablets with an iron ſtyle, we cannot ſuppoſe that this operoſe method was very favourable to hiſtoric purpoſes. So that if ever ſuch a work was compoſed, it could be nothing more than a bare catalogue of traditional kings, or a meagre record of genealogies.

However, from that day to this we hear no more of the Pſalter than of the Parliament of Tarah. The firſt hiſtoric document, to which this country now makes pretence, is the *Pſalter of Caſhel*, written in the tenth century. All which I only obſerve in this place to ſhew what degree of ſtreſs is to be laid on thoſe declamations, which have of late been multiplied in this country, in ſupport of its Pagan civilization and regular form of antient government.

O Flagherty tells us, that in the Iriſh monarchy two things were to be regarded, HEREDITARY RIGHT and THE ELECTION OF THE PEOPLE; by which we are to underſtand, that the election could fall upon a certain family only, but that the choice of the individual of that family belonged to the people: ſo that it was *elective as to the perſon*, and *hereditary as to the blood*. Theſe principles ſo jarring were the perpetual ſources of diſcord and contention, which could only be compoſed by the ſtrongeſt hand. Accordingly we find, that out of a long line of near 200 Iriſh monarchs, ſcarce two in immediate ſucceſſion have died a natural death.

As a remedy for theſe inconveniences which neceſſarily adhered to this rude form, it was cuſtomary to elect the next moſt worthy of the ſame blood, whom they called *Roidamna*; and whoſe deſtination it was to eaſe the ſovereign of ſome of the cares of royalty during his life, and to ſucceed to the throne at his death. But however this might mitigate it did not cure the malady. For ſometimes the Roidamna took up arms againſt the monarch, and ſometimes both of them fell victims to ſome more potent faction.

And here let it be obſerved, that a ſimilar cuſtom of electing a ſucceſſor for the provincial kings and ſubordinate toparchs prevailed; but theſe were called *Thaniſts* or *Taniſts*. And ſo rooted was this mode of chuſing a ſucceſſor in every diſtrict and department of the realm, that the biſhops had their *comorbans* or coadjutors, who generally ſucceeded to their ſees, unleſs ſet aſide by ſome ſuperior intereſt.

Such was the conſtitution of the Iriſh government in the fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh centuries! A conſtitution calculated only for a people, whoſe various tribes or ſepts were perpetually at war with each other, and who were not willing to diſpenſe, even for a day, with the want of a general to lead them to battle. But it was a conſtitution altogether incompatible with the arts of peace; ſo much ſo, that even their weapons of war were very ineffectual for either offence or defence againſt a foreign enemy.

Accordingly, Saxo Grammaticus gives the following deſcription of their arms and manner of fighting: *Utitur autem Hibernorum gens levi & parabili armatura; doctior fuga ſuperare quam bello: quo fit ut cum victoriam tibi ceſſiſſe putes diſcrimen immineat.* But to their wars among themſelves may be ſafely applied what Milton ſaid of the battles of the Anglo-Saxons during the heptarchy, that they were no more worth recording than the ſkirmiſhes of kites and crows.

In the eighth century, a new order of government is ſaid to have taken place in *two royal families* by *alternate ſucceſſion*; which, inſtead of diminiſhing, increaſed thoſe factions to which the nation was before too incident. No wonder that thoſe Scythian nations, which, ſo early as the third century, had attempted a conqueſt of the kingdom, and had built the maritime towns, ſhould, in the ninth century, be able to reduce it to ſuch a ſtate of abject ſlavery as is ſcarce to be paralleled in the annals of any other country.

[a] Diſſertations, p. 54.

We

RATHS on the CURRAGH of KILDARE.

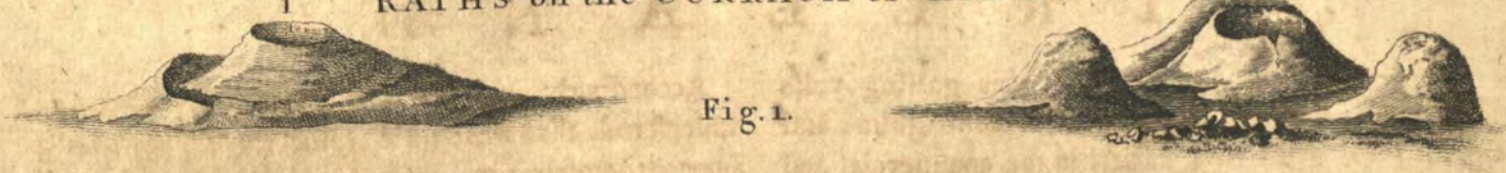

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

RATH ARDSCVLL

Fig. 3.

PLAN

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We are told by Keating, that this galling yoke was removed by the ſtratagem of Maolſeaghlin; and that the Oſtmen being expert in the commercial and handicraft trades were ſuffered to remain in the kingdom; but that about 200 years after they were finally expelled by the valour of Brian Boiromhe. This aſſertion, hower, is not more repugnant to fact than to the whole tenor of his own narrative: for, he acquaints us, that it was by means of thoſe alliances he formed with the Danes that Brian was enabled to dethrone Melaghlin, and exalt himſelf to the monarchy: and, if he afterwards quarelled with them and was ſlain by them at the battle of Clontarfe, it does not thence follow that he was either a champion or a martyr for the liberties of his country.

Now, that he was not ſo conſidered at the time may be from hence preſumed, that his ſon was, upon his death, excluded from every pretenſion to the monarchy, except the imperial crown of Ireland, which they ſay he kept in his poſſeſſion till, from reſentment, he went to Rome and laid it at the Pope's feet; and the monarchy, we find, reverted to Melaghlin, who, during his depoſition, continued to be king of Meath, the rightful inheritance of his family, contrary to what has been above advanced reſpecting that territory being the menſal land of the monarch.

Beſides, we find that the Oſtmen remained from that period, as before, maſters of the maritime towns and domineered in many places. We, all along, read of the exploits of the Daniſh kings of Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, &c. In the year 1066 Lanfrank, archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſtyles Gothrick, a *Dane*, king of Ireland. The firſt vigorous oppoſition made to the firſt Engliſh invaders was by the Danes of Dublin. And we learn from the regiſtry of Limerick, that ſo late as the reign of Edward II. matters of property were then and there decided by the oaths of twelve Engliſh, twelve Danes, and twelve Iriſh.

Keating talks of the great revenues paid into the Exchequer of Brian. But what were his revenues? 'Cows and hogs, mantles and iron from the Iriſh, 'and wine both red and white from the Danes.' Now, as theſe revenues were paid in kind, we muſt preſume that money was then not much in uſe; and if ſo, the monarch had little need of an exchequer.

It may be true, that this very Brian made an offering of gold upon the altar at Armagh; and it may be thence inferred, that gold (and of courſe ſilver) might have been introduced before that time as money. But I have found no document to prove, that money was then *coined* by the Iriſh. The very name of *ſterling* imports, that coined money was firſt introduced by the Oſtmen or Eaſterlings. And it is natural to think, that they who confeſſedly carried on all the trade of the kingdom, ſhould be the firſt to bring in that moſt ready medium for negotiating its affairs.

No regard then is to be paid to Keating, when he ſays, that a *mint* was ſet up in Armagh, and another in Caſhel, ſo early as the days of St. Patrick. The rude ſtate of the country for ages after was incompatible with ſuch a premature advancement in civilization: eſpecially if what our author aſſerts be true, that the Mileſians exerciſed no mechanic art. Now, a people who have no foreign trade nor the common arts of domeſtic life, muſt ſubſiſt principally upon the milk and fleſh of their cattle; and, therefore, can have but little uſe for money.

Accordingly, our author gives us every where to underſtand, that what little traffic the Mileſians had among themſelves was carried on at certain fairs, and was tranſacted by barter: and though the uſe of money, coined by the Danes, could not have been unknown to them at the invaſion of the Engliſh; yet a French gentleman who accompanied *Richard II.* in his expedition to Ireland, and wrote the *hiſtory of* it, after telling us that Macmurrough's *horſe* coſt 400 cows, makes this reflection: '*for in that country* 'they barter by exchange, horſes for cows, and one 'commodity for another, and not for ready money.'

All theſe things I ſet down the more minutely, that the conſtitution of the old monarchy of Ireland may be the better underſtood, when diveſted of thoſe fictions by which it is ſupported by writers who miſtake the real honour of their country. Notwithſtanding Keating has told us that, 'ſuch were the 'wholeſome inſtitutes of Brian Boiromhe, that a lady 'of conſummate beauty, adorned with jewels and a 'ring of gold, travelled alone on foot from north to 'ſouth, without any attempt made on thoſe ornaments, or on that *ſtill more* precious ornament her 'honour;' yet he ſoon after gives us the *following* paſſage: 'after the deceaſe of Melaghlin (who was 'both ſucceſſor and predeceſſor to the renowned 'Brian), ſome of the chronicles of the iſland give an 'account of many monarchs in ſucceſſion to the 'throne of Ireland. But it is a more probable opi'nion that after the death of this king till the Eng'liſh arrived, there was no abſolute monarch of the 'country, though there were ſeveral who aſſumed to 'themſelves the name.'

This ſtate of things gave occaſion to Mr. O Conor to ſay, that 'Ireland was at this time ripening for 'chaſtiſement by ſome foreign hand; but the Nor'mans divided their blows with other nations, and 'prevented all reform in Ireland; where the pa'triotiſm of a few ſerved only to prolong the diſ'orders of the conſtitution, and prevent that diſſo'lution which, in ſome caſes, is the moſt deſireable 'event that can happen. But *the irruption* (as he 'calls it) *of Henry II. king of England, proved the* 'utter ruin of the nation.'

Engliſh government muſt have been bad indeed if it increaſed thoſe evils which, before Henry II. did *confeſſedly* exiſt. But, ſure I am, that if Engliſh government did not do all the good it might have done *in throwing the Iriſh conſtitution under a better genius*, it did not make it worſe. If it refuſed the natives the benefit of the Engliſh law, it did not introduce the arbitrary and therefore oppreſſive law of the *Brehons*. And, if the Engliſh laws were ſo often ſued for as a boon by the Iriſh, this was on their part a virtual confeſſion that they were better than their own.

The candour of literature ſhould have admitted, that England, which has been the ſchool of philoſophy and liberty to the reſt of the world, has aboliſhed many cuſtoms hoſtile to ſocial improvement, and introduced many arts of civil life, which were before unknown to us; and, above all, that it has at length taught us to feel and to value thoſe advantages.

But let us now ſee what that conſtitution was which Henry II. introduced in the year 1172. And here we may be certain, that whatever the conſtitution of England at that time was it was the model of that for Ireland. In his charter granted to the citizens of Dublin, mention is made of bailiffs, juſtices,

tices, &c. From whence it is inferred, that he divided the diſtricts, ſubject to himſelf, into ſhires or counties. But the better opinion ſeems to be, that this diſtribution was reſerved for his ſon John.

It is ſaid, that after his return to England he ſent over a *modus tenendi parlimenta in Hibernia*; which will not be denied: but that the inſtrument produced by the biſhop of Meath, and ſo contended for as genuine by the famous Mr. Molyneux, was not that original *modus*, may be ſafely affirmed, and for this plain reaſon: We muſt ſuppoſe, that a *modus* ſent by this prince could be only, *mutatis mutandis*, a tranſcript of the Engliſh *modus*. But in this inſtrument we find the form of ſummoning *knights, citizens*, and *burgeſſes*. Whereas it is evident from the gradual formation of the Engliſh conſtitution, that no repreſentation of the people can be aſcertained in England before Henry III. though it be talked of in the reign of John.

But a queſtion of more importance ariſes: To whom did Henry communicate that conſtitution? The anſwer to which is ſimple: He communicated it to his ſubjects in Ireland. But here we muſt carefully diſtinguiſh between *ſubjects* and *tributaries*. A ſubject is one who is governed by the will, *i. e* the law of a ſovereign (no matter whether the ſovereignty be lodged in one, in few, or in many); and who for protection returns the reciprocal duty of obedience. Whereas a *tributary* is not a ſubject but a vaſſal, who ſtipulates to pay tribute, and perhaps do homage, and ſwear fealty to a ſuperior power, *that he may live in peace*. A ſovereign may be tributary to a more potent ſovereign, without obeying any of his ordinances; *i, e.* he may acknowledge his own inferiority by theſe tokens of ſubmiſſion; yet retain his ſovereignty over his own ſubjects, without owing any other duty to his liege lord.

This was preciſely the caſe of Ireland before Henry Plantagenet ſet foot in this realm, and after he departed from it. The provincial kings paid tribute to the monarch, and the ſubordinate toparchs to the provincial kings, without any diminution of their juriſdiction over their reſpective ſubjects. Roderic, the monarch, did not ſubmit to Henry during his ſtay in Ireland; but in a year or two after he did homage and ſwore fealty by his proxies, and reſigned by deed the ſovereignty of certain diſtricts, *that he might enjoy the remainder of his dominion in peace*.

This is placed beyond the arreſt of doubt by the *finis & concordia*, &c. that final agreement made between them at Windſor; wherein it is expreſsly ſtipulated, that except in thoſe diſtricts he had formerly ſurrendered, the juriſdiction of Roderic was to remain undiminiſhed over the reſt of the iſland: *Totam illam terram & habitatores terræ habeat ſub ſe*. Thus was Roderic pledged to make the vaſſal princes pay their tribute to himſelf, and through his hands it was to be conveyed to Henry. So that Roderic no more ceaſed to be *monarch of Ireland* than he did to be *king of Conaught*; or than William ceaſed to be king of Scotland by his paying tribute and doing homage for the kingdom of Scotland about the ſame time.

It was wiſe in Henry not to aſſume the ſtyle of king of Ireland, as he was then unable, from his preſſing avocations, to enforce that ſubmiſſion which is the duty of ſubjects. He prudently left the title of king to ſuch of the native chieftans as exerciſed the power, and contented himſelf with the title of lord of Ireland, as moſt expreſſive of thoſe badges of ſovereignty which alone fell to his ſhare.

Now, that he gave the title of kings to the Iriſh princes is not only evident from the above-mentioned *finis & concordia*, &c. in which it is agreed, that Rodetic *rex ſit ſub ſe*, but alſo from his commiſſion for making Fitz-Aldelm his lieutenant in Ireland, which is directed *Archiepiſcopis, Epiſcopis, Regibus*, &c. And we find the ſame practice continued by John and Henry III.

From this real ſtate of things it is plain, that the conſtitution eſtabliſhed in Ireland by Henry II was only communicated to that colony of his Engliſh ſubjects which he ſettled there. For, had it been his wiſh to extend it to the Iriſh it would have been impracticable. A people altogether ignorant of the language, manners, and laws of England, could not be ſuppoſed either capable or willing to receive them. They were not yet ripe enough for ſuch a ſyſtem. When, therefore, Matthew Paris reports that, *the laws of England were gratefully accepted by the Iriſh princes, who pledged themſelves by oath to the obſervance of them*; we may plainly ſee that this Monk miſtook the oaths of *fealty* and *allegiance*, which they took to Henry as their ſovereign lord, for an acceptance of laws which were not offered to them, and of which they were for near four hundred years after refuſed the benefit, though they repeatedly ſought it.

It would have afforded a ſingular ſpectacle in human nature to have ſeen ſuch a promptitude in favour of laws utterly unknown. But nothing could be more natural than that the majority of the Iriſh princes ſhould ſubmit to Henry II. as we find they did, *without his ſtriking a blow*. For, though he himſelf did not ſtrike, yet many of them were ſtill ſmarting under the blows they had received from his ſubjects Fitz-Stephen, Fitz-Gerald, and Strongbow. And, when ſo warlike and ſo powerful a prince appeared in perſon, he muſt have ſtruck terror into the ſtouteſt heart in the land.

But, even if this had not been the caſe, we may well ſuppoſe, from that diſorderly ſtate of the nation to which we have already pointed, that many of them would ſecretly wiſh the downfall of the reigning monarch, whom they could only conſider as an intruder to the throne. The two royal families, whoſe rightful inheritance it had been ſo long conſidered, muſt have been particularly penetrated with ſuch ſentiments: nor could the deſcendants of Boiromhe, though an uſurper, be very cordial in their attachments to the houſe of Conaught, by which that of Munſter had been excluded. All theſe, ſince they were to pay tribute, might have been better pleaſed to pay it to Henry Fitz-Empreſs than to Roderic O Conor. Nay, their pride might have been engaged on this occaſion; and theſe rude chieftans might have conſidered themſelves as honoured by an alliance with a neighbouring prince of ſuch acknowledged capacity and ſuperiority of power.

And, as to the nation at large, at that time inſenſible of every idea of common intereſt, it could not be much ſurprized at an invaſion of the Engliſh, having ſo long experienced the inroads and inſults of the Oſtmen; nor could they be very angry at the king of England for wiſhing to become their maſter, as they were ſo accuſtomed to a change of maſters, and every day ſaw theſe their maſters decide every

conteſt

conteſt by the ſtrong and bloody hand.

But be this as it may; upon this ſubmiſſion of the ſovereign and inferior kings of Ireland to Henry II. is founded that claim of conqueſt by which the kingdom of Ireland has been from that day to this annexed to the crown of England. Whereas the province of Leinſter going in dower to Strongbow with the daughter of Dermod, was what gave the Engliſh ſuch a footing in the land, as at length enabled them to reduce the whole kingdom to a ſtate of ſubjection.

But this did not happen for near four hundred years after; and, therefore, ſir John Davis in his book intituled, "A Diſcovery of the true Cauſes why Ireland was never entirely ſubdued, nor brought under obedience to the Crown of England untill the Reign of James I." tells us, that *Henry II. upon leaving Ireland left not a ſingle ſubject there more than he found in it.*

It muſt not be here forgotten, that at the great national aſſembly, generally called the Council of Caſhel, at which the biſhop of Liſmore preſided as the Pope's legate, and at which ſo many of the Iriſh princes did homage and ſwore fealty to Henry, the whole hierarchy, except Gelatius the primate, attended. The principal eccleſiaſtical ordinance there ſettled upon was a conformity of worſhip with the church of England, which was then in uniformity with the church of Rome. And the ſucceſſors of Henry have ſince frequently found to their coſt, that this great prince was more ſucceſsful in conforming the eccleſiaſtical polity of Ireland to that of Rome, than in forming its civil polity upon the model of England.

In the year 1185, Henry ſent over his ſon John, now in his nineteenth year, with the title of lord of Ireland; and intending that he ſhould be crowned king there, the Pope in compliment ſent him a crown of peacocks feathers, together with a new donation of the iſland. But the king ſeeing the ill conſequences of having crowned his eldeſt ſon in England, changed his reſolution, and John was not crowned. His ſtay in Ireland the firſt time was but ſhort; for he and his youthful train having treated with contempt the Iriſh princes, who came to pay him homage, a general inſurrection took place. 'Whence,' ſays ſir John Davis, 'it was made manifeſt that the ſubmiſſion of the Iriſh princes, and the donation of the Pope, were but ſlender and weak aſſurances for a kingdom.'

Mr. Molyneux contends, that 'by the donation of Ireland to John it was eminently ſet apart as a ſeparate and diſtinct kingdom; and that the regality of it was abſolutely granted to him without any reſervation.' But it muſt have eſcaped this zealous advocate for the independence of the Iriſh parliament upon that of England, that the ſubjects of Ireland in conſequence of this donation were bound not only to John and his heirs, but alſo to the king and his heirs: And that in the charters of earl John to the inhabitants of thoſe cities reſerved from the juriſdiction of Roderic O Conor, he, as lord of Ireland, always excepts thoſe rights *which pertain to the crown.* Thus, in his grant to the monaſtery of St. Thomas the Martyr at Donore in Dublin, of immunity from all ſecular ſervices, he makes exception *in iis quæ ad regiam coronam pertinent*, with a power of holding a court for all pleas and complaints, *niſi de iis quæ ad regiam coronam ſpectaverint.*

And, though the grant of Ireland by Henry II. to earl John be now loſt, a ſimilar grant of Henry III. to his ſon Edward is ſtill extant; wherein an exception of the above cities, the dominion of which had been taken from Roderic and reſerved by Henry, is particularly recited. The king grants to Edward *totam terram Hiberniæ, exceptis civitatibus Dublin, Limeric,* &c. *ita tamen quod prædictæ terræ,* &c. *nunquam ſeparentur a corona Angliæ, ſed integre maneant regibus Angliæ in perpetuum.*

It would require very expreſs teſtimony, indeed, to prove that Henry II. who was ſo ambitious of annexing Ireland to his crown, ſhould ſo ſoon alienate it. But the truth is, Henry only beſtowed Ireland upon his ſon John as a feudal tenure, to be held of him and his heirs, with certain regal prerogatives in certain points and places, *ita ut rex ſit ſub ſe*, as Roderic O Conor had been before him, according to the *finis & concordia* ſettled at Windſor.

If John had been conſtituted the independent king of Ireland, the earldom of Moreton could not have been conſidered as the ſuperior title; yet his ſtyle was earl of Moreton and lord of Ireland. If it be urged that his brother Richard I. never aſſumed the title of lord of Ireland, it ſhould be remembered, that during his reign of near ten years, he did not ſpend quite eight months in England. So that he who regarded England ſo little may be ſuppoſed to have regarded Ireland nothing at all.

The moſt memorable acts of John during his adminiſtration of Ireland, were his erecting courts of juſtice there, viz. the Chancery, King's-Bench, and Exchequer; and his dividing the Engliſh colony into twelve counties, in which only were the Engliſh laws publiſhed, and but feebly executed in any of them. Even in Leinſter we find, that the conſent of the heireſs of Dermod was neceſſary to ratify and confirm his charters.

John, indeed, whatever his title might be, did not conſider himſelf as lord of the whole iſland, for he generally limits his chartered grants *per poteſtatem noſtram.* And the Pope, well knowing that the crown he had given was but a crown of feathers, commiſſions his legate in the reign of Richard I. to exerciſe his office in England, Wales, and thoſe parts of Ireland in which the earl of Moreton has power and dominion; *ac illis Hiberniæ partibus in quibus Johannes Moretonii comes poteſtatem habet & dominium.*

Sir John Davis, whoſe very errors are reſpectable, advances, upon what he calls the teſtimony of the beſt antiquaries, 'that the reign of Edward II. gave 'the firſt occaſion of inſtituting the high court of 'parliament in Ireland; and that the laws made in 'the parliaments of England were, from time to 'time, tranſmitted hither, under the great ſeal of 'that kingdom, to be proclaimed, enrolled, and executed as the laws of the realm.' And, in proof of this latter poſition, he exhibits the form, whereby Edward I. tranſmitted the Engliſh ſtatutes.

But his diligence had not then reached to certain documents, ſince brought to light, which evince what is declared by the Iriſh parliament in the 32d of Henry VI. 'that the liege people of Ireland uſed to 'hold parliaments, without interruption, from the 'conqueſt of ſaid land by the moſt noble king 'Henry Fitz-Empreſs to the preſent time.' And remarkable it is, that the firſt printed ſtatutes of the Iriſh legiſlature were enacted in the 3d year of

Edward II. at a time when he aſſerts that, 'for the 'ſpace of 140 years after Henry II. there was but 'one parliament for both kingdoms.'

Beſides, in the *Magna Charta* of Henry III. which was but a confirmation of that granted by his father John, and was alſo *mutatis mutandis* a tranſcript of that which he granted to England, all Engliſh rights were given and granted to the Engliſh ſettlement in Ireland: among which the principal was the right of being governed by their own laws, made by their own conſent, in their own parliament.

Accordingly we find, that Ireland had not only a parliament, but repreſentatives of the people in this king's reign: for, in the 38th year of Henry III. when he was *in partibus tranſmarinis*, and wanting aid of the Iriſh againſt the king of Caſtile, who had invaded Gaſcony, his queen, then regent, ſends writs in the king's name, directed *Archiepiſcopis, Epiſcopis, Abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, militibus, liberis hominibus, civibus & burgenſibus terræ ſuæ Hiberniæ.*

But this matter is put paſt diſpute by the letter which Edward I. ſent to Ufford the juſticiary, when the Iriſh nation offered him 8000 marks and a body of forces, to prevail on him to grant it a general denization, *i. e.* the common benefit of the Engliſh laws. His words are, 'We therefore command you 'that, having entered into a treaty with theſe Iriſh 'people, and examined diligently into the wiles of 'our *commons*, prelates, nobles,' &c.

The Engliſh laws then which were tranſmitted in the manner which ſir John Davis ſets forth, muſt have been ratified in the Iriſh parliament. The very time which this, generally accurate, writer has fixed for the inſtitution of a parliament in Ireland, was certainly the moſt unlucky he could have pitched upon. It was the time when the northern Iriſh, abetted by De Burgo, then the moſt powerful of the Engliſh race in Ireland, had ſet up for their king and crowned him at Dundalk, Edward Bruce, brother to the king of Scotland, who was married to De Burgo's ſiſter: a time when the kingdom was in ſuch an unparalleled ſtate of deſolation, that no parliament could well be called; and when, in fact, we find that the king, by advice of Hotham, a favourite eccleſiaſtic, had 'ſummoned the prelates and nobles 'of moſt diſtinguiſhed rank in Ireland to parliament 'in England; to treat, as the writ expreſſes it, with 'the king, his prelates and nobles, about the af-'fairs of Ireland, and others of the king's arduous 'and urgent concerns; *de aliis negotiis arduis & ur-'gentibus nos contingentibus.*'

Reſpecting this writ, Mr. Prynne has inſiſted, that the Iriſh peers were not ſummoned as members of parliament, but only as commiſſioners or agents. The learned writer, however, goes aſtray, from a falſe aſſociation of modern ideas with antient times; for what he deems too great an honour for the Iriſh ſettlement, its coloniſts regarded as a grievance, as is evident from that curious record 49 and 50 Edward III. '*De perſonis eccleſiaſticis per epiſcopos &* '*clerum, ac perſonis laicis per communes cujuſlibet co-'mitatus, & per cives & burgenſes cujuſlibet civitatis* '*& burgi in Hibernia, eligendis, & tranſmittendis in* '*Angliam, verſus dominum regem & conſilium ſuum,*' &c.

In the ſeveral returns to this writ we generally find a *ſaving of rights and privileges*: thus in that of the clergy of Armagh, *Quod non tenemur, juxta libertates, privilegia, jura, leges, & conſuetudines eccleſiæ, nec terræ Hiberniæ, aliquos de clero noſtro eligere, nec mittere ad partes Angliæ, ad parliamenta ſeu conſilia in Anglia tenenda: Tamen, ob reverentiam domini noſtri regis Angliæ illuſtriſſimi, & propter urgentiſſimam neceſſitatem dictæ terræ*, &c. *Salvis nobis & terræ prædictæ magnatibus & communibus, juribus, privilegiis, libertatibus, legibus, & conſuetudinibus ſuis ſupradictis, concedimus*, &c. The return of the writ to the county of Carlow puts this matter in a ſtrong light; *Prætextu hujus brevis convocatis coram me apud Catherlogh communibus, comitibus*, &c. 'Having by virtue of 'this writ called before me the commons of the 'county, they unanimouſly alledge, that there is 'no layman able, by reaſon of poverty, from the 'frequent robberies and depredations of the Iriſh 'enemies, to meet our ſovereign lord the king in his 'parliament in England,' &c.

From this plain ſtate of the fact we may ſee, that the people of neither country had as yet begun to think of parliamentary dependance or ſubordination, &c. Speculations upon legiſlative rights were too nice and too refined for thoſe rude warriors, who, without knowing what they did, firſt formed the Engliſh conſtitution in either country; and conſequently no jealouſies had as yet ariſen between them.

From the reign of Edward III. little or no change took place in the Iriſh conſtitution till that of Henry VII. when a moſt eſſential alteration was made. For the better underſtanding of which, it will be uſeful to take a curſory view of the ſtate of the country during this interval.

We have obſerved that the Iriſh, being refuſed the protection of the Engliſh law, and being unable to protect themſelves, had called in the brother of the king of Scotland, and crowned him king of Ireland. The kingdom, from this violent effort, was reduced to a ſtate of unparalleled miſery and deſolation. And, however this royal and hardy adventurer loſt at once his life and kingdom, the Engliſh affairs from that day declined apace. In order to reſtore them, Edward III. ſent over his ſon Lionel as lord-lieutenant; who undertook the charge more chearfully, in hopes of recovering the earldoms of Ulſter and Conaught, to which he was entitled by his wife the heireſs of De Burgo.

But, ſo far was he from compoſing the diſſentions in Ireland that he inflamed them, by encouraging the Engliſh *by birth* to the prejudice of the Engliſh *by blood*: and, inſtead of recovering his wife's dower, he ſaw Conaught poſſeſſed by the male heirs of De Burgo as their right by the Brehon law, according to which the females did not inherit, and Ulſter become the property of a ſept of the O'Neals. Exaſperated at this ſtate of the country, he got that famous bill paſſed called the *Statute of Kilkenny*; whereby the mere Iriſh, before *aliens*, were conſidered as *enemies*. So that (as ſir John Davis vouches) it was often adjudged no felony *to kill a mere Iriſhman in time of peace.*

But this ill-timed ſeverity, though commended by ſome writers, inſtead of ſerving the Engliſh colony tended only to ſtraighten the borders of the Engliſh pale. O Brien ſeized the North and Deſmond the South of Munſter; where, diſclaiming the Engliſh law, he ruled in all the barbariſm of the Brehon juriſdiction. Cavanagh, of the blood of old king Dermod, became chieftain of Carlow; and O More wreſted from Mortimer that territory of Leix now called the King and Queen's county. "Thus,"

ſays ſir John Davis, 'more than a third part of Leinſter became *degenerate* and fell away from the crown of England; ſo as only four ſhires of the Engliſh pale remained under obedience to the law.' And ſo degrading was the weakneſs of the Engliſh government, that the Engliſh ſettlers became tributaries to the Iriſh chieftains, and paid them regularly for their protection or ceſſation of hoſtilities what was called the BLACK RENT.

The civil wars between the roſes inſtead of diminiſhing increaſed theſe maladies. Ireland had its Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians; and according as theſe parties prevailed in England their opponents were oppreſſed in Ireland. An ordinance had been made towards the cloſe of the reign of Edward II. for holding annual parliaments; but this regulation was ſo ſlighted, that ſometimes two, ſometimes three parliaments would be held in the ſame year. To remedy this inconvenience, it was by a ſtatute 34 Henry VI. declared, that for the future there ſhall be ſummoned but one parliament or great council in one year.

But as this law was to be in force but for three years, the abuſe if at all ſuſpended was ſpeedily revived. Chief governors exerciſed that power which they claimed as their right of calling parliaments at their pleaſure; and of paſſing bills in the royal ſtyle without any communication with the king. And ſo little regard was paid to order or decency, that the ſtatutes made by a deputy of one faction were of no validity with a deputy of the oppoſite. The Yorkiſt reſcinded the laws of the Lancaſtrian, and the Lancaſtrian of the Yorkiſt. Butler was head of the Lancaſtrian, and Fitz-Gerald of the York party. Theſe rival houſes only thought of mutual depreſſion. They not only repealed each other's laws, and confiſcated each other's eſtates, when in place and power; but they convened, at the ſame time, different aſſemblies; each aſſuming to themſelves the authority of the conſtitutional parliament. At length, the faction of Fitz-Gerald having obtained the aſcendency through the long reſidence of the duke of York in the government of Ireland, not only ſet up Lambert Symnel as repreſentative of the houſe of York, but had him crowned king in Dublin.

Such was the ſtate of things when Henry VII. ſent over ſir Edward Poyning to compoſe the diſtracted ſtate of the Engliſh pale, then ſtraightened to a very narrow compaſs. Among the many laws which this deputy got paſſed there are two moſt deſerving notice. The one was for the adoption of the Engliſh ſtatutes, lately made in England; a law neither novel in its proviſion nor alterative of the conſtitution. The other was that by way of eminence ſince called *Poyning's law*, which not only altered but almoſt annihilated the conſtitution. And though it afterwards became ſo juſtly exceptionable, it was at that time the moſt popular law ever paſſed in the kingdom; becauſe it was a temporary relief to the people from the exorbitant exactions of rapacious chief governors.

By this ſtatute 10 Henry VII. it was provided, 'that no parliament be holden hereafter in Ireland 'but at ſuch ſeaſon as the king's lieutenant and 'council there firſt do certify to the king, under the 'great ſeal of that land, the cauſes and conſiderations, 'and all ſuch acts as to them ſeemeth ſhould paſs 'in the ſame parliament,' &c.

In the interval between the enacting of this law and the reign of Philip and Mary, we find very different interpretations given to it. Some contended, that thoſe acts, and thoſe only, ſhould be treated of, which had been certified to the king in manner aforeſaid, and by him tranſmitted previous to the meeting of parliament. Others maintained, that ſubſequent to the meeting of parliament any matters might be treated of, which that aſſembly might deem conducive to the common weal: whilſt all agreed, that no parliament was to be held till the certifications and tranſmiſſions above preſcribed were made. And ſo unſettled were the cuſtoms of that period, that the commiſſions of Henry VIII. for holding of parliaments furniſh precedents of uſage conformable to both theſe opinions. But what is ſtill more extraordinary, the ſame reign gives an inſtance of one ſuſpenſion of Poyning's act by the mere authority of the king; and of another by the parliament without any previous licence from the king.

To remedy theſe inconveniences, and to ſettle theſe variations, an explanatory act was framed in the 3d year of Philip and Mary; by which the chief governor and privy council were empowered, during the ſeſſion, to certify ſuch other cauſes, conſiderations, &c. as they deemed expedient. But, at the ſame time, this ſtatute denied parliament that liberty which it had ſometimes aſſumed of treating of any other matters, which had not been certified and tranſmitted either before or during the ſeſſion in the manner preſcribed by the original act.

But we anticipate:—It muſt not be forgotten, that in the latter part of his reign Henry VIII. rejecting the title of lord of Ireland as being originally confirmed by the Pope, aſſumed the ſtyle of king of England, IRELAND, and France. This title of KING was readily recognized by the Iriſh parliament; but the title of SUPREME HEAD OF THE CHURCH UPON EARTH had not met with ſuch ready acceptance. Yet this was at length effected, not more by the vigour than by the policy of his government in relaxing the ſtatute of Kilkenny; obedience to which in the beginning of his reign he had inſiſted upon with rigour. Upon this indulgence ſhewn to the manners of his ſubjects of the pale, the principal chieftains who had never owned any ſubjection ſubmitted and returned to their tributary ſtate, upon condition that their countries might uſe the Brehon juriſdiction. Among theſe was Mc Murrough, who, in the form of a penſion, was paid an equivalent for the BLACK RENT. And ſome of thoſe degenerate Engliſh who had renounced all allegiance, became not only *tributaries* but *ſubjects*. Among theſe was Deſmond, who had at firſt inſiſted upon the privilege of his anceſtors *of not entering any walled town*, and would only do homage and ſwear fidelity, but at length became a ſubject, and attended his duty as lord ofarliament.

After the reduction of Ulſter by Elizabeth, when James had divided it into counties, and had naturalized the whole body of the natives, who had before been regarded as enemies, and when he had created many new boroughs over the whole kingdom, whereby the numbers both of lords and commoners were ſo greatly increaſed, that a chief governor could not (now as formerly in a ſmall parliament) paſs ſuch laws as he thought fit by a majority of his own creatures and followers; Poyning's law, which was at firſt conſidered by the people as their only bar-

rier againſt the arbitrary exactions of their oppreſſive rulers, became unpopular. And ſo greatly did the minds of the nation change from the reign of queen Elizabeth to that of Charles I. that when in the former period Perrot wanted it to be ſuſpended, the people were alarmed; but when they wanted it to be repealed in the latter, Strafford was violently againſt it, and recommended it to his maſter as his moſt ſacred prerogative not to be given up.

And here it muſt be obſerved, that the reign of James I. forms a new epoch in the conſtitution of Ireland. Till his time the nation at large had never been repreſented in parliament; for what was before called the parliament of IRELAND, ſhould have been rather called the parliament of the PALE; as it was in fact but a colonial aſſembly, compoſed of the lords and commons of little more than four counties, to which the Engliſh ſettlement called the Pale had been confined. And from hence may we account for that ſudden revolution which took place in the maxims of government and the opinions of the people.

So early as the reign of James I. the commons claimed the right of being at leaſt *remembrancers* to the privy council of ſuch laws as were fit to be propounded. And, after the fall of Strafford, they not only claimed but eſtabliſhed the right of preparing what was called HEADS OF BILLS, and of preſenting them to the governor and council for tranſmiſſion.

From that time till the year 1782, the ſtatutes of Ireland were enacted in the following manner: The matter or heads of a bill were by the leave of either houſe brought in, moved for or propounded, and then debated upon; and, if agreed to by a majority, they were laid before the chief governor and privy council, who ſometimes certified them without alteration, ſometimes after altering them, and ſometimes ſmothered them altogether by not ſending them to England.

If they were tranſmitted without alteration, then in the ſhape of BILLS they paſſed that houſe in which they originated, and were ſo ſent to the other houſe of parliament; and, if approved by that houſe, the bill paſſed into a law by the royal aſſent from the throne given by the lord-lieutenant. But, if the bill came back altered, then it was uſual either to reject it entirely or frame anew the heads of a bill in compliance with the returned alterations, and to ſend it on the above-mentioned progreſs.

From this view we may ſee, that the conſtitution of Ireland differed materially from that of Great Britain, though in both the aſſent of the three eſtates was neceſſary to the framing of a law. In the Britiſh parliament, the aſſent or negative of the lords or commons is given firſt or ſecond in order, according as the bill happens to originate in either houſe, and the royal aſſent or negative is always given *laſt*. Whereas in Ireland the royal aſſent or negative came always ſecond in order, or rather indeed *firſt*, for it could not appear in the ſhape of a bill without the royal aſſent being firſt had. And as to the aſſent given by the chief governor that was mere matter of form. So that in fact the Iriſh parliament was but the regiſter of the royal edicts.

Another difference in the Briſh and Iriſh conſtitution was ſtriking. In Britain no bill was laid before the throne till it had been approved of by both houſes, i. e. by the voice of the nation: whereas in Ireland the heads of a bill having been laid before the king in the firſt inſtance, prevented them from being ſupported by the joint weight and influence which the co-operation of both houſes might have otherwiſe obtained. So that from this difference in the ſtage at which in the progreſs of the heads of a bill the royal aſſent or negative was given, it frequently happened, that theſe heads were either altered or negatived without ceremony.

But the power aſſumed by the Iriſh privy council of not even certifying the heads of bills, but ſtifling them in the firſt ſtep of their progreſs to the crown, made a ſtill more mortifying diſtinction between the legiſlatures of the two countries. And, though this power might have been conſidered as only a delegation of part of the royal prerogative of *negativing*, to ſave the crown the diſagreeable exerciſe of the right; yet as bills have been ſeldom and of late never negatived by the crown in England, this was conſidered as an uſurpation, and felt as a grievance of the firſt magnitude.

Thus far we have conſidered the Iriſh legiſlature as *independent*; but it was not ſo conſidered by ſeveral Engliſh lawyers from lord Coke to judge Blackſtone; who maintained, that wherever Ireland was particularly named, it was bound by Engliſh acts of parliament. This doctrine, though ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by other Engliſh lawyers of equal authority, and always diſclaimed by the Iriſh nation, was neverthe-leſs adopted by the Engliſh parliament; which, from time to time, paſſed ſeveral laws reſtraining the trade of Ireland (the principal of which was the Navigation act, &c.) by which the Iriſh nation was to all intents and purpoſes bound.

I h o nly relate the *fact*, without conſidering the RIGHT, as this is now happily given up by the Britiſh parliament. How this came about, let us now ſee. Judge Blackſtone ſays, that 'the Iriſh nation having 'almoſt forgotten its depeudence, and being ready to 'diſpute it, it became neceſſary to declare how that 'matter really ſtood: and, therefore, by ſtatute '6 George I. c. 5. it is declared, that the kingdom of 'Ireland ought to be ſubordinate to and dependent 'upon the imperial crown of Great Britain, as being 'inſeparably united thereto; and that the king's 'majeſty, with the conſent of the lords and commons 'of Great Britain in par'ament, hath power to make 'laws to bind the people of Ireland.'

The immediate occaſion of the above act was this: The houſe of lords of Ireland had always been conſidered as the ſupreme court of judicature in the kingdom; to which appeals from the inferior courts in the laſt reſort lay. Accordingly, on the petition of the earl of Meath 2 Anne in the year 1703, having examined the rolls of parliament from 38 Henry VI. the houſe of lords came among others to the following reſolutions, *nem con.* 'That the determinations 'and judgements of this court of parliament are final 'and concluſive, and cannot be reverſed or ſet aſide 'by any other court whatever. That if any ſubject 'ſhall hereafter preſume to remove any cauſe de-'termined in this high court to any other court, 'ſuch perſons ſhall be deemed betrayers of her ma-'jeſty's prerogative, the privileges of this houſe, and 'the rights and liberties of this kingdom. And the 'like was reſolved reſpecting any ſheriff, ſeneſchal, 'or other officer, who ſhall preſume to put in exe-

'cution any order from any other court, or who ſhall 'refuſe, neglect, or defer putting in execution the 'orders of this high court of parliament.'

Purſuant to this practice A. D. 1717, in a cauſe wherein Heſter Sherlock was appellant, and Maurice Anneſly reſpondent, the houſe of lords reverſed a deciſion of the court of Exchequer, and iſſued a decretal order to the ſheriff to put the appellant in poſſeſſion of certain lands in the county of Kildare, till a certain ſum ſhould be paid to her. But ſoon after an injunction iſſued out of the court of Exchequer ſigned by the right honourable Jeffrey Gilbert, eſq; lord chief baron of the ſaid court, directed to the ſheriff of Kildare, requiring him to reſtore Anneſly to the poſſeſſion of thoſe lands whereof Heſter Sherlock was then actually poſſeſſed by virtue of the aforeſaid order. The ſheriff refuſed to execute the writ of injunction, and returned thereon *in hæc verba* the order of the houſe of the 3d of October 1717, and the reſolutions of it on the 11th of February 1703: the barons attached and fined the ſheriff: the ſheriff petitioned the lords: the lords reſented this offence *as they could*; they ordered the lord chief baron and the other barons into the cuſtody of the black-rod as betrayers of the prerogative of the crown, the privileges of the houſe, and the rights and liberties of the people.

This brought on the declaratory act of 6 George I. above in part recited; which further expreſsly aſſerts, that 'the peers of Ireland have no juriſdiction 'to affirm or reverſe any judgements or decrees 'whatſoever.' Thus we ſee the declarations of the two parliaments in flat contradiction to each other. But the matter did not reſt here. In the next ſeſſion of the Iriſh parliament [King] the archbiſhop of Dublin drew up an accurate ſtatement of this matter, which was preſented to his majeſty in the form of an addreſs from the lords ſpiritual and temporal.

It ſets forth, 'that for the practice of appealing to 'the lords of England, but two precedents before the 'Revolution could be found, one in 1670 and the 'other in 1679;' but theſe appeals (as Ireland, on account of the wars which then diſtracted the kingdom had no parliament) were not ſuppoſed to have invalidated the right of the Iriſh lords; and, accordingly, after twenty-ſix years intermiſſion, appeals were made and orders iſſued thereon as formerly. Nor were they ever queſtioned till the year 1699, when two appeals from the parliament here were carried before the lords in England. And though the parliament of Ireland could not interpoſe or anywiſe aſſert its juriſdiction, becauſe it was not ſitting, yet the lords of England declared the ſaid cauſes to be *coram non judice*; and, without hearing their merits, reverſed the decrees that had been made.

And in this addreſs, which is a very long one, complaint is made, that 'if the power of judicature 'may by a vote of the Britiſh lords be taken away 'from the parliament of Ireland, no reaſon can be 'given why the ſame lords may not in like manner 'deprive us of the benefit of our whole conſtitution.'

But no anſwer was given to this humble and dutiful addreſs. The parliament was ſoon after prorogued, and was not ſuffered to meet for two years, after having been ſeven times prorogued. The nation was not then in a condition to redreſs itſelf; at no time of ſufficient force to contend with Great Britain, except upon its own ground; the natural ſtrength of Ireland was at this time much impaired from two cauſes, which, in a diſcourſe of this kind, claim attention.

We have ſeen, that though the whole nation was repreſented in parliament from the reign of James I. there was, nevertheleſs, no union in the ſentiments of the people, always divided by faction. Before the Reformation the conteſt was between the *Engliſh* and the *Iriſh* intereſt. But the penal ſtatutes, which in the reign of Elizabeth had been enacted againſt Roman Catholics, at once abſorbed this diſtinction, and created two new parties the *Proteſtant* and the *Popiſh* intereſt; in which there was a perfect coalition of nation and blood. The only animoſity which remained aroſe from religious zeal, from miſtaken ideas of the goſpel of peace.

But in the reign of George I. the flame of *Whig* and *Tory*, which had long raged in England, had caught Ireland, where the Tories were moſtly *Jacobites*. This ſchiſm weakened the Proteſtant party, and they, who before (though excluſively inveſted with all legiſlative powers) were by the influence of the crown alone enabled to govern the Catholic party (a vaſt majority of the people) found themſelves in no condition to quarrel with England about their parliamentary rights, whether of legiſlation or juriſdiction.

The other cauſe, which at this time particularly debilitated Ireland, was the reſtriction which had been recently impoſed upon its woollen manufacture. Ireland, adapted by nature to the growth of wool, had been very early celebrated for fabrics of that material, particularly frizes, ratteens, ſerges, &c. This has been elegantly proved by lord Charlemont from the teſtimony of the Italian poets; but the patents and leaſes of another Iriſh nobleman afford ſtill more deciſive proofs; for in them mention is made of above forty fulling-mills about two hundred years ago, not a veſtige of which has remained during the memory of man. But parliamentary records are incontrovertable. By 50 Edward III. c. 8. no alnage is to be paid of frize ware made in Ireland when imported into England. Before the civil wars which commenced in 1641, woollens had been for ſome years exported to the amount of ſeventy thouſand pounds and upwards. In the year 1695 a reſolution appears on the journals for altering and amending the act of 17 and 18 Car. II. for the true making of all ſorts of cloth called the old and the new drapery, &c.

This ſtate of the Iriſh woollen trade, though not very flouriſhing, ſo alarmed England that both houſes of parliament preſent addreſſes to king William, in which they ſtrongly expreſs their 'jealouſy of the 'woollen manufacture of Ireland, and pray for ſtrict 'laws to prohibit and ſuppreſs the ſame. To which 'his majeſty anſwers, that he will do all that in him 'lies to diſcourage the woollen manufacture of Ire-'land.'

And ſuch was his influence upon the national council at that time, that it laid an additional duty amounting to a prohibition upon the exportation of Iriſh wollens. After this no parliament was ſuffered to meet in Ireland for five years, not ſo much as to utter its complaints. But, in the reign of queen Anne, the commons lay before her a moſt affecting repreſentation of what they call their *deplorable condition*. And from that time a viſible decay appeared over the *South* particularly, the fineſt part of the kingdom where the woollen branches had princi-

pally flouriſhed; whilſt the *North* did not ſo ſeverely feel the ſhock, as the linen manufacture had been long cultivated there. However, the kingdom was virtually paralytic on one ſide, when the declaratory act of 6th George I. paſſed in the Britiſh parliament.

For the clearer diſplay of the ſequel it is important to obſerve, that the interference of the Engliſh parliament in the affairs of this country had been long complained of. So early as 1641 the houſe of commons, at a conference with the lords, ſet forth by their prolocutor Darcy their manifold grievances, and propound to the judges queſtions touching the independance of Ireland, the illegality of appeals to the King's-Bench in England, Caſtle-Chamber proceedings, &c.

In 1698 Mr. Molyneux's famous book drew the attention of both kingdoms to the political tendency of external legiſlation. The Engliſh commons addreſſed the king upon the dangerous conſequence of that book to the crown and people of England, by denying the power of their parliament to bind the kingdom and people of Ireland: and, to ſhew their reſentment againſt the doctrine, ordered the book to be burned in the moſt ignominious manner. But this only emblazoned its reputation. While the incomparable Swift lighted a flame of patriotiſm in every Iriſh boſom, which glowed at intervals till the year 1753; when, having loſt its pole-ſtar, it took a direction not altogether right.

To underſtand this matter clearly it muſt be obſerved, that by an act paſſed in the reign of Charles II. an *hereditary revenue* had been ſettled upon the *crown*. This was in effect a perpetual money bill; and, therefore, the crown was not here as in England under the neceſſity of calling frequent parliaments for the ſupport of government. Whence it has come to paſs, that we have had frequent and long intervals without parliaments, during which no violent complaints or commotions were either heard or felt. And it is argued, that this hereditary revenue *might be ſo managed* as to anſwer all the neceſſary exigences of ſtate. However, this circumſtance alone muſt ſhew what a ſtriking contraſt there ſtill remains between the conſtitutions of Britain and Ireland.

This antient inheritance of the crown is *unappropriated*. The additional duties (then biennially, now annually granted by parliament) are *appropriated* to particular purpoſes. In 1749 a redundancy or balance in the Iriſh treaſury firſt appeared. It then became a queſtion where the right of diſpoſing of this ſurplus was lodged—in the king or in the parliament? If the redundancy had grown from the hereditary revenue alone, it would evidently have been at the diſcretion of the crown to diſpoſe of it to whatever uſes of government it thought fit. But this was not the caſe, for the ſurplus aroſe partly from thoſe additional duties which were given in aid to ſupport the eſtabliſhment. Accordingly, the queſtion became diſputable, and was diſputed in the year 1753.

His majeſty had in the year 1751 required the opinion of all the chief judges of England, aſſiſted by the attorney and ſolicitor general, how the law ſtood in this particular: Their unanimous anſwer was, 'that the previous conſent was part of the royal 'prerogative in the diſpoſition of this money.' The king then (by the advice of eighteen of his privy council under their hands) ſent a meſſage to the houſe of commons, ſignifying his conſent 'that the 'balance in the treaſury might be applied to certain 'purpoſes;' which he knew were agreeable to them.

Had the word *aſſent* been uſed inſtead of *conſent*, there could have been no pretext for controverſy. But at this time a powerful faction in parliament wanted to force themſelves into place and power; and ſo artful were they, that in the next ſeſſion they were enabled to oppoſe with effect. In the year 1753 the people became at once the tools and dupes of *their* ambition. For, notwithſtanding the *patriot* party (as it was then called) had a majority upon the queſtion of *previous conſent*, all the redundancy was drawn out of the treaſury by virtue of the king's letter. So that the kingdom loſt all this balance which the king had conſented ſhould be applied to national uſes.

From that violent commotion in the year 1753, which could not have been excited only in minds ſore with oppreſſion, a perpetual ſtruggle for power had been kept up between the crown and the ariſtocratic party; which, though partly gratified, was not altogether ſatisfied. And, therefore, any good popular ſpeaker was enabled to lead a conſiderable oppoſition to the meaſures of government.

Till the year 1767 the deputation of a lord lieutenant was but biennial, and his reſidence only for a winter: during the reſt of the two years the reins were committed to three lords juſtices. One of theſe had for a long ſeries of years been either the lord primate or lord chancellor, always Engliſhmen, and on whom was delegated as far as poſſible the influence of the crown. The other two were generally choſen out of thoſe great proprietors of boroughs, who ſtipulated for the terms upon which they would carry the crown buſineſs through the houſe; ſo that they might not improperly be called *undertakers*. Theſe provided that a certain proportion of court favours ſhould paſs through their hands, to keep their followers in abſolute dependence upon themſelves; which, in effect, threw the influence of the crown into the hands of theſe grandees.

More effectually to weaken this influence the perpetual reſidence of the lord-lieutenant was then adopted. And as this alone could not produce the deſired effect all at once, it was deemed adviſeable to grant the people their favourite wiſh, the limiting the duration of parliament, which, before, terminated only with the reign of the king.

In 1768 heads of a bill for *ſeptennial* parliaments were certified by the governor and privy council, ſuppoſing that it would be ſuppreſſed in England. But it was tranſmitted with the alteration of the word ſeptennial into *octennial*. And this alteration was without ſcruple adopted by the commons; and the tide of popularity carried it through the houſe of lords. Lord Townſhend's coach was dragged by the populace from the caſtle to the parliament houſe to give it the royal aſſent.

But the popular joy expreſſed on this occaſion could not conceal the diſcontents of the nation, any more than a ſurplus in the treaſury in 1753 could demonſtrate the riches of the people. The nation at large felt itſelf cramped by the navigation act and other Engliſh acts reſtraining its commerce. Munſter particularly was impoveriſhed by the ſuppreſſion of the woollen, its ſtaple, manufacture: for, people bred to one trade cannot ſo eaſily betake

themſelves to another; and, about this time having no trade at all, they began to riſe in thoſe tumults and inſurrections of *White-boys*, which, changing only the name to that of *Right-boys*, do to this day defy the law, the gallows, and the gibbet. For, though the cauſe has been of late removed, the effects ſtill remain. And, if a people bred to one trade cannot well take up another, much leſs can a people bred in idleneſs turn to handicrafts at all. A new generation muſt ariſe before the relaxation of the above reſtraints can be very viſible.

The American war increaſed the evils incident to reſtricted trade and ſuppreſſed manufactures. A *non-importation* of Engliſh commodities was agreed to in Ireland, and ſanctioned by the oaths of moſt of the dealers in thoſe goods, in order to compenſate for the rigour of the laws by a home conſumption. But, notwithſtanding ſome unemployed hands were thus ſet to work, England was obliged to remit money for the ſupport of the military eſtabliſhment.

To this circumſtance the lord-lieutenant in his ſpeech from the throne, October 1779, alludes in the following words: "I have it expreſsly in command from his majeſty to aſſure you, that the cares and ſolicitudes inſeparable from a ſtate of hoſtility, have not prevented him from turning his royal mind to the intereſts and diſtreſſes of this kingdom with the moſt affectionate concern; of which *the money remitted to this country for its defence*, when England had every reaſon to apprehend a moſt formidable and immediate attack, *affords a moſt convincing proof*."

The commons, in their addreſs to the throne, take occaſion to declare, that it is *not by temporary expedients*, but *by a free trade alone* that this nation is now to be ſaved from impending ruin. And, ſoon after, both houſes of parliament reſolved, that their thanks be given to the ſeveral volunteer corps, for their ſpirited exertions, at this time ſo neceſſary, in defence of their country.

Before we go farther it muſt be obſerved, that this army of citizens had ſuddenly ſprung up, not (as is erroneouſly ſuppoſed) without the ſanction of government. The occaſion was this: a formidable invaſion being expected, and the coaſt of Ireland being every where deſtitute of protection, the corporation of Belfaſt preſented a memorial to the lord-lieutenant, requeſting the aid of a military force. In anſwer to which the ſecretary gave them to underſtand, that no adequate aſſiſtance could then be ſpared, and that they muſt provide for their own defence: but in order to enable them more effectually to do ſo, they were furniſhed with ſeveral thouſand ſtands of arms; and the governors of counties were every where ordered to open their ſtores, and ſupply ſuch as were willing to take up arms and uſe them in defence of their country.

However, the addreſs of the houſe of commons, and the non-importation agreement, ſo declarative of the ſenſe of the armed aſſociations, had their weight in the deliberations of the Britiſh legiſlature. Lord North expatiated on the expediency of complying with the requiſition of the Iriſh parliament; and, to induce the nation more readily to acquieſce in the *grant of a free trade*, he repreſented it *as a boon reſumable at pleaſure*: and, accordingly, the navigation act and other Engliſh acts reſtricting the trade of Ireland were repealed. N. B. That would have been the ſeaſon for a prime miniſter of England to have offered Ireland a legiſlative union and a thorough incorporation of intereſts.

But the Iriſh nation ſoon ſaw how precarious their tenure might be of the ground they had gained. It at once occurred to them, that nothing leſs than a free government of their own would regulate their commerce, ſo as to be productive of that proſperity they aſpired to. On the 9th of June 1780, the Dublin volunteers, the duke of Leinſter in the chair, came to the following reſolutions: "That the king, lords, and commons of Ireland only are competent to make laws binding the ſubjects of this realm; and that we will not obey or give operation to any laws, ſave only thoſe enacted by the king, lords, and commons of Ireland; whoſe rights and privileges jointly and ſeverally we are determined to ſupport with our lives and fortunes."

On the 15th of February 1782, the volunteers of Ulſter met at Dungannon, who enumerated the *grievances* of the kingdom; from external legiſlation, from Poyning's law, from a perpetual mutiny bill, and from the dependence of the judges on the crown, &c. Theſe or ſimilar reſolutions were ſoon after entered into by every armed aſſociation in the kingdom.

On the 14th of April 1782, the duke of Portland ſuperſeded the earl of Carliſle in the government of Ireland. And on the 16th he ſent the following meſſage to both houſes of parliament: "I have it in command from his majeſty to inform this houſe, that his majeſty being concerned to find that diſcontents and jealouſies are prevailing among his loyal ſubjects of this country, upon matters of great weight and importance; his majeſty recommends to this houſe to take the ſame into their moſt ſerious conſideration, in order to make ſuch a *final adjuſtment* as may give mutual ſatisfaction to his kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland."

The conditions upon which this adjuſtment then proceeded were a reſolution of both houſes of the Britiſh parliament, that the act of 6 George I. intituled, "an act for the better ſecuring the dependency of the kingdom of Ireland upon the crown of Great Britain," ought to be repealed; and his majeſty's gracious diſpoſition, ſignified by the lord-lieutenant, to give his royal aſſent to acts to prevent the ſuppreſſion of bills in the privy council of this kingdom, and the alteration of them any where; and to limit the duration of the act for the better regulation and accommodation of his majeſty's forces in this kingdom to the term of two years.

In purſuance of theſe ſtipulations, by a Britiſh act 22 George III. the act of 6 George I. was repealed, and the other articles were adjuſted by Iriſh acts. For the better underſtanding the mode of paſſing bills at preſent, the following extracts may be uſeful. By 21 and 22 Geo. III. cap. 47. 1. The chief governor and council ſhall certify all ſuch bills, and none other, as both houſes judge expedient to be enacted to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, under the great ſeal, without addition, diminution, or alteration.

2. All bills ſo certified, and returned under the great ſeal of Great Britain, without addition, diminution, or alteration, and none other, ſhall paſs in parliament of this kingdom, any former law, ſtatute, or uſage to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

3. No

3. No bill ſhall be certified into Great Britain as a cauſe and conſideration for holding a parliament; but parliaments may be holden although no ſuch bill ſhall have been certified previous to meeting.

4. No parliament ſhall be holden untill licence firſt had and obtained from his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, under the great ſeal of Great Britain.

On the 23d of July 1782, the houſe of commons, in their addreſs to the lord-lieutenant, thus expreſs themſelves: "At the cloſe of this ſeſſion we ſhall have ſeen, under your grace's adminiſtration, the judges rendered independent of the crown; the law for the puniſhment of mutiny and deſertion abridged in duration, and ſo altered as to become a vindication of the conſtitution; the juriſdiction of the hereditary judges of the land reſtored; the vicious mode of paſſing laws, which was heretofore exerciſed in this country, reformed; and the ſole and excluſive right of legiſlation, external as well as internal, in the Iriſh parliament firmly aſſerted on the part of Ireland, and unequivocally acknowledged on the part of Britain."

But an amendment was propoſed to this addreſs, in which it is lamented, that this houſe having never ſeen the act of repeal of the act of 6 George I. have much ground to doubt, that the Britiſh parliament have not fully, finally, and irrevocably acknowledged our ſole and excluſive right to make laws for Ireland in all caſes, external as well as internal.

Upon this two oppoſite opinions began to be ſupported with ſome heat in this counrry: the one in favour of what was done, the other in ſupport of what ought to be done. The advocates for the former ſaid, that the *ſimple repeal* of the act of 6 George I. was ſufficient; whilſt thoſe for the latter argued, that nothing leſs than an *expreſs renunciation* of the right claimed by the Britiſh parliament could give that laſt and final ſecurity which national compacts alone can give. This opinion prevailed very generally in the year 1783; when the great council of the Engliſh nation came into the ſame. By 23d Geo. III. c. 28. it is declared by the king and both houſes of the Britiſh parliament, "that the right claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by his majeſty and the parliament of that kingdom in all caſes whatever, and to have all actions and ſuits at law or in equity, which ſhould be inſtituted in that kingdom, decided by his majeſty's courts therein finally, and without appeal from thence, is eſtabliſhed and aſcertained for ever, and at no time after to be queſtioned. And that no writ of error or appeal ſhould be received or adjudged by any court in Great Britain."

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE ſupreme court in Ireland is the *parliament*, which is called and diſſolved at the king's pleaſure by the *lieutenant*, though in Edward II's time it was enacted, that "parliaments ſhould be held in the kingdom of Ireland every year*." The four law terms in a year are alſo obſerved yearly here as in England; and there are five courts, viz. *The Star Chamber*[a], *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, *Common Pleas*, and *Exchequer*. There are alſo *Juſtices of Aſſize*, *Niſi Prius*; *Oyer and Terminer*, as in England, and Juſtices of Peace in each county. The king has alſo his *ſerjeant at law*, *attorney* and *ſolicitor general*.

There are likewiſe in the more diſtant counties governors to adminiſter juſtice; as in Connaught the *chief commiſſioner*, in Munſter the *preſident*, who have their aſſeſſors, conſiſting of the nobility nnd lawyers, but who are all ſubject to the lieutenant[b].

Ireland is governed by the ſame *common* or municipal laws as England. For we read in the records, "King Henry III. in his 12th year, commanded his juſticiary of Ireland to aſſemble the archbiſhops, biſhops, barons, and knights, and cauſe to be read before them the charter of king John; which was accordingly read, and the lords of Ireland ſworn to obſerve the laws and cuſtoms of England, and to maintain and keep the ſame[c]." The acts of parliament, or as they are called *Statute* laws of England, were alſo in uſe there till the time of Henry VIII.† For in his 10th year they were eſtabliſhed and confirmed by authority of parliament in Ireland. But ſince that time they have had their own *acts of parliament*.

Beſides theſe civil magiſtrates, Ireland hath one military officer, a *marſhal*, who is of great uſe here both to command the ſoldiery and to check the inſolence of the rebels, who frequently occaſion much trouble[d]. This office was formerly held by the barons *Morley* of England, by inheritance, as appears from the public acts. For king John‡ gave them this office to hold in fee in the following words: "We have given and granted to John Mareſchal for his homage and ſervice our mareſchalſy of all Ireland with all its appurtenances. We have alſo given him for his homage and ſervice the *Cantred*, wherein ſtandeth the town of *Kilbunny*, to hold to him and his heirs of us and our heirs." From him it came by lineal deſcent to the barons Morley. The *mareſchal* has under him a deputy (called *provoſt marſhal*) and ſometimes more, according to the exigency of the times, who exerciſe a limited authority under the great ſeal of Ireland with inſtructions. But theſe and ſuch like matters I leave to the curioſity and attention of others. Of the manner of adminiſtering juſtice among the wild and ruder inhabitants I ſhall ſpeak in brief when I come to treat of their manners.

* Clauſ. an. 12. † VII. ‡ a. r. 9.

[a] This court called alſo the court of *Caſtle chamber*, becauſe held in the caſtle at Dublin, has never been held ſince the court of Star chamber was ſuppreſſed in England. G.

[b] Theſe preſidencies of Munſter and Connaught were ſuppreſſed by Charles II. G.; the laſt preſident of Munſter, the ingenious and learned Robert Boyle, earl of Orrery, ſurrendering his patent to the crown Aug. 26, 1672. Lodge, Peer. I. 289.

[c] The native Iriſh, however, did not admit them, but retained their own Brehon laws and own cuſtoms. And the kings of England prudently connived at this, not vouchſafing to communicate the benefit of the Engliſh laws, but on ſpecial grace to eſpecial families and ſects, viz. O'Neale, O'Conor, O'Brien, O'Maloghlin, and M'Murrough, which were reputed of royal blood. Holland.

Authors differ about the *Brehon* laws. Engliſh writers treat the idea of *written* laws or ſettled juriſprudence among the old Iriſh as chimerical. Sir Richard Cox and ſir John Davis declare that the Brehon laws were merely oral. The Iriſh, on the authority of Joceline and St. Bernard, teſtify that collections of the old Iriſh laws exiſted in their time. The author of "Cambrenſis Everſus," and Roddy, an Iriſh antiquary, ſaw many of theſe laws on velom. Lluyd could not read them. It was reſerved for Col. Vallancey to make them out, and to diſcover that they were written in lines like the old Greek Bouſtrophedon inſcriptions backwards and forwards, but ſtill poſterior to the time of St. Patrick, and referring to older laws. Leland's Hiſt. of Ireland, prelim. diſc. p. xxiv—xxviii. By the ſtatute of Kilkenny 40 Edward III. which has been long left out of the parliamentary records of the kingdom, it was enacted, under the penalty of high treaſon, that none of the king's Engliſh ſubjects in this iſland ſhould ſubmit to a trial by the Brehon laws; notwithſtanding which, many of them were ſtill under the neceſſity of being concluded by the Iriſh laws and cuſtoms, till the whole kingdom was ſettled on an Engliſh bottom by James I.

[d] This has alſo ſunk into diſuſe.

DIVISION OF IRELAND.

IRELAND, agreeable to the manners of its inhabitants, is divided into two parts: thoſe who refuſe to be governed by laws and live in an uncivilized ſtate are called the *Iriſhrie* and vulgarly *Wild Iriſh:* the more civilized who pay a regard to laws and ſubmit to juſtice are called *Engliſh-Iriſh*, and their country *The Engliſh Pale*, becauſe the firſt Engliſh that came over preſcribed themſelves certain limits in the eaſtern and moſt fruitful part of the iſland, within which at preſent are ſome who live more uncivilized and are leſs obedient to laws, as without it are others whom you will find deficient in no requiſite of humanity[a]. But if we attend to the more antient diviſion by ſituation or rather the number of governors, it contains five parts (being antiently a Pentarchy), *Munſter* to the ſouth, *Leinſter* to the eaſt, *Connaught* to the weſt, *Ulſter* to the north, and *Meath* almoſt in the middle. Theſe for the purpoſes of civil government are divided into the following counties:

In *Munſter* are the counties of
- *Kerry*,
- *Deſmond*[b],
- *Cork*,
- *Waterford*,
- *Limerick*,
- *Tiperary* with the county of *Tiperary Holy Croſs*[c].

In *Leinſter* the counties of
- *Kilkenny*,
- *Caterlough*,
- *Queen's* county,
- *King's* county,
- *Kildare*,
- *Weiſhford*[d],
- *Dublin*.

In *Meath*[e] the counties of
- *E. Meath*,
- *W. Meath*,
- *Longford*.

In *Connaught* the counties of
- *Twomund*[f],
- *Galloway*,
- *Maio*,
- *Slego*,
- *Letrim*,
- *Roſcommon*.

In *Ulſter* the counties of
- *Louth*,
- *Cavon*,
- *Fermanagh*,
- *Monaghan*,
- *Armagh*,
- *Down*,
- *Antrim*,
- *Colran*,
- *Tir-Oën*,
- *Tir-Conell* or *Donegall*.

The eccleſiaſtical buſineſs of Ireland was antiently conducted by biſhops, conſecrated either by the archbiſhop of Canterbury or by one another. But in the year 1152 as we read in Philip *Flateſbury*, "Chriſtianus, biſhop of Liſmore, legate of all Ireland, held a famous council at *Mell*[g], at which aſſiſted the biſhops, abbots, kings, dukes, and elders of Ireland, wherein by authority of the Pope, by advice of the cardinals, and conſent of the biſhops, abbots, and others there preſent, he eſtabliſhed in Ireland four archbiſhoprics, viz, *Armagh, Dublin, Caſſil*, and *Tuam*."

The biſhoprics ſubject to theſe being ſome of them aboliſhed by the avaritious diſpoſition of the times, others blended and united, others transferred to different places; the reader may not be diſpleaſed with a view of them in their antient ſtate from an old Roman provincial, copied exactly from the original:

The archbiſhop of *Armagh*, primate of all Ireland, has under him
- *Meath* or *Elnamirand*[h],
- *Down* als *Dundalethglas*,
- *Clogher* als *Lugundun*[i],
- *Connor*[k],
- *Ardachad*[l],
- *Rathbot*[m],
- *Rathlue*[n],
- *Daln-liguir*[o],
- *Dearri*[p].

The archbiſhop of *Dublin*
- *Glendelac*[q],
- *Fern*[r],
- *Oſſery* als *De-Canie*[s],
- *Lechlin*,
- *Kildare* als *Dare*.

The archbiſhop of *Caſſil*
- *Laon* or *de Kendalnan*[t],
- *Limric*,
- Iſle of *Gatha*[u],
- *Cellumabrath*[x],
- *Melie* or *Emileth*[y],
- *Roſs* or *Roſcrea*[z],
- *Waterford* or *Baltifordian*[a],

[a] The king's writ runs now through the whole kingdom and every part of it is amenable to law. G.
[b] Now incorporated into Cork and Kerry. G.
[c] Now one county under the name of Tiperary. G.
[d] *Wexford.*
[e] Meath is now included in Leinſter.
[f] *Thomond* or *Clare*, formerly part of Munſter, but lately added to the Connaught circuit.
[g] Biſhop Gibſon corrects it *Meath*; by which he muſt mean Kells, which is a contraction of Kenanuſe or Kenlis in Meath. W. Mr. Archdale puts this ſynod there, Mon. Hib. p. 544. Some writers place this council at Mell or Mellifont abbey near Drogheda, c. Louth, to which Mr. Harris ſuppoſes it adjourned, having continued ſitting by adjournment five years. I. 58. but the only ſynod that occurs there was 1157, for the purpoſe of conſecrating the abbey church. Archdale, 479, & aut. ibi cit.
[h] Cluanard. G. Clonard. W. it muſt be a miſ-print in Camden.
[i] Lugud. W.
[k] united to Down. G.
[l] Ardagh. G.
[m] Raphoe. G.
[n] Rathlurig. W. Rathlure. United to Derry. G.
[o] Damliag. W. *Damleag, Damileag*, or *Domleagh*, i. e. the houſe of ſtone, is now called *Duleek*, united to Meath in the 13th century. Beauford. I do not find to what ſee Dalnliguir was, according to Gibſon, united.
[p] now Derry or London-derry. G. Ware adds to theſe Conannas, Kenanus, or Kells.
[q] Clendelachi or Glendaloch. W. United to Dublin. G.
[r] united to Leighlin. G.
[s] Cainich. W. and Kilkenny. G.
[t] Condaluon. W. Now Killaloe. G.
[u] Cathaig Inis. Inis Cathay. W. which means the ſame; now Inis Scattery. United to Limeric 1188 or 1190. Beauford.
[x] Tenebore or Kilfenora. W. United to Killaloe or Tuam. G.
[y] Olic Imloch. W. Emly, united to Caſhel. G.
[z] Roſcreen, united to Killaloe. W.
[a] Waltifordian. W.

Liſmore,

The archbiſhop of *Tuam*
- *Liſmore* [b],
- *Clone* or *Cluanan* [c],
- *Cork*,
- *Roſalither* [d],
- *Ardforth* [e].
- *Duach* als *Killmacduoc* [f],
- *Mage* [g],
- *Enachdun* [h],
- *Cellaiar*
- *Roſcommon* [i],
- *Clonfert* [k],
- *Achad* [l],
- *Lade* als *Killaleth* [m],
- *Conany* [n],
- *Killmunduach* [o],
- *Elphin*.

[b] United to Waterford. G.
[c] Cluanvama. W. B. Cloyne. G.
[d] United to Cork 1586. G.
[e] United to Limerick. G.
[f] Kilmacough united to Clonfert. G.
[g] Mageo or Mayo, annexed to Tuam. W.
[h] Q. the royal reſidence of the O'Kellys at Dunmore, deſtroyed 1133. Beauford.
[i] Tranſlated to Elphin. W.
[k] United to Kilmacduach. W.
[l] Achonry, united to Killalla 1607. G.
[m] Killalla. G. Cellalaid. W.
[n] Cinani or Clonmacnois. W. who ſuppoſes it miſread for Cluana, but this would be a repetition.
[o] Kilmacduac or Killmaccough added to Armagh. W.

ADDITIONS.

THE eccleſiaſtical diviſion of Ireland ſtands at preſent thus:

Under the archbiſhop of *Armagh* are the biſhops of
- Meath,
- Kilmore [a] and Ardagh,
- Dromore [b],
- Clogher,
- Raphoe,
- Down and Connor,
- Derry.

Under the archbiſhop of *Dublin*
- Kildare,
- Ferns and Laughlin,
- Oſſory.

Under the archbiſhop of *Caſſil*
- Waterford and Liſmore,
- Limerick,
- Killaloe,
- Corke and Roſſe,
- Cloyne.

Under the archbiſhop of *Tuam*
- Elphin,
- Cloyne,
- Killala and Achonry.

The Engliſh pale conſiſted only of the four colonies of Louth, Meath, Dublin, and Kildare. The origin of this diſtinction was this: The Engliſh having in the reign of Henry II. made a ſpeedy conqueſt of Ireland, and driven the native Iriſh to the woods and mountains, ſoon after quarrelling among themſelves gave them an opportunity of recovering their country by degrees; and many of the Engliſh joining them, left under the ſubjection of the crown of England little more than theſe four counties; and by ſome following agreements the Iriſh were obliged not to come within the pale with arms, unleſs with conſent of the crown. But the Engliſh had little influence on the reſt of the country, nor was it wholly reduced till the acceſſion of James I. to the crown of England; at which time the country was repleniſhed with new Engliſh and Scotch colonies, which proved the chief means of ſecuring the Britiſh intereſt and the Proteſtant religion in that kingdom: for the old Engliſh of the pale were become ſo degenerate and ſuch bigoted Papiſts for the moſt part, that they joined the old Iriſh in the rebellion and maſſacre of 1641; but the Engliſh juriſdiction is now again extended over the whole kingdom; ſo that the diſtinction of the pale is in a manner forgotten.

Though Ireland traces her antiquity to Japhet, ſhe is not at this day eighty years old in the line of improvement. Till the reign of James I. her laws never had the ſhadow of obedience, out of what was called the *Engliſh Pale*. The rebellion of 1641 ſoon followed, and the war of 1688 cloſed the ſcene of blood. Before the Revolution there was no permanent tenure of peace; and to repair the neceſſary devaſtations of almoſt continual warfare, we muſt deduct many of thoſe peaceful years. It muſt, however, be related to the praiſe of Ireland, that within this ſhort period, ſhe has eſtabliſhed one of the greateſt manufactures in the world, and that too in the moſt northern, mountainous, and barren part of the kingdom, while the internal ſouthern and fruitful parts, with ſcarce a remnant of manufacture, are verging to depopulation. A very ſingular phænomenon this, that the proſperity and happineſs of a people ſhould be inverſely as the fertility of the diſtricts they occupy [c].

The linen manufacture cannot get footing without a plentiful ſupply of fuel; though Ireland in ſome places ſuperabounds with peat, half the kingdom is deſtitute of it. The linen trade, though in a condition ſo thriving as to export two millions value yearly, is not co-extended with its turf bogs, nor can be carried farther except where coal is in great abundance. In 1731 not above five counties were embarked in making linens. Let us ſuppoſe there are now eight, and even then it will be eſtabliſhed only in a quarter of the whole [d].

[a] Antiently Breſne or Triburna till it took the name of Kilmore 1454, to which Ardagh was united after having ſubſiſted independant from the middle of the 5th century. W. H.
[b] The firſt biſhop from whom we have any ſucceſſion was Gerrard 1227. W.
[c] Philoſophical Survey of Ireland, 339. 341.
[d] Ib. 369. 370.

MOUNSTER.

MOMONIA, in Iriſh *Mown*, and in compoſition *Wown*, in Engliſh MOUNSTER, lies on the Vergivian ſea to the ſouth, divided at preſent from Connacht by the river Shanon, from Leinſter by the river Neor[a]. It was formerly divided into many parts, viz. *Towoun*, i. e. *North Mounſter*, *Deſwoun* or *South Mounſter*, *Heirwoun* or *Weſt Mounſter*, *Meanwoun* or *Middle Mounſter*, and *Urwoun* or *the front of Mounſter*; but at preſent into two parts *Weſt* and *South Mounſter*. The Weſt part was antiently inhabited by the LUCENI, VELABRI, and UTERINI; the South by the OUDIÆ or VODIÆ and CORIONDI. At preſent it is divided into ſeven counties, *Kerry*, *Deſmond*, *Cork*, *Limeric*, *Tipperary*, *St. Croſs*, and *Waterford*.

Where Ireland, ſtretching towards the weſt along the Cantabrian ocean, looks towards Gallicia in Spain, at a great diſtance to the ſouth-weſt, Oroſius[b] informs us lived in former ages, the VELABRI and LUCENI. The LUCENI (who ſeem to derive their name and origin from the LUCENSII in Gallicia on the oppoſite coaſt of Spain, and ſome traces of whoſe name remain in the barony of Lyxnam), were, in my opinion, ſettled in the county of Kerry and the neighbouring Conoglogh on the river Shanon.

[a] or *Shure*. G. rather the *Suir*.

[b] I. 2.

MUNSTER

ADDITIONS.

THE Iriſh denominated the province of Munſter *Mumhan*, which they pronounce *Mown*. Mr. Camden has committed an error reſpecting the antient boundaries of this province, which were nearly the ſame as at this day, being bounded on the ſouth by the Vergivian ſea, on the weſt by the Atlantic ocean, on the north by Connaught, the antient *Olnemacht*, and on the eaſt by the preſent province of Leinſter. Theſe boundaries on the land ſide were made by a line drawn from the bay of Galway and the Auſoba fl. of Ptolemy to Lough Derg in the Shanon, and from thence to Banagher, from thence by a line to Sliebh Blamha or Slow-bloom mountains in the Queen's county to the ſource of the river Neor, and then along that river to Waterford. Theſe boundaries are ſaid in the Chronicum Scotorum and Codex Momonienſis to be made by Dioma in the 9th century, where they are ſaid to have extended from Leim-cuchullan or Leim-na-Con in the weſt of Thomond to Sliabh-Bladhma in Offory; and from Carran-Fearaidh yr Knoc-Aine in the county of Limerick.

Munſter or *Mumhan* in antient times, before the arrival of the Engliſh, contained the eight following principalities: 1. *Hy Breoghan*[a], the Brigantes of Ptolemy, and the preſent county of Waterford: 2. *Oſragij*, the antient Offory, being part of the preſent Queen's county and county of Tipperary: 3. *Ormond* or *Oir-Mumhan*[b], that is, Eaſt Munſter, comprehending the preſent baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, alſo the baronies of Owny and Arra in the county of Tipperary: 4. *Thomond* or *Tuath-Mumhan*[c], that is, North Munſter, comprehending the preſent county of Clare: 5. *Aine-Cliach*[d] or *Eoganach Ainecliach*, comprehending the preſent county of Limerick: 6. *Cerrigia* or *Ciar*[e], the preſent county of Kerry: 7. *Aoibh Liathain*[f], containing the north part of the county of Cork, and the preſent baronies of Fermoy, Barrets, Barrymore, Killnatatoone, and Imokilly: 8. *Corcaluighe*[g], the antient kingdom of Cork, the Vodii of Ptolemy, comprehending the ſouth parts of the preſent county of Cork, or the baronies of Kinal Meak, Kerrycurry, Ibawn, Barryroe, Carbury Eaſt and Weſt, Courcyes, &c. Theſe principalities were governed by their hereditary chiefs, the moſt powerful of whom was ſtyled king of Munſter.

On the arrival of the Engliſh, the ſeveral principalities of this province were by Henry II. granted to the Engliſh as follows: *Corcaluighe* and *Corabhaiſein* to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Miles Cogan; *Thomond* to ſir Thomas de Clare; *Ormond* to Otho de Grandiſon; *Aine-Cliach*, to Philip de Breoſa; *Hy Breoghan*, except the Cantred of the Danes, to Robert de le Poer. The lands on the ſea coaſt between Cork and Waterford Henry reſerved for himſelf, as alſo the city of Cork and the Cantred of the Danes near it, as likewiſe the city of Limerick and the Cantred in its neighbourhood. In each of theſe principalities were exerciſed palatine authority, except in the church lands, where the king ſent a ſheriff, called the ſheriff of the croſs[h].

Munſter is about 100 miles long, its breadth is very unequal, being from 68 to 107 miles, and the circumference, including the windings, above 600. It contains about 3,289,932 Iriſh plantation acres, or 5,329,146 Engliſh. It is divided now into ſix counties, *Clare*, *Waterford*, *Cork*, *Limerick*, *Kerry*, and *Tipperary*; *Deſmond* and *Holy Croſs* being united to Kerry, Cork, and Tipperary. The air is in general temperate and healthful; the plains and vallies with proper cultivation are fruitful in graſs and corn, but the mountains are bleak and barren. The north parts being moſt level and fertile are the beſt improved and incloſed.

[a] Ortelius. [b] Collectanea Hib. No. 3. O'Connor's map. [c] Collectanea Hib. No. 4.
[d] Ib. No. 3. Ortelius. [e] Ibid. [f] Collectanea, No. 3. [g] Ib. No. 3. Ortelius.
[h] Sir John Davis' Hiſt. Tracts, p. 30. Ware.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

THE county of *Kerry* runs out into the ſea by the mouth of the river *Shanon* like a promontory, the waves daſhing againſt it on both ſides. It is full of high inacceſſible mountains, interſperſed with numerous vallies, diverſified with cornfields and woods. It is accounted a county palatine, and the earls of *Deſmond* had the rank and privileges of earls palatine by favour of king Edward III. who granted them all "royalties except four pleas, viz. "burnings, rapes, foreſtall and treſor trove, with "the revenues of certain church lands called *Croceâ* "or liberties of the Croſs [a]." But by the depravity of mankind, who through perverſeneſs and ignorance abuſe ſuch liberty, it has been long turned into a harbour of villains and retreat for rebels [b]. On the borders of this county is the diſtrict of *Clan Morys*, ſo called from one Maurice of the family of Raymund *Le Gros*, whoſe poſterity were ſtyled barons *Lixnaw* [c]. A little river, now without a name, but whoſe ſituation indicates it was the DUR of Ptolemy, runs through the middle [d] of *Traily*, a ſmall town almoſt deſolate, where the earls of *Deſmond* had a houſe. Near it is *Ardart* [e], the ſeat of the biſhop of Ardart, who is indeed poor enough. Almoſt at the point of this cape is *Dingle*, a commodious harbour, then *Smerwic* (ſo called by contraction for *St. Marywic*), at which lately when Gerald earl of Deſmond, a dire traitor to his king and country, baſely ravaged the lands of *Munſter*, a company of Italians and Spaniards, raiſed in haſte and ſent to his aſſiſtance by Pope Gregory XII. and the king of Spain, landed and threw up a fort which they called *Fort del Ore*, ſeeming to threaten utter deſtruction. But the arrival of the moſt noble and valiant baron lord Arthur *Grey*, lieutenant, and his firſt attack, determined the affair. For they preſently ſurrendered, and were moſt of them put to the ſword, which in the then ſituation of the kingdom, and the danger from rebels on every ſide, was thought the wiſeſt and ſafeſt meaſure. Deſmond himſelf at laſt made a haſty retreat to the neighbouring woods, and ſoon after being firſt wounded in a cottage by two or three ſoldiers, ſuffered by the loſs of his head the puniſhment due for the calamities he had brought upon his country.

Arthur lord *Grey*.

1583.

My readers will perhaps charge me with trifling, if I ſhould barely mention the ridiculous opinion or rather perſuaſion rooted in the minds of the wild Iriſh, that the perſon who in the loud war ſhout or cry, which they raiſe in battle, does not anſwer the cry of the reſt, is ſuddenly lifted from the ground, and carried as it were through the air from every part of Ireland into theſe valleys. There he lives on graſs and water in a ſtate of inſenſibility, deprived of ſpeech, but not of reaſon, till at length he is taken by the hunters by the means of dogs and brought back to his home.

1329.

Clan-Morris.

Dur fl. *Traily.*

Ardart biſhopric.

Dingle.

Smerwic.

[a] Smith's Kerry, 239—242. Gibſon tranſlates it, "profits ariſing out of compoſitions for manſlaughter, which were reſerved to the kings of England."

[b] And is now extinct. G.

[c] This title and earldom ended with the rebellion and death of Gerald 16th earl of Deſmond 1583. Smith, 276. Thomas, 21ſt lord, was created viſcount Morrice and earl of Kerry by George I. 1722, being by tenure and patent of Richard II. baron of Kerry and Lixnaw, which titles are at preſent held by his grandſon Francis Thomas.

[d] Near. G.

[e] Ard*fert*.

KERRY

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Kerry contains the antient principality of *Ciar* or *Cerrigia*, that is, the rocky country; it was alſo denominated by the Iriſh *Ernai* or *Eirnagh*, that is, the moſt weſtern country; and ſometimes *Degadi* or *Degades*, that is, the country on the South Sea. It was alſo denominated *Jar-Mumhan* or Weſt Munſter. The kings or principal chiefs of this principality were the M'Carthy or M'Carthy-more and hereditary chiefs of *Magh Ceirtagh*, having under their denomination the following Cantreds with their chiefs.

Ciaruidhe or the rocky diſtrict, the preſent barony of *Iraghticonner*. The chiefs of this country were *Hy Cainair Ciaruidhe* or O'Conner Kerry, who were not only chiefs of this Cantred, but alſo of the north part of the country, at the arrival of the Engliſh; ſome of whoſe deſcendants were in poſſeſſion of their antient patrimony in the beginning of the laſt century. This diſtrict was ſometimes denominated *Ciaruidhe Luachra*, or the rocky diſtrict on the water [a].

Ibh Torna-Eigeas, or the diſtrict of the mountains near the ſea, the preſent barony of Clan-morris: it was alſo called *Conal Eachluath*, and contained alſo the barony of Carkaguinie. In this Cantred was *Hy Dingle* or the diſtrict of the peninſula, the Ουελλαβροι or *Vellabori* of Ptolemy.

Magh Ceirtagh comprehended the preſent barony of Ivreagh, and the Ουϊσρνοι or Ιουερνιοι, that is the Iverni or Iberni of Ptolemy; which name it in ſome meaſure ſtill retains in Irreagh or Ibhereagh or the people on the weſtern water. The hereditary chiefs of this diſtrict were the family of M'Carthy or M'Carthymore, who was frequently prince of Kerry, and ſometimes king of Cork.

Hy Dunagheuigh comprehended the preſent barony of Magunniky, ſituated about Lough Lane or the Lake of Killarney; the hereditary chief of which was O'*Dunnahoe*, ſome of whoſe family are ſtill remaining.

Hy Siolabhan, or the race on the water, comprehended the preſent baronies of Dunkeron and Glanerough; the chief of which was the O'Sullivans.

Theſe two laſt cantreds or baronies were, as well as Magh Ceirtagh, ſituated in the *Iverni* of Ptolemy, and *Iberia* of Richard of Cirenceſter.

The *Luceni*, in ſome editions of Ptolemy and by Richard of Cirenceſter called *Lucani*, and placed near Dingle bay, moſt probably was the *Luachneigh* of the Iriſh, and *Lixnaw* of Mr Camden; being the ſame as Ibh Torna Eigeas, and the barony of Clan-morris, though ſo ſmall a tribe would ſcarce be noticed by the Roman traders, from whom Ptolemy obtained his information. The *Luceni*, therefore, might be the *Lugadii* of the Iriſh, which in a general ſenſe comprehended all the inhabitants on the ſouthern coaſts, from the harbour of Waterford to the mouth of the Shannon [a].

This country, antiently inhabited by the *Luceni* and *Velabri*, has its preſent name from *Ciar*, eldeſt ſon of Fergus king of Ulſter, or of Cork king of Munſter; and is called by monkiſh writers the country of St. Brandon, the patron ſaint [b].

The north part ſtill retains the name of *Iraghticonner*, from the O'Connors, who held it when the Engliſh firſt landed there [c].

Kerry is divided on the north from Clare by the mouth of the river Shannon, and bounded on the ſouth and weſt by the Atlantic ocean, and on the eaſt by Cork and Limerick. It is from north to ſouth above 47 Iriſh or near 60 Engliſh miles in length, and from eaſt to weſt 43 Iriſh or 54 Engliſh miles, being the fourth county as to extent in Ireland, and the ſecond in this province; but in reſpect to culture and inhabitants, it does not equal many ſmaller counties in the north of Ireland [d]. It is divided into eight baronies, anſwering to our hundreds [e]. Its chief products are butter, beef, hides, and tallow: the northern parts ſupply Cork markets with fat cattle; the ſouthern feed great quantities of ſmall cattle. Very little corn grows here, though the ſoil is extremely fertile. It produces excellent cyder, but not much timber: few counties are better furniſhed with game and hawks: the advantages of fiſhery are entirely neglected, and the linen manufacture has made no great progreſs here [f].

If we may judge by the ſituation of Ptolemy's *Oſtia fluminis Dar*, it ſhould rather be the deep bay of Caſtlemain. The rivulet of *Tralie* is ſo inconſiderable that few of the maps of Ireland take notice of it [g]. *Tralie*, antiently *Traleigh*, q. d. ſhore of Leigh, a ſmall rivulet at the bottom of Caſtlemain bay, was the chief reſidence of the earl of Deſmond, who had a caſtle here, now the ſeat of ſir Barry Denny, to whoſe anceſtor ſir Anthony it was granted by queen Elizabeth. It has been ever ſince the attainder of earl Gerald the county town and a corporation. It had formerly four ſmall caſtles; three of which are ruined, as well as the Dominican convent, founded 1260, by lord John Fitz-Thomas, who with his ſon Maurice was ſlain at Callin 1261, and buried in this church, as were alſo the earls of Deſmond [h]. Near this town are quarries of dark-coloured marble. Tralee.

Ardfert, q. d. the mount of miracles or of Hert, biſhop here, appears to have been an epiſcopal ſee in the 6th century, and the antient capital of the Ardfert.

[a] Collect. Hiber. No. 11. Ortelius, &c.
[b] Smith's Hiſt. of Kerry, p. 26.
[c] Ib. 27. [d] Ib. 72. [e] Ib. 79.
[f] Ib. 74—76. [g] Ib. 25.
[h] Ib. 160—163. Mr. Archdall dates the foundation 1213. Monaſticon Hibernicum, 307. Wilſon, Traveller's Directory through Ireland, 166.

county,

county, and its univerſity in high eſteem. It is ſtill, though a ſmall decayed village, a borough, and the principal ſee in the county, having been held *in commendam* with Limerick ever ſince the Reſtoration. The biſhops were antiently ſtyled of Kerry. The ſmall narrow cathedral dedicated to St. Brandon, who was educated here, was ruined in the civil wars 1641, but contains ſome monuments of biſhops and others. St. Brandon founded a monaſtery here, refounded 1253 by Thomas Fitz-Maurice, firſt lord Kerry, for Dominicans. A little eaſt of the town ſtand its ruins, happily introduced into the extenſive garden of ſir Maurice Croſbie: the ſteeple-wall, the choir, one of the cloiſters, the dormitory, the chapel for morning prayers entire. In the church a fine figure of St. Brandon in alto relievo. Oppoſite the weſt end ſtood one of the antient round towers, about whoſe uſe antiquaries are ſo divided. It was 120 feet high, built moſtly of a dark marble: the door faced the weſt door of the church. It was eſteemed the fineſt in Ireland, but being neglected fell to the ground 1771 [i]. Mr. Smith imagines this tower was intended for lodging penitents. It is much more probable that it anſwered the purpoſe of a Turkiſh minaret before bells were introduced, or perhaps of a watch-tower. Here was a ſtately manſion-houſe of the lord Kerry, built on the ſite of the caſtle 1637, and burnt 1641 [k]. The earl of Glendore has a noble ſeat here.

Tobrid. Within half a mile of Ardfert is *Tobrid*, the beautiful ſeat of Mr. Croſbie, ſo called from a celebrated well in its neighbourhood, much frequented to by the Roman chatholics. Three miles from Ardfert is a chalybeat ſpring, formerly reſorted to [l].

Ballingary. At *Ballingary*, the ſite of an old fort, ſeparated from the coaſt by a prodigious deep chaſm, near Ardfert, is the mouth of the river Shannon, eight miles over, between two head-lands of high bold cliffs. In one of the many caverns on this rocky coaſt called *Poulafooca*, the noiſe of the waves, impelled by a weſt ſouth-weſt wind, is heard at the diſtance of many miles [m].

Dingle. *Dingle* was incorporated by queen Elizabeth 1585, and had a caſtle built by the old Engliſh family of Huſſey, whoſe vaults ſerve for a gaol, and another by the Fitz-Geralds. The town walls are built with clay mortar, and nearly decayed. Here was an antient monaſtery of Canons regular, cell to Killagh abbey, founded by Geoffry de Maurice in the reign of John, whoſe prior was a lord of parliament. The wall of the church and a noble eaſt window remain, of dark marble, which prove them of later date than the foundation [n]. The pariſh church is reported to have been built by the Spaniards, who ſettled here a trade in fiſh, &c. The harbour though ſmall is a very commodious one [o]: the entrance formerly defended by a ſmall fort or block-houſe. The town was forfeited by the earls of Deſmond, and granted to the earl of Ormond. About a mile and an half north of Dingle is *Brandon* hill, one of the higheſt in the country, and the firſt land made by ſeamen coming from the weſtward into the mouth of the Shannon [p].

Fort del Ore. Smerwic. The Spaniſh *fort del Ore* at *Smerwic*, conſiſting of a curtain 20 yards long, two baſtions and a ditch, was thrown up 1579, and enlarged 1580, near the edge of a cliff that formed a ſmall iſthmus, which was cut through by a drawbridge. It was ſoon taken by the Engliſh troops 1580. The country people ſay the Spaniards buried the Pope's conſecrated banner, with a conſiderable quantity of treaſure, near this place. Several corſlets of pure gold were diſcovered about 20 years ago on the lands of Clonties near a Spaniſh chapel, about a mile from the fort, which probably gave riſe to the tradition [q]. The harbour, which is very ſafe, has for its bottom a turf bog, which ſhews it was once dry land [r]. Three years after the Spaniſh invaſion, the earl of Deſmond, reduced to deſpair, was ſurprized in a ſainons houſe, and being by loſs of blood from a wound in his arm unable to travel, his head was cut off on the ſpot and ſet upon London bridge [s].

In the ſouthern barony of *Glanerought*, which is very mountainous, in Lough *Quinlan*, affording fine trout and ſalmon, are certain ſmall floating iſlands. On each ſide the river *Roughty* are two rocks, which ſeem to have changed their ſituation by ſome ſhock or ſinking, being of a ſubſtance different from the ſoil on each ſide. A rock five miles from the head of *Kenmare* river, called *the fairy rock*, has the impreſſions of human feet of all ſizes, ſome naked, others in brogues. The bay of Kenmare abounds with ſhell-fiſh, ſalmon, and ſeals; and in the iſlands at the head of this river are quarries of beautifully variegated marble [t].

Dunkerron. *Dunkerron* caſtle, which gives name to a barony, and the title of viſcount to the earl of Shelburn, is a very antient building, formerly the reſidence of the O'Sullivans [u].

Killcroghan. In *Killcroghan* pariſh is the hermitage of St. Crohan, curiouſly hewn out of the rock, whoſe ſtalactical exudations are held in great veneration [x]. At *Cahirdonel* in the ſame pariſh is a circular Daniſh fort, with ſtone walls 7 feet high: and at *Aghamore* are ruins of a ſmall abbey of Auſtin canons, founded in the 7th century; the walls expoſed to ſea ruin [y].

Aghamore.

Blackſtones. Among the rocks near the village of *Blackſtones*, where ſir William Petty erected iron-works, the rude magnificence of Nature forms an aſtoniſhing ſcene, covered with evergreens, and intercepted in winter with innumerable caſcades. Few mountains in Ireland can vie for height with ſeveral in this county [z]. In *Inveragh* barony is Lough *Lee* or *Currane*, having ſeveral iſlands, with the ruins of a church and cell dedicated to St. Finan. Near the church of *Dromod* was a bridge of one arch 24 feet wide and only 3 thick, of a conſiderable height, over a very deep part of the river, almoſt ſemicircular, and called the *Rainbow bridge* [a].

Lough Lee.

Dromod.

Ballinaſkeligs. At *Ballinaſkeligs* are large ruins of an abbey of Auguſtine canons, removed from the Great Skelig, a double-headed ſharp high rock on this coaſt: the ſea is continually demoliſhing it [b]. To the ſummit of the higheſt head pilgrims uſed formerly to aſcend with the utmoſt difficulty and beſtride a narrow fragment of the rock, projecting from its point over a raging ſea 90 fathom deep. On the level part of this iſland or rock are ſeveral curious cells and wells

[i] Archdall, 300. O Halloran Introd. to the Hiſt. of Ireland, p. 85. [k] Smith, 198—205. [l] Wilſon, 181.
[m] Ib. 182. [n] Archdall, 301. [o] Smith, 178. 192. 359. [p] Wilſon, 166, 167.
[q] Smith, 186-7. [r] Ib. 360. 265. 277. [s] Ib. 275, 276. [t] Ib. 81—85.
[u] Ib 88. [x] Ib. 93. [y] Ib. 94. Archdall, 299. [z] Smith, 95—97.
[a] Ib. 99, 100. [b] Ib. 103. Archd. 301. 306.

of water a little brackiſh, aſcending ſome yards above the level of the ſea[c]. Oppoſite to *Cahir* are the ruins of *Ballycarberry* caſtle, by whom erected is not known[d]. Near *Dowlaſhead* on this coaſt are ſeveral large natural vaults, producing a curious echo. The road along the ſide of Caſtlemain bay may be called the Penmanmawr of Ireland, and is more ſtony[e]. In *Magunihy* barony is the celebrated and picturesque lake of *Killarney*, ſurrounded by a ſtupendous amphitheatre of mountains dreſſed with groves of evergreens, where the gayeſt verdure, blended with the ſcarlet fruit and ſnowy bloſſoms of the Arbutus, and intermixed with the moſt elegant variety of brown and yellow tints of other trees and ſhrubs, is contraſted by bleak pyramids of rock behind, and the deep ſmooth and ſpacious baſon below[f]. This lake covers about 600 Iriſh acres, and is divided into three: the *upper*, *lower*, and *Mucruſs* lake. The mountain *Glenaa* of great height and extent, covered with wood from the middle to the water's edge, is the boundary of the paſſage to the upper lake. *Tomies* mountain is north-weſt of this, and ſeparated by a torrent called *Schreech ſtream*. *O'Sullivan's* caſcade is the fineſt in the neighbourhood of Killarney, falls from this mountain. The beautifully romantic peninſula of *Mucruſs*, one mile and an half long and half a mile wide, has in its centre another little lake. The rocky barren hill of *Turk* is 640 yards perpendicular above the level, near whoſe ſummit riſes the river *Laune*, appearing through its courſe, and giving name antiently to the whole lake, to which it is the great outlet. The paſſage below the upper and lower lakes is near three miles long: the upper ſtretches eaſt and weſt above a league, but is no where above three-quarters of a mile broad[g]. But to give the reader an adequate idea of this place, with all its varied points of view, would require the pencil of an excellent painter; the only attempt to do it juſtice are the four views taken by John Fiſhar, landſcape painter of Dublin, and engraved by Canot, Maſon, and other artiſts.

Lake of Killarney.

Mangerton.

Mangerton to the ſouth-eaſt is 837 yards perpendicular above the ſea and 1020 above this lake, which is itſelf conſiderably higher than the ſea, and runs a courſe of ſeven or eight miles, forming the river *Lane* before it falls into the ocean, united with the Main at Caſtlehaven bay. The *reeks* behind Mangerton are 1180 yards perpendicular above the ſea. At *Mucruſs* is a rich copper mine. Lead ore has been found near this lake, and the adjacent mountains abound with iron; and Flaherty ſpeaks of pearls found in the lake[h]. On *Roſs*, one of its innumerable iſlands, is an antient caſtle, converted into a modern garriſon[i]. In *Innisfallen*, the largeſt iſland of 12 acres of romantic wildneſs and woods, are ruins of the antient and famous abbey of that name, founded by St. Finian in the middle of the 6th century. The remains are very extenſive, and the ſituation perfectly romantic. The chronicle or annals of this houſe from A. D. 430 to 1215, contain an ample detail of Iriſh hiſtory[k]. The Arbutus which luxuriates all round this lake is not found growing ſpontaneouſly nearer to Ireland than the ſouthern parts of France, Italy, and Sicily, and there only as a ſhrub; whereas in this country Dr. Molyneux meaſured trunks 4 feet and an half in circumference, 18 inches diameter, and 8 or 10 yards high. This tree is extremely agreeable in every different circumſtance of vegetation: the deep verdure of the leaves reſembling the bay, the ſcarlet line of the tender twigs, the cluſters of white flowers, more numerous than the Laurus, the progreſs of the fruit from green to yellow, and at laſt to a fine ſcarlet; its ſize that of the beſt garden ſtrawberry; and all theſe circumſtances on the ſame trees at the ſame time; and theſe beautiful trees cover upwards of 40 iſlands, beſides at leaſt a quarter of the aſcent of the mountains, though too much reduced by furniſhing charcoal for the iron works. Theſe woods are the retreat of great herds of red deer, the hunting of which forms a fine echo. Above the great lake is another, not one-third of the area of the firſt, with which it communicates by a river in a moſt romantic rocky and woody glin. This leſſer lake has alſo its iſlands, mountains, caſcades, and echoes. On a kind of peninſula ſouth of the great lake ſtands *Mucruſs*, the ſeat of Edward Herbert, eſq; in a romantic ſituation hardly to be paralleled[l], its gardens extending to the ruins of *Irrelagh*, a houſe of friars minors, founded 1440, and rebuilt 1602: great part of the church with its tombs and cloiſters are yet ſtanding[m]. Tradition ſays, many Iriſh kings and chiefs are buried here, and it ſtill ſerves as a cemetery. In the centre of its cloiſters is a yew tree, whoſe trunk is between 7 and 8 feet in circumference, and the boughs form a complete covering of the ſquare[n]. On the ſides of this lake and river are ſeveral ſeats and caſtles; among others *Dunloe* caſtle, the ſeat of Daniel Mahony, eſq. The town of *Killarney* is a ſmall thriving place, conſiderably improved by the preſent viſcount Kenmare its owner[o], whoſe houſe and gardens are its chief ornament. The iron mines, a linen manufacture, and the reſort of ſtrangers to view the lake, are its principal reſources[p]. Two miles from it are the ruins of the very antient cathedral of *Aghado* or *Aghaboe*, q. d. *campus bovis*, dedicated to St. Finian in Queen's county, and having no buildings near it except the ruins of a ſmall old cathedral and the lower part of a round tower[q]. It is mentioned in the Munſter annals 1231[r].

Mucruſs.

Aghadoe.

Kenmare town is ſmall, but remarkable for its bay, which is 30 miles in length, and from 3 to 9 broad, and contains ſeveral good harbours[s].

Kenmare.

In *Trughanackmy* barony near *Kilcolman* are the ruins of the Auguſtine abbey of *Killagh*, founded by Geoffrey de Mariſcis in the reign of John; a long church with a beautiful eaſt window[t].

Killagh.

Caſtlemain caſtle, demoliſhed 1641, gave title of viſcount to the *Monſons*; of earl to Roger Palmer, eſq; 1661, whom James II. ſent on an embaſſy to the Pope. Both titles were revived in the perſon of ſir Richard Child 1718 and 1731, who dying 1750 was ſucceeded by his ſon John Child Tylney, on whoſe death 1784 the titles became extinct. Three miles weſt of this are the ruins of *Caſtle Drum*, built by the Moriarties or Murries, by an heireſs, of whom the anceſtors of all the Fitz-Geralds got their poſſeſſions in Kerry. On the ridge of mountains between Caſtlemain and Tralee, called by the general name of *Slieve Miſs*, near to which according to Keating

Caſtlemain.

Caſtle Drum.

Roſs *iſland.*

Innisfallen *iſland.*

Arbutus tree.

[c] Smith, ib. 113—116. [d] Ib. 106. [e] Ib. 107, 108. [f] Ib. 123—141.
[g] Wilſon, 187—200. [h] Smith, 125, 126. [i] Ib. 126. [k] Ib. 127, 128. Archd. 302, 303.
[l] Smith, ib. 141. [m] Ib. 143. Archdall, 303. [n] Wilſon, 191.
[o] Of whoſe family ſee Smith, ib. 38—49. [p] Ib. 156. [q] Ib. 147.
[r] Archd. 299. [s] Wilſon, 261. [t] Smith, 190. Archdall, 304.

the Mileſians fought their firſt battle with the natives ſoon after their landing, is a circle of rude ſtones, from 8 to 10 cubical feet, called *Cahir Conrigh*, q. d. the fortreſs of king *Con*, probably a ſepulchral monument[t]. *Caſtle Iſland*, or the caſtle of the iſland of Kerry, eight miles from Tralee, built by Geofrey Maurice lord juſtice of Ireland t. Henry III. 1226, gave title of baron to Edward lord Herbert of Cherbury, and now gives that of viſcount to lord Gage, ſo created 1721[u], who died 1754, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, ſecond and preſent viſcount. He was advanced to an Engliſh peerage 1780, by the title of baron Gage of Firle. The town is nearly ruined by ſome diviſion of intereſt among the proprietors[x].

Caſtle Iſland.

The harbour of *Ventry* in *Corchaguiny* barony is defended by *Cahir Trant*, a Daniſh fortification; and there is another at *Rathanane*, both on an iſthmus, which tradition ſays was the laſt ground in Ireland maintained by the Danes, who had a chain of forts between Rathanane and Gallerus. *Burnham* caſtle belonged to the *Prices* before 1641; and in a bog near it was found a large braſs ſpur, formerly gilt, and ſuppoſed to have belonged to ſome of the Knights Templars, who had lands in this barony. *Dunmore head*, the moſt weſtern point of all Europe, and called by the Iriſh *Ty-Vorney Geerane* or *Mary Geerane's houſe*, is a point as much celebrated by them as John-a-Groat's houſe in North Britain. In ſeveral of the iſlands off this point are certain ſtone cells, erected, according to tradition, by the firſt preachers of the goſpel in theſe parts: within reſembling the moſt antient Roman arches, and like them built without mortar. They were probably the firſt edifices of ſtone in Ireland, and coeval with the round towers. There is one at *Fane* in *Ventry* pariſh, the moſt weſterly land in Ireland, and another at *Galerus* near *Smerewic*. This laſt being quite perfect is exhibited in Pl. XXXII. fig. 6. It is 20 feet long, 10 broad, and 20 high on the outſide: the walls 4 feet thick; the door is 5 feet high and about 2½ wide; and in the oppoſite end is a ſmall neat window, whoſe frame is one ſtone. The materials are a brown freeſtone, brought from the clifts, and dovetailed into one another without any mortar[y]. At *Gallerus* is a caſtle of the Fitz-Geralds, knights of Kerry, and a church built like many others hereabouts by the Spaniards[z].

Ventry *harbour*.

Burnham *c*.

Dunmore head.

Gallerus.

Five miles north of Dingle is *St. Brandon's* hill, very little if at all inferior in height to *Mangerton* or *The Reeks*, and ſo much exceeding *Knock Patrick* in Limeric, celebrated by Necham as the higheſt hill in Ireland, that Mr. Smith doubts not but this was the very mountain intended by the poet[a]. In the eaſt part of this barony is a place called *Glanagalt*, to which they firmly believe all mad folks would run if at liberty: the tremendous appearance of theſe deſolate glins and monntains would make one think at firſt ſight that none but madmen would venture among them[b].

In the barony of *Clanmaurice*, antiently called *Lixnaw*, beſides *Ardfert* are the caſtles of *Ballykealy* and *Rahanane*; the former belonging to the Fitz-Maurices, now to the Croſbies, who have another ſeat at *Tubrid*, the latter to the biſhops of Ardfert[c]. Near *Ballyheigh*, the ſeat of John Croſbie, eſq; is a ſmall ſtone building like a fortification[d]. In the adjacent mountain are ſome herds of red deer; and two miles to the weſt a ſmall chapel dedicated to St. *Mac Ida*[e]. Very fine amethiſts have been found in the cliſts near *Kerry* head[f]. On the coaſt at *Minegahane*, the ſea at certain ſeaſons preceding a ſtorm is ſaid to roar like cannon, and to be heard at a great diſtance. The like noiſe is heard in the county of Clare on the ſide of the Shannon, the ſound of which extends a great way round the country. Theſe kind of noiſes are not uncommon at other maritime places[g], and at Plymouth and on the coaſt of Devon this is termed the *call* of the ſea. At *Rathtoy*, now *Rattoo*, was an abbey of Auſtin canons, formerly a houſe of knights hoſpitallers, and laſtly belonging to canons of Aroaſia, and burnt by the Iriſh 1600. They ſay here were ſeven churches, by which they probably mean chapels, and that it was a biſhopric; which laſt opinion ſeems to be countenanced by a round tower in the church-yard[h]. Towards the centre of the barony is *Lixnaw*, the antient ſeat of the earls of Kerry, a large handſome building with extenſive gardens and plantations, to which the tide flows up[i]; but, within the laſt twenty years, it has been ſo utterly deſolated, that ſcarce a trace remains[k]. *Drumlegagh* wood, one of the largeſt in the kingdom, but lately cut down, was in the eaſt part of this barony[l]. Between Ardfert and *Crotto*, the ſeat of the *Ponſonbies*, ſtood the antient Ciſtertian abbey of *Odorney* or *Kyrie Eleiſon*, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded 1154[m]. An antient boundary called *Clee Ruadg*, or the Red Ditch, begins at a place called *Cahir Carbree* near Kerry head, and runs acroſs *Mount Knockanure* into Limeric. Where it ends Mr. Smith was not informed. Some ſuppoſe it an antient limit between the principalities of *Thomond* and *Deſmond*[n].

Ballykealy.

Rahanane.

Ballyhagh.

Rattoo.

Lixnaw.

Odorney.

The barony of *Iraghticonnor*, ſo called from the family of *O'Connor Kerry*, to whom the greateſt part of it formerly belonged, contains the caſtles of *Ballybunian*, *Dune*, and *Lick*. Between the two laſt, which ſtand on clifts almoſt ſurrounded by the ocean, in 1733 a fire appeared burning furiouſly for ſome time on the external ſurface of the rocks as long as the combuſtible pabulum or ſulphur and pyrites laſted[o]. This has been paralleled by a like phænomenon at *Charmouth* in Dorſet 1756, and in the iſland *Milo* in the Archipelago[p]. The *Devil's Caſtle* is a high cliff north of Lick, acceſſible only to birds; and below it is a deep hole, in which the ſea makes at times a prodigious roaring: the whole ſhore hereabouts is extremely romantic[q]. In *Scattery*, antiently *Iniſcathy*, an iſland in the Shannon, are ruins of a monaſtery, dedicated to St. *Senan*, who founded here an epiſcopal ſee before the coming of Patric, with ruins of ſeven churches out of eleven here in queen Elizabeth's time, and a high round tower[r]. At *Liſlaghtin* was a Franciſcan or minorite friary, founded 1464 or 1478; the church ſteeple and other parts remaining[s]. Lower down on the river are the ruins of *Carrickfoil* caſtle, a place of great ſtrength and importance, the antient manſion of O'Connor

Iniſcathy.

Liſlaghtin.

Carrickfoil *c*.

[t] Smith, 156. [u] Ib. 168. [x] Wilſon, 186. [y] Smith, 191.
[z] Ib. 188. [a] Ib. 193, 194. [b] Ib. 196. [c] Ib. 208. [d] Ib. 210.
[e] Ib. 211. [f] Ib. Wilſon, 182. [g] Smith, 212, 213. [h] Ib. 214. Archdall, 306.
[i] Smith, ib. [k] Wilſon, 181. [l] Smith, 217. [m] Ib. 218. Archdall, 305. Wilſon, 181.
[n] Smith, 219. [o] Ib. 220. [p] Hutchins' Dorſet, I. 315. Tournefort, I. 166.
[q] Smith, 224. [r] Smith, 227. Wilſon, 180. [s] Smith, ib. Archdall, 304.

Kerry, but now ſerving as a ſtore-houſe to tranſport goods from the adjacent places to Limerick[t]. On the edge of the county is *Tarbert*, a flouriſhing village with fairs and markets, a good inn and poſt-houſe, a handſome church and a charter-ſchool, and a handſome houſe of Dr. Leſley biſhop of Limerick, to whom the manor belonged, now to Robert Leſley, eſq; who has greatly improved the town. This barony, beſides the advantages of the ſea and river, has a ſoil ſo rich as to want little cultivation to make it produce corn[u]. A mile from Tarbert is *Pyrmont* the ſeat of George Leake, eſq; ſo called from a chalybeat ſpring, lately diſcovered there[x].

Tarbert.

Liſtowell caſtle, pleaſantly ſituate on the river *Feale*, was taken 1600 by ſir Charles Wilmot from lord Kerry[y].

Liſtowell *c*.

The river *Kenmare* abounds with hake, mackarel, ling, and ſhell-fiſh. Great varieties of ſtar-fiſh are taken on this coaſt. The only bird peculiar to this county or rather to the Skelig iſlands is the *gourder*, of the ſize of a ſparrow and web-footed, and called the Iriſh ortolan, being reckoned to exceed the common ortolan. Pheaſants and woodcocks abound in Kerry[z].

Kenmare *r*.

The medicinal waters of this county are two chalybeat ones near Killarney and Dune caſtle: three chalybeo-ſulphureous ones near Dingle, Caſtlemain, and Tralee; the laſt in great repute. At *Mahgery-beg* is a ſaline ſpring[a].

Mr. Smith has enumerated above 100 rare trees and plants peculiar to this county. Among theſe the common fir, now chiefly found under the bogs; the Arbutus, the Dwarf elder, the Iriſh heath, in Staffordſhire ſubſtituted for hops; which laſt having been cultivated by the monks of Killagh abbey, grow wild there; the Lily of the Valley, Engliſh ſea peas, Buckthorn, ſeveral ſorts of Maidenhair, Savin, Service tree, Iriſh Spurge called *Mackinboy*, and moſt ſorts of the corallines or marine plants. Coal has been found near *Stack mountains*; but the plenty of turf has hitherto ſuperſeded the uſe of it. Kerry yields alſo ſeveral ſorts of uſeful marbles and ſlates. The foſſil cockle-ſhells are not uncommon in the lime-ſtone quarries. The ſtones called Kerry ſtones are tranſparent regular cryſtals, many of them ſo hard as to cut glaſs, but for no long time. They are found principally on the cliffs and rocks near Ballyheigh and Dingle. Different ſpecies of copper ore, and plenty of lead are met with in the county[b].

Other religious foundations in this county were

One at *Croebheach* near the river *Broſnach*, founded by St. Patrick[c].

Killachad Conchean founded in the 6th century[d].

Monaſter ni Oriel in Glanerought barony not far from Ardtully[e].

The knights of St. John of Jeruſalem had a commandery or hoſpital in this county 1333[f].

[t] Wilſon, 180.
[u] Smith, 227—228.
[x] Wilſon, 179.
[y] Ib. 167. 180.
[z] Smith, 370—366.
[a] Ib. 356—348.
[b] Ib. 372—411.
[c] Archdall, 501.
[d] Ib. 303.
[e] Smith, 82. Archd. 305.
[f] Archdall, 308.

DESMOND.

BELOW the antient LVCENI before-mentioned extends a great way to the ſouth *Deſmond*, in Iriſh *Deſwown*, antiently occupied by thoſe two people the *Velabri* and *Iberni*, called in ſome copies *Uterini*. The VELABRI ſeem to take their name from *Aber*, the friths, on which they were ſettled, and ſeparated by variety of theſe æſtuaries running up among them: whence alſo the *Artabri* and *Cantabri* in Spain had their name. Among theſe friths beſides *Kerry* before-mentioned project to the ſouth-weſt with craggy ſhores three promontories, antiently called by the natives *Hierwoun* or *Weſt Munſter*. The firſt between *Dingle* bay and the river *Mair* is called *Clan-car* [a], and has a caſtle built by the Carews from England at *Dunkeran*. In this dwelt *Donell Mac Carty More*, a petty prince, of Iriſh extraction, who in the year 1566 ſurrendered his eſtates to queen Elizabeth, and received them again from her to hold by the Engliſh tenure under her. At
1565. the ſame time he was created baron of *Valentia*, an iſland adjoining, and earl of *Clan-car*. He was a man of great renown and influence in theſe parts, formerly an inveterate enemy to the Geralds, who dethroned his anceſtors, antient kings of Deſmond, as he affirmed. But he did not long enjoy this honour, dying in an advanced age, after having married his only legitimate daughter [Hellen] to Florence *Mac Carty*.

The ſecond promontory lies between *Maire* and *Bantre*, and is called *Beare*, a hungry, ſtoney, gravelly ſoil, in which lives *O Swillivant Beare* and *O Swillivant Bantre* of the ſame family, and of great influence among their people [b].

The third is called *Eraugh* between *Bantre* and *Balatimore* or *Baltimore*, a bay famous for the great herring-fiſhery, to which the Spaniſh and Portugueze fleets reſort yearly to catch cod [c] ſo late as Michaelmas. In this the *Mahons* had large eſtates given them by the favour of M. *Carew*. Ptolemy calls this NOTIVM or the S. *promontary*, now *Miſſenhead*; at which, according to him, the river IERNVS empties itſelf into the ocean. But the preſent name of this river I dare not preſume to gueſs at, unleſs it be that which I have already mentioned as waſhing *Maire* [d] and *Drunkeran*. Nor can I form a conjecture about the people placed by the ſame author on theſe promontories, ſince the different copies give IBERNI, OVTERNI, IBERI, IVERNI, unleſs they as well as their neighbours the LVCENI and CONCANI came out of Iberia in Spain. *Deſmond* in former ages included a large extent of country hereabout from the ſea to the river *Shanon*, and was called alſo *South Munſter*. The *Geralds* or *Fitz-Geralds* deſcended from the family of *Kildare*, after ſubduing the Iriſh acquired conſiderable property here, and of them Maurice *Fitz-Thomas* (to whom Thomas *Carew*, heir of the *Lordſhip of Deſmond*, had conveyed his title) was created firſt earl of *Deſmond* 3 Edward III. Among his deſcendants were many whoſe virtues, wealth, and influence were very extenſive: but James has long ſince forfeited this character by ſeizing on the inheritance in prejudice of his nephew, and impoſing on his ſubjects thoſe heavy taxes *Coyne*, *Livery* [e], *Cockerings*, *Bonaghty*, &c. to maintain troops of marauders. His ſon Thomas extorting theſe from the wretched people, ſuffered with the loſs of his head the puniſhment due to his own and his father's crimes by order of J. *Tiptoft*, deputy in 1467. His children, however, were reſtored, and in their iſſue the honour deſcended by inheritance to that rebel Gerald already mentioned, who being attainted in parliament *Deſmond* was forfeited to the crown, reduced to the rank of a county, and an annual ſheriff appointed in it. The family of the greateſt wealth and influence here are the *Fitz-Geralds*, though for various reaſons they have taken up various names.

NOTIVM prom. IERNVS fl.

[a] or *Glen-care*. The family of Mac Carty ended in the late Florence, who married Agnes, mother of Edward Herbert of Mucruſs, eſq. Smith's Kerry, 29, 94.

[b] A ridge of hills running through this promontory makes the boundary between the counties of Kerry and Cork. On the north ſide is the barony of Glanerough in the former; on the ſouth that of Bear in the latter, to which joins the half barony of Bantre. G. Smith ib. 26.

[c] Smith mentions the pilchard fiſhery in Bantry and the weſtern bays, II. 310, but ſays nothing of *cod*.

[d] or Kilmaire. Smith's Cork, I, 30.

[e] The firſt earl of Deſmond levied the two firſt of theſe taxes to ſupport the Engliſh in Ireland 1329. Smith's Kerry, 243.

DESMOND

ADDITIONS.

DESMOND, in Iriſh *Deas Mumhan* or South Munſter, comprehended the antient Iriſh diſtrict of *Dergtenii* or *Derg-teachneath*; a diſtrict comprehending all the ſouthern coaſts of the county of Cork and county of Kerry, extending from Liſmore to the mouth of Kenmare river, which was the extent of South Munſter according to the Iriſh, but the Engliſh make it extend much farther.

A conſiderable part of Kerry was formerly a diſtinct county of itſelf called DESMOND, which conſiſted of that part of Kerry which lies ſouth of the river *Mang* with the barony of *Bear* and *Bantry* in the county of Cork, and was a palatinate under the juriſdiction of the earls of Deſmond. It is true the antient country of Deſmond or South Munſter extended much further, as appears by the grant of Henry II. to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Milo de Cogan. Its limits were from *St. Brandon's* hill to the river *Blackwater* near Liſmore, and comprehended the county of Cork as well as Kerry[a]. Bear and Bantry compoſe but one large barren and deſolate barony, containing only ſix pariſhes. The town of *Bantry*, antiently *Ballygobbin*, ſtands at the bottom of one of the nobleſt bays in the world, famous for the ſea-fight between the Engliſh and French fleets 1689, in which the advantage if any was in favour of the former[b]. This bay is alſo called *Bearhaven*, and has given title of viſcount to the family of *Berkeley:* a branch of the *O Sullivans* in Spain have likewiſe aſſumed the title of earls or counts from it. It now gives title of viſcount to Walter Chetwynd, ſo created 1717 3 George I. enjoyed by his grandſon William 4th and preſent viſcount. Near the town ſtood a Franciſcan abbey, founded 1460 by Dermot O Sullivan, now entirely deſtroyed[c]. The Sullivans had formerly ſeveral good ſeats round the bay, which is 26 miles long, in moſt places above a league broad, and has in the middle 40 fathom of water, and was once famous for a pilchard fiſhery, now neglected. The town formerly gave title of baron to Roper viſcount Baltinglaſs.

Bantry.

Near *Roſs Mac Owen* is one of the greateſt waterfalls in the kingdom, viſible from Bantre, which is at leaſt 14 miles off. It falls in a ſheet at leaſt 10 yards broad, broken half way by a prominent rock, from a vaſt lake on the top of a mountain, almoſt perpendicular, and at leaſt 700 yards above the level of Bantry bay[d].

Roſs Mac Owen.

Caſtle *Dermot* is celebrated for its obſtinate reſiſtance 1602 to ſir George Carew, who at laſt took it. *Carigánaſs* caſtle was a high quadrangular ſtructure with four towers, built by the Sullivans[e].

Dermot c.

Carigánaſs.

Mr. Camden's *Eraugh*, or rather *Evaugh*[f] or *Iveragh*, is the preſent barony of *Carbery*, the largeſt in Ireland, but divided into eaſt and weſt, extending from *Kilbritton* to *Mizenhead*, above 40 Iriſh miles. *Baltimore* is an antient corporation and borough, on an excellent harbour, where as well as in the other bays of this coaſt was a great pilchard fiſhery, which has declined with the town ever ſince the latter was ſurprized and plundered by the Algerines 1631. Lord Baltimore took his title of baron not from this place, but one in the county of *Longford*[g].

Carbery *barony.*

Baltimore.

Near *Miſſen head*, the *Mullavogy* of the natives, and the *Notium* of Ptolemy, that geographer places the *Vellabori*, whoſe name being derived from the Britiſh *Bel Abor*, q. d. *the head of a bay*, they probably lived about *Bear head*, as thoſe about *Bear haven* and *Bantry*, are called by Ptolemy *Uterini* or *Iberni*, ſuppoſed derived from the *Iberni* of Spain, *Cape Ortugal* and *Cape Clear* being nearly oppoſite, and but 150 leagues aſunder[h].

Miſſen head.

The *Iverni* of Ptolemy, and *Iberia* or *Iberi* of Richard of Cirenceſter, moſt probably was the *Ibheireigh* of the Iriſh, extending from the bay of Dingle to the bay of Baltimore; the name of which is retained in the word *Bear* of Bear-Haven. It was alſo denominated in Iriſh Ibh-Eochach, and *Ins-Jobhenach* or *Inſovenach*, and belonged to the O'Sullivans. Whence Bantry on the arrival of the Engliſh was denominated, according to Ware, Portus Inſovenach, and Kenmare town was probably by Ptolemy called *Iberus*. *Ibheireigh* or *Ibhiaragh* in Iriſh ſignifies the peninſula of Bear, and the ſouthern parts of the antient *Iberi*. The Iriſh *Iberni* being ſo called from their poſition, can have no relation to the *Iberni* of Spain[i].

Skibbereen, five miles from Baltimore, is a ſmall market and cloathing town, through which runs the river *Ilen*. Weſt of it are the ruins of Abbey *Shrowry*, in whoſe church, now parochial, are ſome old tombs[k].

Skibbereen.

Shrowry *ab.*

On *Traſnagh* or *Roaring-water* bay are ruins of ſeveral caſtles[l].

On the top of Mount *Gabriel*, a high conical hill in *Skull* pariſh, is a ſmall lough above 200 fathoms deep; and from this ſummit is an extenſive wild proſpect. Several loughs hereabouts have ſmall floating iſlands, formed of long coarſe graſs clotted with ſlime. One of them in *Lough drine* in *Kilmacabea* pariſh is ſaid to change its ſituation one day in the year; at which time numbers of people reſort hither to feaſt themſelves and fiſh. Several ruined caſtles line the coaſt quite to the Miſſen head[m].

[a] Smith's Kerry, p. 26. Cork, I. 46. [b] Cork, II. 195. [c] Archdall, 57.
[d] Cork, I. 294. [e] Ib. I. 291. 299. [f] Ib. 30. [g] Ib. 280.
[h] Ib. 28. [i] Mr. Beaufort. [k] Archdall, 56. [l] Smith, I. 282. [m] Ib.

Crook haven.

Crook haven, once a place of ſome note, now a mean fiſhing town, commands an excellent harbour. The weſtern extremity of this point called *Ballyvagy head*, forms with Mizen head a great bay. There is another between the latter point and *Three Caſtle head*; and then comes the larger of *Dunmanus*, ſo called from a caſtle of that name; and at the bottom of this bay is *Dunbeacon* caſtle. The eaſt ſide of this bay is bounded by *Minterbary*, a moſt barbarous peninſula, rocky, mountainous, and boggy beyond deſcription [m].

Dunmanus.

Dunbeacon.

Cape Clear.

Cape Clear, the moſt ſouthern land of Ireland, is an iſland containing about 400 families, whom it hardly maintains, with a caſtle and chapel. A little eaſt of the caſtle is *St. Kieran's* cove, with a ſtone pillar inſcribed, with a rude croſs and ruined chapel, and here was an abbey [n]. The inhabitants are moſtly fiſhermen. Between this iſland is that of *Iniſkirchan* or *Inis Kieran*, q. d. *St. Kieran's iſland*, with *Dunelony* caſtle, converted into a regular fortification in the reign of queen Anne, but now diſmantled; and near it the ruins of a Franciſcan abbey, founded 1460 by Florence O Driſcol the Great [o]. The numerous iſlands hereabouts in Baltimore bay, together with the adjacent coaſt, produce plenty of fine Engliſh barley, by means of a manure of ſea ſand. This barony gave title of earl to the noble family of *Vaughan*, of whom ſir John was created lord *Vaughan* of Mullingar, by James I. and by Charles I. earl of Carbery. His ſon Richard lord *Vaughan* of Emlyn in England, now extinct. John, the laſt earl, died 1712, leaving a daughter Anne, married to Charles 3d duke of Bolton. It now gives title of baron to George Evans, whoſe grandfather George was ſo created 1715, 1 Geo. I. [p]

Iniſkirchan.

Dunelony c.

Maurice Fitz-Thomas was created firſt earl of *Deſmond* by patent dated at Glouceſter 1329, and not as Stanihurſt miſtakes in 1300 [q], and appointed lord chief juſtice of Ireland for his life, which ended 1355. His ſons *Maurice* and *John* were the 2d and 3d earls. *Gerald*, ſon of the firſt earl by his 3d wife, was the 4th earl, and for his learning eſteemed a magician. He was privately murdered about the iſle of Kerry 1397, and ſucceeded by his ſons *John* and *James* 5th and 6th earls; the firſt was drowned 1399 or 1402, the other broke his heart 1420 for the ill treatment which a love-match with a woman of inferior rank drew upon him from his family. His uncle *James* was 7th earl; he has not in any hiſtorians that tyrannical character given him by Mr. Camden [r]; and dying 1462 was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon *Thomas* 8th earl, beheaded at Drogheda 1467 for ſupporting the Iriſh againſt the king's ſubjects as was pretended, but really from a perſonal pique of Edward IV's queen [s]. He was ſucceeded by his ſon *James* 9th earl, murdered by his own ſervants in the flower of his age 1487, and ſucceeded by his brother *Maurice* 10th earl, who joining Perkin Warbeck was purſued to England and taken by the citizens of Waterford, but pardoned by the king and died at Tralee 1520. His only ſon *James* 11th earl joined the king of France and the emperor againſt Henry VIII. and died 1529, being ſucceeded by his uncle *Thomas*, who died in an advanced age 1534, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon *James* 13th earl, murdered 1535 by the ſon of his great uncle *John*, who thus became the 14th earl, but died two years after. He was ſucceeded by his 2d ſon *James* 15th earl, who was lord high treaſurer of Ireland during the reign of Mary, and died 1558. To him ſucceeded his eldeſt ſon *Gerard* 16th earl, whoſe obſtinate and inveterate rebellion, after a courſe of ten years, involved his family in ruin, and brought himſelf to an untimely end, being 1584 ſurprized on a marauding ſcheme; and his head being ſtruck off by his purſuer, was ſet upon London bridge. By his attainder his immenſe eſtate, which commanded almoſt four counties, his lands extending 110 miles and containing 574,628 Engliſh acres, and many ſtrong caſtles, was veſted in the crown by act of parliament, together with the eſtates of his confederates, whereof great part were afterwards reſtored. Queen Elizabeth 1600 reſtored his only ſon *James*, who thus became 17th earl of Deſmond, but dying the next year unmarried the title became extinct, except that it was nominally kept up by two or three of the deſcendants of Thomas, eldeſt ſon of James 15th earl by his firſt wife, whom his own father ſet aſide. The laſt of theſe died in Germany 1632 without iſſue [t]. The title of earl of Deſmond was revived by James I. 1620 in the perſon of ſir Richard Preſton, who being drowned in his paſſage to England 1628, George Baſil Fielding viſcount Calan ſucceeded to it [u], and his deſcendant Fielding earl of Denbigh ſtill enjoys it, being the 6th earl.

Of the family of the earls of Deſmond was a counteſs celebrated for her great age. She is ſaid to have been married in the reign of Edward IV. and to have danced with Richard III. when duke of Glouceſter. It does not ſeem to be well aſcertained to which of the earls ſhe was wife, but ſir Walter Raleigh [x] ſays ſhe held her jointure from all the earls of Deſmond ſince the reign of Edward IV. ſo that ſhe muſt have been a widow before the year 1483, when Richard III. came to the crown, and thus would ſeem to have been the wife of the 8th earl. She is ſaid to have twice renewed her teeth [y], to have lived at Inchiquin in Munſter, and when more than 140 years of age to have travelled from Briſtol to London to ſolicit relief from the court, having been reduced to poverty by the ruin of the Deſmond family [z].

Mr. Pennant has engraved a portrait of her at Dupplin houſe in Scotland [a]. Mr. Weſt ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries 1744 another by Levinz.

In the ſtandard cloſet at Windſor is a portrait ſaid to be of her. Mr. Walpole has diſcovered that it is *not* of *her*, but of *Rembrandt's mother*, and called in the catalogue of Charles I's pictures, "the portrait of the *old woman* with *a great ſcarf upon her head* by *Rembrandt*."

[m] Cork, I. 280—286. [n] Archdall, 60. [o] Ib. 71.
[p] Smith, I. 286—291. [q] Lodge, I. 9. Smith, Cork, I. 55. n. [r] Smith's Kerry, 350. Cork, II. 28. Lodge.
[s] Smith ubi ſup. [t] Lodge, I. 9—21. [u] Smith's Kerry, 299.
[x] Hiſt. of the World, B. I. c. 5. § 5.
[y] *ter per vices dentiſſe*; Bacon's Hiſt. of Life and Death. Nat. Hiſt. Cent. VIII. 755.
[z] Sir W. Temple's Eſſay on Health and long Life, in his Works, I. 276. Archbiſhop Uſher's Chronologia Sacra, 1660. L. Cork's Genealogy of Deſmond. Granger, Supplement, p. 163. Smith's Cork, II. 36. ex Ruſſel's MS. hiſtory of the houſe of Deſmond. Mr. Walpole's letter in Gent. Mag. 1781, LI. 258.
[a] Tour in Scotland, 1769, p. 74.

The Fitz-Geralds derive themſelves from the dukes of Tuſcany; one of whoſe deſcendants named Otho came into England, where and in Wales his family flouriſhed till Maurice Fitz-Gerald, his great great grandſon, bore a principal part in the conqueſt of Ireland under Strongbow. He died at Wexford 1174, and was buried under *a monument without the walls* of that town, leaving four ſons and four daughters. His eldeſt ſon Gerald had the title of Offaley from that barony, given to his father by Henry II. and from him is lineally deſcended *John* firſt earl of Kildare, ſo created by Edward II. 1316. His deſcendant *James*, the 20th earl of Kildare, was created viſcount Leinſter of Taplow c. Bucks 1746, marquis of Kildare and earl of Offaley 1761, and duke of Leinſter 1766.

VODIÆ AND CORIONDI.

BEYOND the Iberi lived the OYΔIAI, VODIÆ, *and* VDIÆ, *the remains of whoſe name plainly diſcovers itſelf in the two ſmall diſtricts of* Idou *and* Idouth, *as that of the* CORIONDI *in the neighbouring county of* Cork. *Theſe laſt people occupied the counties of* Cork, Tipperary, Limeric, *and* Waterford.

ADDITIONS.

CAMDEN is here by no means correct, in reſpect to the tribes of old Ireland, mentioned by Ptolemy. This geographer does not mention any of the inland tribes, theſe being moſt probably unknown to the Roman merchants; and the Coriondi are ſo far from being by him placed in the counties of Cork, Tipperary, Limerick, and Waterford, that he makes them a maritime tribe, and places them above the Brigantes, on the eaſtern coaſts, between them and the Manapii, after which are ſeveral inland cities. Υφ' ους Μαναπτιοι, Ειτα Κοριονδοι υπερ τους Βριγαντας· Πολεις δε εισι μεσογειοι. The Coriondi, therefore, were the antient inhabitants of the preſent county of Wexford, as will be fully evinced in deſcribing that county.

COUNTY OF CORK.

THE county of *Cork*, antiently a kingdom, comprehends all the ſea ſhore from *Liſmore* to *S. Brend*, having Deſmond on the weſt, and in the midland parts *Muſkeray*, a woody tract, in which the name of *Cormac Mac-Teg* is famous, and on the coaſt *Carbray*, in which the *Macarties* governed. Firſt on the ſea occurs *Roſs*, a ſtation, and formerly a port of great reſort, but ſince a bar of ſand has been thrown up it is deſerted. Near it runs out a narrow neck of land called *The old head of Kinſale*, in which the family of the *Curcies* formerly flouriſhed in great wealth, deſcended from a brother of John *Curcy* of England, who reduced Ulſter: of which houſe ſtill remains here *Curcy* baron of *Ringrome*, now reduced by the fluctuation of human affairs. Next at the mouth of the river *Bany* in a rich and well-wooded ſoil is *Kinſale*, a very commodious harbour, and a town fortified with old walls, under which in 1601 the fate of Ireland was ſuſpended and brought to a trial, whether it ſhould be the property of England or Spain, when the iſland was made the prey of foes both foreign and domeſtic, and 8000 Spaniſh veterans under John *D'Aguila* had ſurprized this town, encouraged by the cenſures which the Popes Pius V. Gregory XIII. and Clement VIII. had thundered out againſt queen Elizabeth, and by the aſſiſtance of the rebels, who had invited them over, animating them with the ſpecious pretence of reſtoring religion, a pretence alledged in this age when it is ſo much diſputed about to diſguiſe the moſt wicked deſign. But Charles *Blunt* baron *Montjoy*, lord deputy, though his troops were fatigued, and the winter was advanced, preſently inveſted the town by ſea and land, and at the ſame time marching againſt the troop of rebels drawn thither by the earl of *Tiroen*, *O Donell*, *Mac Gwyre*, and *Mac Mahound*, by his valour and intrepidity ſo humbled their ferocity, that by this ſingle victory he obliged the Spaniards to ſurrender themſelves with the town, and diſarmed the whole kingdom on the point of revolting; ſuch revolts being no ſooner concerted than executed. On the oppoſite ſide of the river to Kinſale lies *Kerry-wherry*, a ſmall diſtrict, lately belonging to the earls of *Deſmond*; near which runs the river called by Ptolemy DAVRONA, by Giraldus Cambrenſis with the alteration of a letter or two *Sauranus* and *Saueranus*, coming down from *Muſkerry* hills, and running by the chief city of this county, diſtinguiſhed by being the ſee of a biſhop, to which is united the ſee of *Cloyne*. This city is called by Giraldus *Corcagia*, by the Engliſh *Corcke*, and by the natives *Korcach*, of an oval figure, ſurrounded by walls, environed and interſected by the river, which is paſsable only by bridges; and conſiſting of one ſtrait ſtreet continued by a bridge. It is, however, a little trading town of great reſort and eminence; but ſo beſet by rebellious neighbours as to require as conſtant watch as if continually beſieged, and the inhabitants not daring to truſt their daughters to marry in the country, are all ſomehow or other mutually related by intermarrying among themſelves. Brioc, an holy man, who in that fruitful age of ſaints flouriſhed in France, and from whom the dioceſe of *San Briock* in Britanny, commonly called *St. Brieu*, had its name, is ſaid to have been born here.

Below *Cork* the river divides and encompaſſes the large and very pleaſant iſland oppoſite the houſe of a very antient and famous family of the *Barrys*, hence called *Barry Court*. This family is derived from Robert Barry, a reſpectable Engliſhman, who, "preferring the reality to the reputation of greatneſs, "was the firſt that received a wound in the con-"queſt of Ireland, and the firſt who manned a hawk "there*." His deſcendants for their loyalty and valour firſt merited of the kings of England the title of baron *Barry*, afterwards of viſcount *Butiphant*; and from their poſſeſſions and wealth obtained among their people the ſurname of *Barry More* or *Great*. A little lower the *Saveren* (near *Imokelly*, a large eſtate, late the earl of Deſmond's) empties itſelf into the ocean, having a good harbour at its mouth.

As the Saveren waters the lower part of this county, ſo does the *Broadwater*[a], antiently *Aven-More* or *Great River*, the upper; on whoſe banks live the noble family of *Roche* from England, which have happily thriven here, and enjoy the title of viſcount *Fermoy*. They appear poſſeſſed of the rank of parliamentary barons in the reign of Edward II. when George *Roche* was fined 200 marks for not attending according to ſummons at the parliament held at Dublin†. Where *Broodwater*, which for ſome way ſerves as a boundary between this county and that of *Waterford*, falls into the ſea, and forms a harbour, ſtands *Yoghall*, no large town indeed, but encompaſſed with walls, of an oblong form, divided into two parts, of which the larger and upper lying toward the north contains the church, and without the wall a ſmall monaſtery called *North Abbay*; the lower to the ſouth, called the *Baſe town*, has alſo a monaſtery adjoining to it called *South Abbay*, and a commodious harbour with a key fortified; and the fertility of the neighbouring country ſo invites merchants, that it is much reſorted to, and has for its chief magiſtrate a mayor. Such is the preſent extent of the county of Cork, which, as I before obſerved, was formerly accounted a kingdom, when it extended further and comprehended Deſmond. Henry II. gave and granted it to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Milo de *Cogan* in theſe words: "Know all men "that I have granted the whole kingdom of Cork, "except the city and Cantred of the Ouſtmen, to "hold to them and their heirs, of me and my ſon "John, by the ſervice of 60 knights." From the heir of this Fitz-Stephen is lineally deſcended George *Carew*, now baron *Carew* of *Clopton*, late preſident of Munſter, to whom I acknowledge myſelf indebted for much of my information reſpecting Ireland.

Miſſen head t. Muſkeray.
Carbray.
Roſs.
Curcy baron. *Ringrom.*
Kinſale.
The Spaniards land in Ireland and repulſed.
Kerry wherry.
Daurona fl.
Corke.
Barons *Barry.* Viſcounts *Butiphant.*
St. Briot.
Yoghall.
Kingdom of *Cork.*

* Giraldus Cambrenſis.

† Pr. 9. Pat. an. 8. Ed. III.

[a] Now *Blackwater.*

C O R K

A D D I T I O N S.

MR. Smith after Baxter conſiders the different names of *Coriondi*, *Udiæ*, or *Vodii*, *Velabori* and *Uterni*, as ſo many corruptions of *Iberi*; and thinks the firſt of theſe derived from the Britiſh *Coritani*. Whether they were a colony of them or not is of little conſequence, ſince it is certain numbers of the Britans retired to Ireland from Veſpaſian's conqueſts and government. They may have been called from *Corcaſs*, marſhes, or *Corian*, leather, q. d. their *curraghs* or leather boats. Baxter places the *Vodii* in the inland parts of Munſter from *Vydheim*, Britiſh for *wood*, and Ptolemy places them *ſouth of the Coriondi*, which deſtroys Mr. Camden's ſituation and etymology. Mr. Smith, therefore, aſſigns them the barony of *Imokilly* or the woody territory, whoſe chief place is *Ochella* or *Youghall*[a]. *Cork*, before the conqueſt of Ireland by the Engliſh, was a kingdom of itſelf, governed by the Mac Carties, of whom Diaſmuid ſubmitted to Henry II. 1172. It comprehended all that tract of country between Liſmore and Brandon hills in Kerry, and, beſides the county of Cork and the weſtern parts of Waterford, included the county of Deſmond before deſcribed. Of the eight royal families in Munſter the Iriſh antiquaries place four in Carbery, which comprehended all the ſouth-weſt part of this county; three beſides the M'Cartys[b].

The preſent county of Cork, prior to the arrival of the Engliſh, was a kingdom or large principality; and diſtinguiſhed by the native inhabitants during the middle ages, under the denomination of *Dergtenij* or *Deirctannas*, that is, the dominion or lordſhip on the deep. Its antient boundaries were on the eaſt and north by the river Blackwater or Abhan-mor, on the weſt by the Kerry hills and Kenmare river, and on the ſouth by the ocean. Under this extent of country it comprehended three large principalities, that is, on the north *Aoibh Liathain*, in the ſouth *Corcaluighe*, and in the eaſt *Corcabhaiſcin*. *Corcaluighe*, or the marſhy country of woods, and from which the preſent county and city of Cork take their names, comprehended the preſent baronies of Bantry, Beer, Carbury Eaſt and Weſt, Kinal Meak, Kerrycurry, Kinalea, Courceys, Ibane, Barryroe, and Muſkery; the principal chief of which was *Magh cor teagh* or *Macorteigh*, whence the M'Carthys, kings of Cork, on the arrival of the Engliſh. The hereditary chief of Muſkery was called frequently *Cormac Mac Teg*, and thoſe of Carbury *Magh cor teagh* and *MCartyreagh* or M'Carthy, king, from being in proceſs of time not only kings of Corcaluighe, but ſovereigns of all the petty ſtates in the preſenty county of Cork. The antient Canthreds in this principality, whoſe Dynaſts were tributary to the M'Carthys, chiefs of *Corbeareigh* or the preſent baronies of Carbury and kings of Cork, were the cantred of *Hy Driſcuil*, chief *O Driſcol*; the cantred of *Hy Dunobhan*, chief *O Dunnovan*; *Hy Learagh*, chief *O'Leary*; all in the barony of Carbury. *Hy Cinneich*, chief *O Kenny*, comprehending the preſent baronies of Kinal Meak and Kinalea, The cantred of *Aoibh Idouth* or *Ibhidow*, comprehending the preſent baronies of Ibawne, Courcys, Bawry-roe and Kerrycurry. This diſtrict was moſt probably was the Ηυοδιαι or Vodiæ of Ptolemy, though that tribe might have extended to the entire diſtrict of Corcaluighe. The cantred of Hy Maghoneigh, chief O'Mahony.

Corcabhaiſcin or the moraſs on the harbour, comprehended the diſtrict round the harbour and city of Cork, extending from the harbour of Cork to Youghall bay. It was alſo denominated by the Iriſh *Ibh mo Chilleigh* or the great woody diſtrict. All this part of the county being in antient times covered with woods and moraſſes, now the barony of Imokelly.

Aoibh Liathain or *Ibh Leathan*, that is the diſtrict of the water or river diviſion. It was alſo called *Cinealtalmhuin* or the chief country; and comprehended the preſent baronies of Fermoy, Barrets, Barrymore, Killnataloone, and part of Muſkerry. The chiefs of this principality obtained from their diſtrict as was conſtantly the cuſtom among the antient Iriſh, Britiſh, and Gauls, the name of *Hy Lehane* or *O'Lehane*.

This appears to have been the extent of the antient kingdom of Cork during the middle ages. In ſubſequent periods it extended into the principality of *Conalla* on the north ſide of the Black-water or Abhan-mor, containing the preſent baronies of Orrery, Duhallow, Kilmore, Armory, Condons and Clongibbons[c].

The county of Cork is bounded on the eaſt by that of Waterford, on the weſt by Kerry, on the north by Limeric and part of Tipperary, and on the ſouth by the ocean. Its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt is 110 Engliſh or 93 Iriſh miles; and its greateſt breadth 56 Engliſh or 44 Iriſh miles, being the largeſt in Ireland and even in England except Yorkſhire; ſo that ſir William Petty conſiders it as one-eighth of the whole country. It is commonly ſaid to contain more good and more bad land than any in Ireland; yet the moſt mountainous and barren parts are ſupplied by the fiſhery, and the county abounds in game, corn, and cattle, and manufactories both of linen and woollen, nor is it deficient in honey or cyder. It is extremely well watered. The firing in

[a] Smith, Hiſt. of Cork, I. 23—29. [b] Ib. 30, &c. [c] Collectanea de Reb. Hib. No. 11.

general is turf. It is divided into ſeventeen baronies, beſides four liberties and one cantred, contains four large walled towns beſides eight others that ſend members to parliament, and ſeveral other market towns, and ten excellent harbours beſides a great number of creeks[c].

To follow Mr. Camden's route; *Roſs* or *Roſs Carbery* firſt preſents itſelf, antiently *Roſs Alithri* or the field of pilgrimage in the barony of *Carbery*, which gave title of baron to the family of Evans 1715, of whom George is the ſecond and preſent baron. It was antiently walled, and diſtinguiſhed by an univerſity, in which St. Brendan was reader, but is now only a ſmall market-town, and biſhop's ſee united to Cork. St. Fachnan in the beginning of the 6th century founded a biſhopric here; the ruins of a ſmall neat Gothic cathedral, with a more modern choir, and an abbey of regular canons, ſtill remain[d]. The harbour is now totally choaked up with ſand; but *Glandore* harbour three miles weſt is an excellent one. *Ballyvoreen* caſtle is ruined. *Banduff* or *Caſtle Salem* is a ſtrong romantic building a mile weſt of Roſs[e]. In *Miros* pariſh at *Carigility* is the ſite of the abbey of *Sancto Mauro*, founded by Dermot M'Cormac M'Carty king of Cork 1172, for Ciſtertians[f]. *Caſtlehaven*, a ſmall pariſh with a caſtle and bay, gave title of earl to George lord Audley 1617, 14 James I. The bay is famous for a ſea-fight between ſir Richard Leviſon and the Spaniards 1602. The rocks on the coaſt from Glandore towards Baltimore, with the caverns and natural arch, through which a boat may row, are the ſubject of ſome Latin verſes called *Carberiæ Rupes*, by the late Dr. Swift, who frequently amuſed himſelf with little voyages here[g]. *Lough Hyne* is a romantic ſalt-water lake, two miles round, incloſed with hills, having an iſland and old caſtle in it, and abounding with ſea and ſhell-fiſh[h]. *Old-head* is the point of the bay of Kinſale[i], on whoſe receſs at the mouth of the river Bandon and in the barony of Kinalea and Kerrycurry ſtands the town of *Kinſale*, or as the Iriſh call it *Cean Sail*, q. d. *headland of the ſea*. It was incorporated by Edward III. 1333, but forfeited its charter on the Spaniards' landing here 1600, but it was ſoon reſtored. The town extends near a mile on the ſide of a hill, round which the road runs, on the river Bandon, is well built and walled, and well peopled with Proteſtants. In the town and liberties are ſix pariſhes. Here are a pariſh church, almſhouſe, charter ſchool, and ſeſſions-houſe, and the ruins of two abbies of Canons Regular and Carmelites[k]. The harbour is very commodious, ſecure, and deep; defended by a fort built by Charles II. and is greatly frequented in war time. It has a dock and yard with all the accommodation of a royal one; the only one in the iſland. Within it lies a great ſhelf, which ſhoots far off from the land, but leaves an ample paſſage at the ſide many fathoms deep. It is governed by a ſovereign, burgeſſes, and recorder[l]. But Cork ingroſſes all the commerce of theſe parts.

Kinſale gives title of baron to Gerald de Courcy lineally deſcended from Milo de Courcy ſon to John earl of Ulſter, whoſe anceſtors were ſummoned to the firſt parliament in Ireland. The privilege of being covered in the royal preſence was granted to this earl of Ulſter for his valour in a ſingle combat, which he fought, as his ſtout ſpirit phraſed it, "for the honour of his country and not for the king," to decide a diſpute between John and Philip about a town in Normandy: and having thus recovered his ſovereign's favour, in which he had been unfairly ſupplanted, he refuſed any additional reward except this ſingular privilege, which had been granted by queen Mary to the Ratcliffes earls of Suſſex, whoſe poſterity ſoon after became extinct. His ſon *Miles* was created baron Kinſale by Henry III. 1223. The lords Kinſale were formerly the firſt barons of Ireland, but are ſaid to have loſt their precedency 1489 by the abſence of lord James from a ſolemn proceſſion at Greenwich, for which Henry VII. gave it to the lords Athunry[m]. John, the preſent baron, is the 26th. The ſiege of Kinſale referred to by Mr. Camden laſted near four months, and with the ſickneſs that followed it coſt the queen above 6000 men[n]. The Spaniards made themſelves maſters of the town in 1600, but were driven out the ſame year by lord Mountjoy, who, with a handful of Engliſhmen, defeated an Iriſh army of 12,000 men coming to their relief, and obliged Don Juan d'Aquila, the Spaniſh commander, to ſurrender the place with 5000 Spaniſh troops.

Dunmanway is a chearful, thriving little town, where the late ſir Richard Cox eſtabliſhed the linen manufactory, now in a proſperous ſtate. His houſe is adorned with handſome plantations and avenues. The town ſtands in the centre of a ſmall valley, ſurrounded with hills on three ſides. Within a mile of the town is a perfect wall or mound of rocks running a conſiderable way. Out of the crevices of theſe rocks a yew tree ſhoots, 17 feet in circumference, and grows in a reclining manner[o].

Kenmare bay is 30 miles long, and from 9 to 3 broad; and in it are ſeveral good harbours[p].

The ruins of *Carrickafaucky* caſtle are on a high hill[q]. Thoſe of *Carrigeneeclough* are within two miles of *Inchigeela*, a ſmall village at the foot of a mountain, a mile from whence the river Lee opens into *Lough Allua*, a fine lake, in which the charr fiſh abounds. Near this is another lake of 200 acres called *Gouganebarra*, remarkable for the hermitage of St. Finbar on a ſmall iſland where that ſaint lived before he founded the cathedral of Cork. It is the moſt romantic ſpot imaginable, environed with high crags covered with yews and evergreens, their ſides watered by rills, and their ſummits inhabited by eagles. In the iſland are ruins of a chapel, and cells erected by father O Mahony, a late recluſe, who lived there 28 years, and was there buried 1728. In this romantic ſpot riſes the river *Lee*[r].

Bandon was built 1610 by Richard Boyle, firſt earl of Cork, with walls and fortifications, two churches, and a market-houſe. The Iriſh demoliſhed the walls 1689; for which by a ſtanding law of the corporation no Papiſt can dwell in the town[s].

A few miles above Bandon on the Lee is *Inchcane*, now only a village, but antiently the reſidence of the M'Carthys, and called *Ceanneich* or *Cinneich*, that is, the chief reſidence. It was deſtroyed in 1150 by Mortogh O'Brien[t].

Glandore. Ballyvoreen. Banduff. Carigility. Caſtlehaven. Lough Hyne. Old head. Kinſale. Dunmanway. Kenmare. Carrickafaucky. Carrigeneeclough. Bandon. Inchcane.

[c] Smith, I. 100. 106. [d] Ib. 265—270. Archdall, 76. Wilſon, 228.
[e] Smith, I. 270. [f] Ib. 271. Archdall, 60. [g] Smith, ib. 273. [h] Ib. 275.
[i] Ib. 241. [k] Archdall, 74. [l] Smith, ib. 226.
[m] Smith, I. 223—238. [n] Ib. II. 76—86. [o] Wilſon, 241.
[p] Ib. 239. [q] Ib. 240. [r] Smith, I. 199. Wilſon, 240.
[s] Smith, 244—248. Wilſon, 228. [t] Munſter annals.

What

What Mr. Camden calls *Kerrywherry* was antiently called *Muſkery Millane*, and now *Kerrycurihy*, and is a barony containing ten pariſhes, and after the death of James earl of Deſmond, to whoſe father it had been given by James 15th earl of Deſmond, was forfeited to the crown[u]. In it are the ruined caſtles of *Monkſtown*, *Carigaline*, and *Barry*. *Shannon* park and houſe the ſeat of Francis viſcount Shannon, reckoned one of the moſt pleaſant in Munſter, is now ruined. *Oyſterhaven* is famous for its good oyſters. In that part of this barony called *Kinalea* was *Tracton*, a Ciſtertian abbey, founded near *Carigaline* 1224 by the M'Carthys. James Dennis, chief baron of the Exchequer, was created 1781 baron Tracton of Tracton abbey[x].

Monkſtown. Carigaline. Barry *caſtles*. Oyſterhaven. Tracton.

At *Dundaneere* caſtle the Engliſh Eaſt-India company had a ſettlement 1612 for iron works and building large ſhips at the confluence of the *Brinny* and the

Dundaneer.

"Pleaſant *Bandon* crown'd with many a wood[y],"

then moſtly cut down: though its ſides are ſtill crowned with fine ones and ſeats as far as *Iniſhannon* on the latter river ſix miles from Kinſale. This was formerly a conſiderable town, now only remarkable for a linen manufacture. Near *Dunderrow* is a large Daniſh camp[z]. The *Daurona* of Ptolemy, and *Saveranus* of Giraldus, is the *Blackwater* or *Aven more*.

Iniſhhannon.

The *Lee*, antiently *Luvius*[a], is the river Mr. Camden ſhould have here deſcribed, which really riſes out of a lake in the weſt of Muſkerry, and ſoon forms the large Lough Allua, from which it runs with a contracted rapid courſe to Cork 26 Iriſh miles from its riſe[b].

Lee *r.*

The city of CORK, ſo exactly deſcribed by Mr. Camden, was walled, if not founded, by the Danes in the 9th century. But ſince Mr. Camden's time it has been ſo much extended, and improved by the induſtrious inhabitants[c], that it may challenge the ſecond place after Dublin, and be called the Briſtol of Ireland. It lies moſtly in a marſhy iſland, and ſeveral others ſurrounded by the Lee, which is croſſed by two large ſtone bridges over its grand branches; and the marſhes on the oppoſite ſides of that river having been drained, the town has been ſo much improved and enlarged, that it is now above thrice as large as formerly, and its commerce increaſed in proportion. Several broad ſtreets have been lately added by filling up the canals that formerly run through them. The earl of Marlborough beſieged and took this town from king James's army 1690; when the duke of Grafton, who ſerved as a volunteer, was killed in the attack. It contains about 8,600 houſes, and upwards of 70,000 inhabitants, and has twelve companies of foot in the barracks. The annual revenue of the city amounts to 1300*l.*; out of which the mayor has a ſalary of 500*l.* Its wealth ariſes from the capacious and commodious haven called the Cove, one of the beſt in the world: the entrance ſafe, in which any number of ſhips may ride ſecure from every wind. Twelve hundred veſſels have reſorted here in a year in time of peace; and it is defended by a fort in the great iſland. Ships from all nations victual here. Ships of burden unload at Paſſage five miles and an half from Cork. The channel will contain ſhips of above 150 tuns. The exportation, the largeſt in the kingdom, conſiſts chiefly of beef, hides, butter, tallow, and other proviſions[d]. Dr. Campbell calls Cork the "great ſhambles" of the kingdom; and ſays, except in the article of linen, its exports are more conſiderable than thoſe of Dublin, whoſe trade conſiſts moſtly in the importation of luxuries, whereas that of Cork in the exportation of neceſſaries. Judging by the number of houſes, he ſuppoſes Cork larger than Briſtol. The ſlaughtering ſeaſon continues from Auguſt to the end of January; in which ſpace it has been computed they kill and cure ſeldom fewer than 100,000 head of black cattle. The produce of the cuſtoms in nine years' time exceeded 60,000*l.* and the number of ſhips employed here has been doubled within 40 years[e]. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Finbar, who founded it in the 7th century, was entirely rebuilt 1735 by a duty on coals; about which time was taken down the antient round tower which ſtood in the church-yard. The ruins of St. Barry's priory were entirely demoliſhed about 1745[f]. Four of the eleven pariſh churches which were here in the reign of Edward IV. have alſo been rebuilt, and ſeven entirely taken down or united, St. Peter's being now the oldeſt, and having a tower detached from it, ſerving as a defence to the city wall. Of the ſix religious houſes remain only the ruins of the Auguſtin Eremites church, founded t. Edward I. The Franciſcans were founded 1214, Dominicans 1220, Auguſtin friars t. Henry V. or VI. Carmelites, nunnery of St. John Baptiſt, preſidency of Knights Templars, and St. Stephen's houſe for lepers[g]: the ſteeple of this laſt 64 feet high; the church walls and eaſt window all converted into a ſugar-houſe and called the *Red abbey*[h]. Here are two good modern hoſpitals for poor boys, beſides almſhouſes, ſchools, an infirmary, exchange, and cuſtom-houſe, which, as well as the other public buildings and walks, are no great ornament to the city. But the houſes are old and far from elegant in their appearance, except on the new quays, and the city moſtly compoſed of lanes interſecting the ſtreets at right angles. On a bridge over one of the canals is an equeſtrian ſtatue of George II. in bronze. Cork is governed by a mayor, ſheriffs, and common council, and returns four members to parliament.

CORK.

Ballynaſpeg, two miles and an half from Cork, is a fine ſeat of the biſhop[i].

Great iſland or *Barrymore* forms one ſide of Cork harbour, and the poſt town of Cove contains three pariſhes; and *Inchire* a Ciſtertian abbey[k]. Near it are the iſlands of *Spike* and *Hawlebowlin*; the latter having a fort, built in the end of the reign of Elizabeth[l]. The family of Barry is originally from Wales. Sir Robert here mentioned was elder brother to Giraldus commonly called Cambrenſis, and at the ſcalade of Wexford narrowly eſcaped with his life, which he afterwards loſt 1185 at Liſmore. His brother Philip built *Barry's Court* caſtle, now ruined, whence his deſcendants took the title of baron 1490. One of them, David, had the title of earl of Barrymore conferred on him by Charles I. 1627; to which title his great grandſon James the 5th earl ſucceeded 1747, and was ſucceeded 1751,

Great iſland.

Barry's Court.

Barrymore *earl.*

[u] Smith, I. 40. 57. 215. [x] Smith, 215. 218. Archdall, 79. [y] Spenſer. [z] Smith, I. 215—223.
[a] Ptolemy. [b] Smith, II. 253. [c] Moſtly Engliſh. Gibſon.
[d] Smith, I. 368—434. Campbell's Survey of the North of Ireland, 174—193.
[e] Wilſon, 225-7. [f] Archdall, 65. [g] Ib. 66—68. [h] Ib. 68. [i] Wilſon, 227.
[k] Archd. 61. Smith, 164. [l] Wilſon, 349.

and 1773 by his ſon and grandſon, Richard being the preſent and 7th earl.

Caſtle-lyons. *Caſtle-lyons*, more properly *Caſtlelehan* from its antient owners the *O Lehans*, is a neat well-ſituated ſmall market-town, 12 miles from Cork, where John de Barry founded 1307 a Franciſcan or Dominican friary; great part of whoſe church remains. Here was alſo a houſe of Carmelites [m]. Lord Barrymore has a ſtately houſe, built in form of a quadrangle on the ſite of the old caſtle, in whoſe ruins was found a ſtone chimney-piece with this inſcription and date: LEHAN O-CVLLANE HOC FECIT. MCIIII. which ſeems to give a greater antiquity to ſtone buildings in Ireland than is generally allowed, it being commonly ſuppoſed that the caſtle of Tuam, built 1161 by Roderick O Conner, king of Connaught was the firſt [n]. The modern houſe with the furniture and a valuable collection of pictures were entirely deſtroyed by an accidental fire [o].

Rath cormuck. *Rathcormuck* is a ſmall market and borough town, on the mountains eaſt of which called *Cairn Tierna* or the *Thane's Heap* is a rude heap of ſtones for the purpoſe of antient elections and aſſemblies [p].

Blarney *c*. *Blarney* is a ſtrong caſtle and noble ſeat of the earls of Clancarty, forfeited at the Revolution. It ſtands on a ſolid rock, the walls 18 feet thick and flanked with baſtions. It was one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Munſter in queen Elizabeth's time, and is ſtill entire, and the lands about it well cultivated. In the ſmall barony of *Barrets*, four miles from Cork, are ruins of an Auguſtine nunnery, founded 1450 at *Ballyvacadane* [q]; *Ballincolly*, a large caſtle of the *Barrets*; alſo the caſtles of *Inchy* and *Ballyally*; the firſt of which gave title of baron to Juſtin lord earls of Clancarty after 1641, when it was burnt, and now conſiſts of two towers with modern buildings between. Sir William Penn, the famous admiral, was born in it. The town is long and narrow, has a market, an extenſive combing and ſpinning trade, and conſiderable ſalt works [r]. Half a mile from Macroomp is a mild chalybeat ſpring riſing on the brink of a bog [s]. Four miles north-weſt of it are remains of a Daniſh caſtle, 60 yards by 40, ſurrounded by a deep ditch. Near the road ſide are five ſtones pitched in form of a triangle. Two miles weſt ſtands *Carickafouchy* caſtle or the *fairy rock* caſtle, in a romantic ſituation on a rock, acceſſible only on one ſide and to one perſon. Eaſt of it are a druidical cromlech and circle of ſtones. *Dundarerk* caſtle is a third caſtle of the M'Cartys, forfeited 1641, a high ſquare building, having 70 ſteps to the battlements, and adjoining to it ſome modern buildings, now ruined [t]. Five miles from Macroomp are ruins of *Carngneneelogh* caſtle [u]. In Mr. Hutchinſon's garden at *Codrum* are remains of a Daniſh camp with ſubterraneous vaults. Several more, ſome triple trenched, are near *Clonrohid* church, and on the top of *Liſſecreſig* hill are remains of a cromlech; and near it a large circular entrenchment of ſtone, ſuch as the Iriſh call *caheras*. At *Ballyvournek* is an old church, ready to fall with age, of a nunnery dedicated to St. *Gobnata*, whoſe image ſet on a ſtone croſs, and a neighbouring well, are objects of pilgrimage [x]. A little north of the well are foundations as of a round tower; and weſt of the church an echo that repeats three times. On the ſouth-weſt foot of the *Muſkerry* mountains are three flat ſtones ſet on edge, the middlemoſt 9 feet high by 3, and ſeveral circles of ſtones with ſingle pillars ſtanding at a ſmall diſtance [y].

Carikafouchy

Dundarerk.

Ballyvacadane. Ballincolly.

Ballyvournek

Mourne. *Mountcaſhel*. At *Mourne* or *Ballynamona* are ruins of a church 180 feet long, with a caſtle and towers, all belonging to a rich preceptory of St. John of Jeruſalem, founded t. John by Alexander de Ste. Helena, an Engliſhman. In rebuilding the adjacent pariſh church 1717 they found a large ſpur and ſpear-head, probably belonging to ſome of the knights [z]. Near it is *Dromore* the ſeat of lord Muſkerry.

Muſkerry. *Muſkerry* barony is bounded by a large heathy boggy tract called the *Boggra*, for the greateſt part of the year covered with black fogs [a].

Donaghmore. At *Donaghmore* was an abbey [b], and in the church was kept a brazen hand as a relic to ſwear by; removed by one of the titular biſhops of Cloyne [c]. This place gave title of baron to the Hawleys 1546; of which family Francis was the 3d and laſt baron.

Aghabolloge. Carigadrohid Maſhamaglaſs In *Aghabolloge* church-yard ſtands St. *Olan's Cap*, a ſtone applied to the ſame uſe. *Carigadrohid* caſtle is romantically ſituated and ſtill inhabited. At *Maſhamaglaſs* is a high tower, built by the M'Swinneys. About 300 yards weſt of *New-bridge* are three large ſtones ſet edgeways to each other, the middlemoſt 5 feet broad, 7 high and 2 thick: the others much ſmaller. They are ſaid to be a memorial of a famous battle fought here in the plain of *Ballagh Leachta* between *Brian Boiruma* king of Munſter, and the O Mahonies of Carbery aſſiſted by the Danes, moſt of whom were ſlain.

Macroomp. *Macroomp* caſtle in an improved country was built t. John, rebuilt by the earls of Clancarty after 1641, when it was burnt, and now conſiſts of two towers with modern buildings between. Sir William Penn, the famous admiral, was born in it. The town is long and narrow, has a market, an extenſive combing and ſpinning trade, and conſiderable ſalt works [r]. Half a mile from Macroomp is a mild chalybeat ſpring riſing on the brink of a bog [s]. Four miles north-weſt of it are remains of a Daniſh caſtle, 60 yards by 40, ſurrounded by a deep ditch. Near the road ſide are five ſtones pitched in form of a triangle. Two miles weſt ſtands *Carickafouchy* caſtle or the *fairy rock* caſtle, in a romantic ſituation on a rock, acceſſible only on one ſide and to one perſon. Eaſt of it are a druidical cromlech and circle of ſtones. *Dundarerk* caſtle is a third caſtle of the M'Cartys, forfeited 1641, a high ſquare building, having 70 ſteps to the battlements, and adjoining to it ſome modern buildings, now ruined [t]. Five miles from Macroomp are ruins of *Carngneneelogh* caſtle [u]. In Mr. Hutchinſon's garden at *Codrum* are remains of a Daniſh camp with ſubterraneous vaults. Several more, ſome triple trenched, are near *Clonrohid* church, and on the top of *Liſſecreſig* hill are remains of a cromlech; and near it a large circular entrenchment of ſtone, ſuch as the Iriſh call *caheras*. At *Ballyvournek* is an old church, ready to fall with age, of a nunnery dedicated to St. *Gobnata*, whoſe image ſet on a ſtone croſs, and a neighbouring well, are objects of pilgrimage [x]. A little north of the well are foundations as of a round tower; and weſt of the church an echo that repeats three times. On the ſouth-weſt foot of the *Muſkerry* mountains are three flat ſtones ſet on edge, the middlemoſt 9 feet high by 3, and ſeveral circles of ſtones with ſingle pillars ſtanding at a ſmall diſtance [y].

Kilgarvan. *Kilgarvan* is a ſmall mean place in a very mountainous country: the river *Roughty* riſes in its pariſh and runs through that of Kenmure [d].

Clognakilty. *Clognakilty* is ſituated near the ſea, built in form of a croſs with a tolerable good church on riſing ground, but the harbour's mouth is choaked with ſand. Before the war of 1641 it was a flouriſhing place, but being then burnt down has never thoroughly recovered itſelf [e].

Baltimore. *Baltimore*, antiently called *Dunaſhad*, has an excellent harbour, and was formerly a place of conſequence; but being taken and plundered by the Algerines 1631, has never recovered itſelf, but is a poor decayed fiſhing town, with a ſmall church in a low ſituation; the officers of the port reſiding at *Skibbereen*, a ſmall market town, with a new church and demoliſhed market-houſe, and a linen and woollen manufactory. There is a ſtone bridge over the *Hen*, which runs through the town [f]. At Baltimore are ſome ruins of antient caſtles. The lands hereabouts are well cultivated and manured with ſea ſand, and produce great quantities of corn and flax [g].

Kilbarry. Clodagh *c*. In *Kilbarry* pariſh are the ruins of *Clodagh* caſtle, famed for the hoſpitality of the *M'Swinneys*. A ſtone with an Iriſh inſcription inviting to it now lies by the road ſide. *Kilcrea* bog here, whoſe centre was a deep wood, the haunt of wolves, and

[m] Archdall, 70, 71.

[n] Smith, I. 164. Two antient dates from Cork, communicated to the Royal Society, and publiſhed in the Phil. Tranſ. N° 475; one from Cork friary, the other from Kilbriton caſtle, were ſuppoſed to be of much higher antiquity than they really proved: the former being of the reign of Elizabeth, and the other only a century earlier.

[o] Wilſon, 251. [p] Smith, I. 166, 167. [q] Archdall, 57. Smith, I. 179.
[r] Smith, I. 173—182. Archdall, 75, 76. [s] Smith, I. 183. [t] Archdall, 69.
[u] Smith, 184. [x] Wilſon, 352, 353. Smith, I. 187. [y] Wilſon, 339. Smith, II. 275.
[z] Wilſon, 351. Smith, I. 190. [a] Wilſon, 351. [b] Archd. 57. Smith, I. 193. [c] Smith, I. 197.
[d] Wilſon, 239. [e] Ib. 228. Smith, I. 259. II. 289. [f] Smith, I. 276. 278. Wilſon, 229, 230. [g] Ib. 351.

the edges red bogs was begun to be drained 1705, and is now compleated[h].

Kilcrea. At *Kilcrea* is a caſtle of the earls of Clancarty: the barbicans, platform, and ditch ſtill remaining, and an excellent ſtaircaſe of dark marble 70 feet high; and near it ruins of a Franciſcan abbey, founded by Cormac Mac Carthy the great, prince of Deſmond, 1465 or 1478: great part of the nave, ſouth tranſept, and choir remain: the founder's tomb in the middle of the choir, together with ſeveral monuments of the Clancarties: the ſteeple in the centre is 80 feet high. From the abbey gate to the road on each ſide are high banks formed entirely of human ſkulls and bones cemented together with moſs; and beſides great numbers ſtrewn about there are ſeveral thouſands piled up in the arches, windows, &c. At the end of a lane leading to this ruin ſtands a large wooden croſs erected ſince the demolition of the abbey; the entrance is by an avenue of venerable oaks. Here was alſo a nunnery[i]. The river *Bride* winds ſweetly away through the vale below. Bride r. In *St. Owen's* pariſh on its bank is a moſt remarkable cave, formed by a limeſtone arch 12 feet high and declining to leſs than 6, full of winding paſſages; among which is a well. St. Owen's Mr. Smith went a quarter of an Engliſh mile in it, and was told it reached to *Gill* abbey near Cork. It has alſo another entrance near the church. In the ſouth part of this barony is burnt the greateſt quantity of lime in all Ireland[k].

Kilbrenin. *Kilbrenin* or *Strawhall* ſhews ruins of an abbey of Canons regular, founded by St. Œdus biſhop of Meath in the 8th century[l]. On the weſt ſide of the road from *Crook's town* to *Bandon* is a large ſtone monument of great length and breadth. Tradition ſays it was erected in memory of one *Nial*, ſlain in battle near this place[m].

Imokilly *barony*. *Imokilly* barony, the ſeat of the antient *Vodii*, q. d. the inhabitants of woodlands, the granary of the city of Cork, which it ſupplies with corn, fiſh, and veal[n]. The river Blackwater more properly belonging to the county of Waterford will be there deſcribed.

Mallow. Adjoining to the barony of Duhallow is *Mallow*, a diſtinct ſigniory of the antient earls of Deſmond; and on their attainder granted by queen Elizabeth to ſir John Norris, lord deputy of Ireland, whoſe heireſs marrying ſir John Jephſon, conveyed it to that family, who ſtill poſſeſs it. The town of *Mallow*, in a charming ſituation on the river Blackwater, was reckoned the beſt village in Ireland, was incorporated by James II. and ſends two members to parliament. Here were formerly two caſtles, the North or *Short Caſtle*, and the South erected by the earls of Deſmond, but ruined about 1641. A tepid ſpring, reſembling that at Briſtol, formerly brought much company hither, but has of late been deſerted for Briſtol[o].

Caſtletown Roche. At *Caſtletown Roche*, a beautiful village in the barony of *Fermoy*, are ruins of a fine old caſtle, ſeated on a rock over the river *Awbeg*, once the ſeat of the Roches, lords of Fermoy. It was gallantly defended for ſeveral days by lady Roche againſt the parliament 1649. The eſtate and title were forfeited 1641[p].

Doneraile. *Doneraile*, a borough and market town on the Awbeg, and a noble manſion and park, a handſome church with a ſpire, and the caſtle a horſe barrack[q]. It gives title of viſcount to lord Doneraile, Arthur Mohun St. Leger being ſo created 1703, 2 Anne. The title became extinct in Hayn the 4th viſcount 1767, but was revived 1776 in the St. Leger family, of whom the firſt died 1787, and is ſucceeded by his ſon. Two miles north-weſt are the poor remains of *Kilcoleman* caſtle, belonging antiently Kilcoleman c. to the earl of Deſmond, where Spenſer lived, and wrote his Fairy Queen,

"Under the foot of *Mole*, that mountain hore;"

and doubtleſs drew many ſcenes from nature here: the caſtle commanding a view of half the breadth of Ireland, when the adjacent uplands were wooded muſt have been a moſt pleaſing and pictureſque ſcene. The *Awbeg*, Spencer's *Mulla*, noted for excellent fiſh runs near it[r].

Caſtle Saffron. Mr. Smith miſtakes in ſaying *Caſtle Saffron* is ſo called from the quantities of ſaffron formerly cultivated here by the Iriſh for dying their habits, as it doth not appear that the Iriſh ever cultivated it in any early period: the plant with which they dyed their cloaths yellow is denominated in the Iriſh language *buidhe-mor* or great yellow, and is ſtill uſed by the country people for dying various tints of that colour: yet this wild herb is denominated ſaffron in ſeveral of the Anglo-Hibernian parliaments. In the houſe of John Love, eſq; is a good original picture of Spenſer. In an adjoining moſs have been found an antient braſs ſpur and ſpoon, horns and teeth of mooſe deer, &c.; and near a Daniſh intrenchment three large urns placed in a triangle; they were of fine clay baked, which ſoon mouldered; each might contain about 16 gallons; they had rude carving round the rims, which were about 16 inches diameter, but the middle of the ſide about 2 feet[s], and each urn 4 feet high. In one was a human ſkeleton; the ribs and ſmall bones tied up with a copper wire ruſted, as were thoſe of the thighs, arms, &c. and the ſkull was placed near the mouth of the urn: none of theſe bones had paſſed the fire. In the ſecond was a ſubſtance like honey, ſuppoſed fleſh, and in the third were a few copper pieces of the ſize of halfpence, but as if clipped, and without ſtamp or inſcription[t]. A mile below this caſtle is that of *Ballyne-mony*; and on the winding courſe of Ballyne-mony the river *Ballyhemick* houſe, near which were found ſome gigantic human bones[u]. *Wallſtown*, *Carignacamy*, and ſeveral other caſtles occur on the banks of this river; and one at *Monanimy* with ſome fine ruins Monanimy. of a preceptory of St. John of Jeruſalem[w]. At Bridgetown. *Bridgetown* are the ruins of an abbey of Auguſtine canons, pleaſantly ſituated, founded by one of the Roches 1314, whoſe tomb is before the high altar, and one of his family 1635 in a ſide chapel[x]. *Rinny*, Rinny. a ruined caſtle of the Fitz-Geralds, was another retreat of Spenſer's, now belonging to Mr. Nagle. At *Glanworth* or *Glanore*, antiently a corporation, Glanworth. now a ruined village, are remains of the church of a Dominican abbey founded by the Roches[y] 1227, and near it a fine limpid ſtream, an object of

[h] Smith, I. 199—206.
[i] Smith, I. 206. Archdall, 77.
[k] Smith, I. 208—214.
[l] Ib. 20. Archdall, 72. Wilſon, 239.
[m] Q. if like the giant's grave at Penrith.
[n] Smith, I. 187.
[o] Smith, I. 336, 337. II. 276. Wilſon, 234, 235.
[p] Smith, I. 344.
[q] Smith, I. 337—341.
[r] Ib.
[s] Ib. 331—343. II. 403.
[t] Ib. I. 344.
[u] Ib. 349. Archdall, 75.
[w] Smith, ib. Archd. 58.
[x] Archd. 70. Smith, 351.

great veneration. This place was for its value and the goodneſs of the ſoil called the *Golden Prebend.* Near it are magnificent ruins of a ſumptuous caſtle, built by the *Flemings* and poſſeſſed by the *Roches.*

Mitchel's town.

In the barony of *Condons* and *Clangibbon* are *Mitchel's town,* adorned with a magnificent houſe of lord *Kingſton,* ſituated on a bold rock over a river, and commanding an extenſive view[a]; and ruins of an old caſtle belonging to the *White Knight,* of whom ſee Mr. Camden in Limerick; it was deſtroyed 1641. Here is a college founded by the late earl of Kingſton, for the ſupport of 24 decayed gentlemen and gentlewomen, 12 of each, who have 40*l. per ann.* and handſome apartments, and a chaplain at 100*l. per ann.* with a houſe; daily ſervice in the chapel[a]. Three miles from Mitchel's town are ruins of the ſtrong caſtle of *Cahirdriny.* Two miles off are ruins of *Carriganoura* caſtle.

At *Skeheewinky* on lord Kingſton's eſtate is a ſingular cavern in a limeſtone rock, deſcended into by a ladder of about 20 ſteps in a narrow cleft, opening into a vault 100 feet long by 50 or 60 feet high. A ſmall hole on the left leads a winding courſe of near half a mile among great varieties of fanciful incruſtations. For ſeveral hundred yards in the larger branch there is a deep water called a river, at the bottom of the declivity to the right; part of the way is over a kind of pottery clay[b].

From *Galbally* bridge to Mitchel's town, great part of the country is a rich grazing tract; but from near Galbally to the Galty mountains there are large ſpaces of flat lands covered with heath and furze. The road leads immediately at the foot of the Galties, which form the moſt agreeable boundary imaginable. The ſides are almoſt perpendicular and reach to a height which pierces the clouds. The variety of the ſcenery exhibited by theſe mountains is great. The road, after paſſing ſome miles parallel with them, turns over a hill, and commands an oblique view of their ſouthern ſide, which has much more variety than the northern; it looks down at the ſame time on a large plain bounded by theſe and other mountains; ſeveral rivers winding through it and joining in the centre near Mitchel's town[c].

Brigoon.

Brigoon ſhews the ruins of an antient cathedral, where was a round tower which fell down 1720[d].

Kilworth.

On the river *Funcheon* is the ſtrong caſtle of *Kilworth,*

Fermoy.

and on the Blackwater *Fermoy,* a ſmall but pleaſant village, having a ſtone bridge of 13 arches over the river: a Ciſtertian abbey founded 1270 by ſir Richard de Rupella lord juſtice of Ireland 1261; the church a mean Gothic building, now parochial[e]; *Bally mac patric* a ruined caſtle; *Carickabrick* and *Liclaſh* two others[f]; and

Caſtle hyde.

Caſtle hyde the ſeat of the *Hydes*: two miles north of which is a cromlech called *Leaba Gallych* or the *Warrior's bed,* conſiſting of ſeveral broad flag ſtones, ſupported by others pitched in the ground. One of them is 17 feet long, 9 broad, and 3 thick in the middle, ſloping to the edges, and accompanied by two others one 11 feet by 7 and the other 7 feet ſquare. A fourth lies at the weſt end. Some of the ſupporting ſtones are 6 feet high. The whole is 40 feet long and 14 broad, incloſed in a circle of erect flag ſtones 14 feet from the centre[g]. See a correct view of it by Mr. Beauford in Pl. XXXII. fig. 7.

Moor park.

At Kilworth is *Moor park,* the ſuperb and noble ſeat of lord viſcount Mountcaſhell. Adjoining to his improvements ſtands *Cloghleagh* caſtle, boldly ſituated over the river *Funcheon,* which has ſtood many ſieges[h].

Cloghleagh c.

Youghall.

The principal town in the barony of *Imokelly,* a pleaſant fertile tract conſiſting of two fair vallies, is *Youghall,* incorporated by Edward IV. by the intereſt of Thomas the great earl of Deſmond, whoſe family had great intereſt here and founded the two abbies; the north abbey for Friars preachers 1268, and the ſouth abbey for Franciſcans 1231; of this no remains, but ſome of the former[i]. The pariſh church, a large handſome Gothic ſtructure, was built by earl Thomas, and purchaſed 1606 by Richard Boyle earl of Cork, whoſe family are buried in it. The town, ſituate on the ſide of a hill on an arm of the ſea with a tolerable good harbour and inland trade, conſiſts of one principal ſtreet about a mile long, the upper part extending north, and the *Baſe town* ſouth. The walls are entire on the weſt. It formerly rivalled Cork in trade, and has now an earthen ware manufactory, and returns two members to parliament. Sir Walter Raleigh firſt introduced potatoes here with tobacco and the celebrated *affane* cherry[k]. Round Youghall are ſeveral pleaſant ſeats, *Inchequin* and *Aghoda* caſtles.

Killea.

Killea is a ſmall village on a rivulet that runs into Youghall bay, remarkable for its ſerpentine courſe and for whitening linen; adjacent to which is a well much frequented[l], and a nunnery founded by St. Abban in the 6th century[m].

Ightermuragh. Ballymaloc.

At *Ightermuragh* caſtle is a remarkable ravenry, and at *Clonprieſt* a heronry. In the hall at *Ballymaloc,* a caſtle of the Fitz-Geralds, are two pair of horns of the mooſe deer; one of which meaſured from tip to tip 10 feet 3 inches, the other only 6 feet; but the larger pair grew on the ſmaller ſkull. Theſe horns and bones dug up in bogs are the only traces of theſe animals in Ireland[n].

Cloyne.

Cloyne, the ſee of a biſhop, ſo ſlightly noticed by Mr. Camden, though a poor village has a neat Gothic cathedral, with a good choir, reſtored by biſhop Agar, now archbiſhop of Caſhell, about 90 feet by 29, the nave 120 feet long[o]. The ſee was united to Cork 1430, and ſo continued till 1638, when Dr. Synge was conſecrated biſhop of Cloyne, and it has continued diſtinct ever ſince[p]. A round tower near the cathedral is 92 feet high and 10 diameter, the door 13 feet from the ground facing the weſt entrance of the church. Here is a handſome palace, built by biſhop Crow 1702-1726; a ſmall caſtle aſcribed to the Fitz-Geralds; a holy well dedicated to St. Colman; but Mr. Smith miſtakes in ſaying it had a nunnery founded in the 6th century, for that was at *Cluamukreduil* c. Limeric[q]. The ſee was founded in the end of the century by Colman; and about the middle of the 15th united to Cork[r]. Half a mile beyond Cloyne is *Ballymorlae* caſtle. At *Caſtlemary* is a cromlech, conſiſting of a ſtone 15 feet by 8, 9 feet from the ground, reſting on three other large ones, and adjoining to it a large round flag ſtone. It is called *Carig Croith* or the *Sun's Rock,* vulgarly *Cot's rock*[s]. *Roſtillian* caſtle,

Roſtillian c.

[a] Wilſon, 201. [b] Wilſon, 211. [c] Ib. 210.
[d] Smith, I. 352. Archd. 58. [e] Smith, 354. Archd. 70. [f] Wilſon, 249.
[g] Smith, I. 356. II. 490. where it is miſcalled *Labacally* or the *Hag's bed.* [h] Wilſon, 225. [i] Archdall, 80—82.
[k] Smith, I. 112—130. [l] Smith, I. 132. Wilſon, 347. [m] Archd. 73. [n] Smith, I. 130—140.
[o] Wilſon, 250. [p] Ib. 348. [q] Archd. 62. [r] Smith, I. 141—147. [s] Ib. 147.

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two miles and an half from Cloyne, built by the Fitz-Geralds, is the magnificent ſeat of the earl of Inchiquin, commanding a fine view of the harbour and cove of Cork. *Poor-head*, the moſt ſouthern cape of this barony, is a bold lofty cape. On *Corribury point*, a high round land within the weſt ſide of Cork harbour, is a tumulus. Not far from the ſtrand of *Ballycroncen* on a hill a ſingle ſtone 8 feet high; and more weſt at *Liſcally*, a Daniſh entrenchment, its agger 12 feet high and very perfect[s].

Poor-head.

Middletown.

Middletown, ſituate exactly between Cork and Youghall, is a neat borough and market town and port with a freeſchool and an Engliſh Proteſtant ſchool[t], and gives title to the family of Brodrick, of whom Alan lord chancellor of Ireland was ſo created 1701, and is ſucceeded by his great grandſon George 4th and preſent viſcount. Sir St. John Broderick rebuilt the church and ſteeple and great part of the town. Near it ſtood *Chore* abbey, founded 1180 for Benedictines by the Fitz-Geralds[u]; and by the water ſide are the remains of a Leper houſe or Spittle. Lord viſcount Middletown has here two fine parks, and the hon. Charles Broderick, his uncle, one at *Caber-nane*, a mile from Middletown. Here are veins of various marbles and good marle. Burnt clay is much uſed for manure in this barony, 30 or 40 barrels to an Engliſh acre[x].

Chore *abbey*.

Kilnataloon is the ſmalleſt barony in this county, containing only five pariſhes. Among the ruins of many caſtles belonging to the great earl of Deſmond on the banks of the *Bride*, one ſees the extenſive and magnificent remains of *Mogeely* his favourite reſidence. *Knockmourne*, an antient corporation, reduced to a ſingle church. At *Curryglaſs* is the largeſt holly-tree in the kingdom. At *Ballynoe* ruins as reported of a religious houſe[y], and a chalybeat ſpring[z].

Mogeely.

Knock-mourne.

Ballynoe.

The barony of *Duhallow*, probably named from the river *Allo* which runs through it and is ſo rapturouſly celebrated by Spenſer, contains *Kanturk* its capital ſeat, erected into an honour by James I. 1615, where the family of M Donough begun one of the fineſt caſtles in Ireland, but were forbid by queen Elizabeth to finiſh it. It was 120 feet by 80, four ſtories high, flanked by four ſquare towers of five ſtories, and all built of hewn ſtone. It belongs now to the earl of Egmont, who has from it the title of viſcount Kanturk. A chalybeat ſulphureous ſpring riſes here, of great efficacy in ſcorbutic and other diſorders[a]. *Newmarket* is a town of one ſtreet with a handſome houſe belonging to Mr. Aldworth. *Dromagh*, the ſtrong caſtle of the O Keifs, is now inhabited. Near *Cullen* church are ruins ſaid to have been a nunnery[b]; and near that of *Nohavel* the ſtump of a round tower. *Drumſhicane*, lately demoliſhed, was another ſtrong caſtle of the O Keifs. At *Clonmene* was an Auſtin friary[c], and a caſtle ruined in the civil war. At *Knockinoſs* was fought the deciſive battle which was won by the Engliſh 1647. *Loghort* caſtle, built t. John, has been repaired and furniſhed with a good armory and library by the earl of Egmont. Other caſtles of leſs note here are *Ballyclough*, *Caſtlecor*, *Drumaneen*; alſo many pleaſant ſeats[d]. At *Caſtle Corith* or *Cor* two miles north of Loghert was an abbey[e].

Kanturk.

Newmarket.

Dromagh.

Cullen.

Nohavel.

Drumſhicane.

Clonmene.

Knockinoſs.

Loghort *c*.

Caſtle Corith.

In the united barony of *Orrery* and *Kilmore* are *Charleville*, a poor borough, market town, and corporation, where ſtood the magnificent houſe built by Roger firſt earl of Orrery 1661, and burnt to the ground by the duke of Berwick 1690, merely becauſe the owner was a Proteſtant. The ſame earl founded here a celebrated freeſchool, and here is alſo a charter working-ſchool[f]. A little to the weſt is *Broghill*, an antient caſtle of the Fitz-Geralds that gave title of baron to the earl of Orrery. *Kilbolane* caſtle belonged to the earls of Deſmond, and is ſaid to have been built ſoon after Strongbow came over. At *Milltown* was another caſtle, deſtroyed about 1641. *Toonmore*, now *Gibbon's Grove*, is famous for its cyder apple, and for the diſcovery of a ſpur-rowel in the centre of a large ſtone. The village of *Annagh* with its thriving linen manufacture has ſucceeded the bog and ſtrong caſtle in its centre of the ſame name. *Burton* near *Church town* ſhews ruins of a magnificent manſion of the Percivals, burnt by James IId's troops: the extenſive manor with its royalties belong to the earl of Egmont, whoſe anceſtor ſir Philip Perceval was one of the richeſt ſubjects and moſt diſtinguiſhed ſupporters of the Republican cauſe in the reign of Charles I. and died broken-hearted by the troubles and oppoſitions of his inveterate enemies. Near Burton is *Egmont*, which gives title of earl to this family, John great grandſon of ſir Philip being ſo created 1733, 7 George II. having been created baron Perceval of Burton 1715, 1 Geo. I. and viſcount Perceval of Kanturk 1722, 8 Geo. I. His grandſon John-James is the preſent and third earl. The houſe here in which the grandfather of the preſent earl was born, ſince taken down, ſtood in a pleaſant park and well-wooded country interſperſed with villages, ſeats, and caſtles[g].

Charleville.

Broghill.

Kilbolane.

Milltown.

Toonmore.

Annagh.

Burton.

Church town.

Egmont.

Buttevant, finely ſituated in a fine country, antiently a corporation and walled till demoliſhed by Murragh O Brien in the reign of Edward IV. ſhews a ſumptuous ſhell of the abbey of Friars minors, founded by David de Barry lord Buttevant lord juſtice of Ireland t. Edward I. whoſe tomb with many more of antient Iriſh families ſtill remain there. The walls of the church and Lady chapel are entire, forming a pictureſque view with the monaſtery, in one of whoſe walls are ſome freſco paintings and ſome antient inſcriptions[h]. On the north-weſt of the abbey ſtands *Cullin* a ruined tower, ſaid to have been erected by an earl of Deſmond who retired hither. On each ſide of the weſt entrance of the abbey are two huge piles of ſculls, ſaid to have been brought from the field of *Knockinoſs* five miles from hence; but more probably collected out of a charnel houſe, common to famous churches. Near the abbey is part of a nunnery[i]. The town takes its name from *Boutez avant*, the word given by David de Barry in battle with the M[c]Carties, and now the motto of the *Barrimore* family who are viſcounts *Buttevant*. Eaſt of the town are the ruins of lord Barry's caſtle on a bold rock over the Awbeg[k]. At *Ballybeg* on the other ſide of the river was an Auguſtin monaſtery, founded 1237 by William father of David Barry above-mentioned; the ſteeple and eaſt window remain[l]. *Liſcarrol* is a very large and ſtrong caſtle, ſuppoſed to be built by king John, occupied

Buttevant.

Cullin.

Ballybeg.

Liſcarrol.

[s] Smith, I. 147—152. [t] Wilſon, 250. [u] Arch. 75. [x] Smith, 156, 157.
[y] Archdall, 57. [z] Smith, I. 158—162. [a] Smith, 300. II. 269. Wilſon, 361.
[b] Archdall, 69. [c] Ib. 61. [d] Smith, I. 299—311. [e] Plea roll 30 Ed. I. Archd. 60.
[f] Wilſon, 357. [g] Smith, I. 311—320. [h] Ib. 320. Archdall, 58. O Halloran, 119. Wilſon, 357.
[i] Archdall, 59. [k] Smith, I. 320. 322. [l] Smith, I. 231. Archd. 56.

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by the Barrys and Percivals; when the former beſieged it with 7000 men, and after 13 days reſiſtance from the latter it ſurrendered; after which lord Inchiquin coming to its relief routed the Iriſh under lord Mountgaret and ſlew 1500 of them. It was retaken 1646 by lord Caſtlehaven with an army of 5000 men. It is an oblong ſquare 120 feet by 240, flanked by ſix great towers, the walls 30 feet high, and the ſouth entrance defended by a ſtrong fort [m]. In a field ſouth of it is *Kate's hole*, a deep pit like our Elden hole. At *Killabrahur* was a ruined monaſtery of uncertain foundation [n].

Bantry. *Bantry* had a ſmall Franciſcan monaſtery on the ſea coaſt, whoſe founder Dermot O Sullivan Bean died 1466. It is now wholly demoliſhed [o]. The town ſtands at the bottom of a fine capacious bay, and was formerly called *Ballygobbin* and the *Old town*, to diſtinguiſh it from another ſettlement more to the north called the *New town*, where Ireton erected a fort, which drew inhabitants round it; but on the decay of the fort they returned to the old town. A pilchard fiſhery made it thrive, but of late years not a ſingle pilchard has appeared on the coaſt. Oppoſite to Bantry at two miles diſtant is the pleaſant iſland of *Whiddy*, with a deer park and a lake of ſalt and freſh water. From Bantry is a turnpike road to Beerhaven; at which laſt the land ſtretching far out into the ſea forms a capacious bay, and at the extremity is the iſland of *Dinſey*. In this bay 1698 admiral Herbert battered the French fleet, but finding them too advantageouſly poſted retreated. This is all a wild uncultivated tract, yet well inhabited [p].

Three miles and an half from Clonmell is *White's fort*. One mile and an half further is *Glaſha*, near the ruins of the caſtle on the river *Mei*. Two miles further ruins of caſtle *Coonagh* [q].

Mount North near Mallow is the ſeat of lord Liſle [r].

Ballycoton. *Ballycoton*, a fiſhing village, four miles from Cloyne, has a large but dangerous bay, four miles long, remarkable for the fineſt flat fiſh. Here are ruins of *Ballycrenan* and *Ballymaloe* caſtles and a church; and the earl of Shannon has a beautiful lodge for the bathing ſeaſon [s].

CaſtleMartyr. *Caſtle Martyr*, a borough and port town, incorporated 1663, with a charter ſchool endowed by Henry late earl of Shannon, and an almſhouſe founded by the firſt earl of Orrery for ſix poor men and women [t]. It gives title of baron to the earl of Shannon, whoſe ſeat it is; at the entrance to whoſe extenſive demeſne an old caſtle preſents itſelf as a grand and picturеſque object. A mile hence the river *Dowr* iſſues from a limeſtone rock after a ſubterraneous courſe of half a mile, having its riſe near Monygeely. Where it breaks out it forms a ſmall lake, in ſome places 30 yards over in winter, and about a mile in circumference, and frequented by variety of wild fowl [u].

Douglas. At *Douglas*, a ſmall village, two miles from Cork, is the largeſt ſail cloth manufactory in the kingdom [x].

Bottle hill is remarkable for an engagement there April 29, 1691 [y].

Timoleague. At *Timoleague*, eight miles ſouth-weſt of Kinſale, was an houſe of Franciſcans, afterwards Obſervantines, founded by William Barry who died 1373, repaired 1604; the ſhell of the church and monaſtery remains, and ſeveral monuments in the former [z].

AbbeyMahon *Abbey Mahon* had a Ciſtertian abbey; the walls of the church ſtill ſtanding on the oppoſite ſide of the river [a].

Cloggah, a little abbey mentioned in an inquiſition 17 James I. [b]

Grange, formerly *Grany*, on the river Bride [c].

Iniſcara, five miles from Cork on the Lee [d].

Iniſhircan. *Iniſhircan*, a Franciſcan monaſtery, on an iſland between Cape Clear and the main land, founded by Florence O Driſcol the Great 1460, or Dermot O Driſcol 1470, near the caſtle, on the plan of that at Kilcrea, but ſmaller [e]. Near it at *Iniſpict* or *Iniſpuinc* was another monaſtery, built in the cloſe of the 6th century [f].

At *Kilbeacan* was a monaſtery in the 7th century [g].

Others at *Cluain*, *Cluainſinglaſs* [h], *Glandy* [i], *Kilchullinn* [k], *Killabraher* in Kilmore barony [l]; at *Legan* 1301, and *Lueim* 1318, at *Obalvene*, *Omolaggie*, *Quchwill*, *Tuaim Muſgraighe*, and *Tulach Mhin*; all now unknown [m].

Weeme. At *Weeme* near Cork was an abbey of Canons regular in the 14th century [n]. Another of the ſame order at *Tullelaſh*, afterwards united to Kells in Kilkenny [o].

Other Druidical monuments in this county are at *Derinecabir* near *Togher* caſtle in Weſt Carbery barony, a circle of ſtones 6 yards diameter, moſt of them 4 and 5 feet high. About a mile from Roſs on the road towards Clognekelty on the lands of *Bohanagh* is a central ſtone, and ſome others round it not exactly in a circle. In *Kilgariffe* pariſh 10 miles from Bandon on the lands of *Templebrian* are ſix ſtones, about 4 feet aſunder, placed round a central one, the diameter of the circle about 30 feet. Three hundred yards to the weſt on a riſing ground are foundations of a ſmall old church called *Templebrian*; and on the weſt near the church-yard in ſight of the circle a ſtone 10 feet high. In ſight of this about a mile diſtant ſouth-eaſt is another ſingle ſtone on another hill [p]. Near the bridge over the *Arigadeen* a few paces from this monument is a ſmall artificial cave. At *Curabeoly* is a ſingle ſtone 10 feet high near *Roaringwater bay* [q].

Chalybeat waters in this county are *Drumraſtel*, weſt of Dunmanway, *Glanagarin* in Caſtle Martyr pariſh, *Roſtillan*, *Monyboholane*, *Ballynphelik*, *Garretſtown*, *Kanturk*, *Timoleague*, *Bandon*, *Cronacree*, *Ballyvouney*, *Carrignaccurah*, *Whitchurch*, *Shippool*, *Dundamere*, *Mourne abbey*, *Kilſhanick*, *Kilpadder*, *Quarterſtown*, *Bearforeſt* near *Mallow*, and *Macroomp* [r].

Earls of Cork. Cork was erected into an earldom by James I. 1626, in the perſon of *Richard Boyle*, created baron of Youghall 1616, who by his diſtinguiſhed character and ſervices obtained the name of the *great* earl of Cork, and died 1643, aged 77, leaving ſeven ſons, of whom the 5th *Roger* was created earl of Orrery 1660, and the youngeſt *Robert* was the famous philoſopher. His ſecond ſon *Richard* ſucceeded to this title with the additional one of *Burlington*, both which he left 1697 to his ſon *Charles*, and he 1704 to his ſon *Richard*, eminent for his taſte in architecture, who dying 1753 without iſſue male, both the titles became extinct. *Roger*, lord Broghil, fifth ſon of Richard, firſt of Cork, being created earl of Orrery September 5, 1660, in conſideration of his ſervices in reſtoring Charles II. [s]; that title on his death 1679 devolved to his eldeſt ſon and nameſake; and on his deceaſe 1682 to his ſecond ſon Lionel, 1703 to his brother Charles, and 1737 to Charles's ſon John, who ſucceeded to the title of earl of Cork 1753, and dying 1763 was ſucceeded by his ſon Hamilton, and he 1764 by his brother Edmund 7th and preſent earl.

[m] Smith, I. 324. 326. II. 137. Wilſon, 360.
[n] Archd. 73.
[o] Archd. 57.
[p] Smith, I. 291—293. II. 195. Wilſon, 242.
[q] Wilſon, 245.
[r] Ib. 360.
[s] Ib. 251. Smith, I. 138, 139.
[t] Smith, I. 133. Wilſon, 252. 346.
[u] Smith, I, 136. Wilſon, 346.
[x] Smith, I. 365. Wilſon, 347.
[y] Smith, I. 154. II. 212.
[z] Archd. 78. Smith, I. 252.
[a] Archdall, 55. Smith, I. 253.
[b] Archdall, 61.
[c] Ib. 70.
[d] Ib. 71.
[e] Ib. 71. Smith, I. 290.
[f] Archdall, 71.
[g] Ib. 62.
[h] Ib. 70.
[i] Ib.
[k] Ib. 73.
[l] Ib. 74.
[m] Ib. 76, 79. 80.
[n] Ib. 80.
[o] Ib.
[p] Phil. Tranſ. 471. Smith, Cork, II. 412.
[q] Smith, ib.
[r] Ib. 268—276.
[s] Smith, I. 320—331.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO the east between the rivers *Broodwater* on the west, the *Suire* on the east, the sea on the south, and the county of *Tipperary* on the north, extends the very pleasant and fruitful county of *Waterford*. On the Broodwater as soon as it leaves the county of Cork *Lismore* presents itself, famous for its see, where antiently sat Christian, bishop and legate of Ireland about the year 1148, a person highly deserving of the church of Ireland, who in his youth was educated in the same cloister with St. Bernard and Pope Eugenius at Clairvaulx. Now since most of its revenues have been alienated this see is united to the bishopric of Waterford. Near the river's mouth is *Ardmor*, a small village, of which and this river antiently thus sung Necham:

Lismore.
Bishop *Christian.*
Ardmore.

Urbem Lissimor *pertransit flumen* Avenmor,
Ardmor *cernit ubi concitus æquor adit.*

By Lismor city runs the Avenmor,
Whose union with the sea surveys Ardmor.

The little district adjoining is called *Desse*, whose lord, of the *Desmond* family, received in our time the honorary title of viscount *Desse*; but having no son it soon after died with him. Not far from hence on the sea is *Dungarvan*, defended by a very strong castle, and furnished with a very commodious harbour, which, with its barony, king Henry VI. bestowed on John *Talbot* earl of Shrewsbury; but it being afterwards found conveniently situated for reducing that part of *Munster*, it was annexed for ever by parliament to the crown of England. Near this town flourished the *Poërs* of antient nobility ever since the conquest of Ireland by the English, honoured with the title of barons of *Curraghmore*. But on the bank of *Suir* stands *Waterford* the principal city of this county. Of which Necham:

Desse or *Decies.*
Dungarvan.
4 H. VIII.
Waterford.

Suirius insignem gaudet ditare Waterford,
Æquoreis undis associatur ibi.

Proud to enrich her noble Waterford
Here Suire the ocean joins.

This city, called by the Irish and Britans *Portblargy*, and by the English *Waterford*, built by the Norway pirates, though in a thick air and unfavourable soil, and though close built, has so convenient a harbour that for wealth and resort it may be ranked the second in Ireland, and has always distinguished itself for its singular fidelity and loyalty to the crown of England. For ever since *Richard* earl of Pembroke took it, it has by its fidelity and obedience secured to the English peace in their rear during their conquest of Ireland. On this account the kings of England conferred on it many and great privileges, which Henry VII. augmented and confirmed on account of the brave and prudent behaviour of the citizens against that pretender *Perkin Warbeck*, a youth of the lowest rank, who aspired at nothing less than the crown, assuming the character of Richard duke of York, youngest son of king Edward IV.

The county and city of Waterford were given by king Henry VI. to John *Talbot* earl of Shrewsbury just mentioned, in the following terms, which as they set forth the bravery of that warlike man, that he may have the honour due to such valour, I think it not foreign to my purpose (and some of my readers may probably concur with me) to recite here from the public records: "We therefore" (says the king after setting forth other particulars in the language and Latinity of that age alike incorrect) "duly considering the gallant honour of our faithful and beloved cousin John earl of Shrewsbury and Weysford, and lord Talbot of Furnivall and Le Strange in the wars aforesaid, even his old age, sufficiently proved in his body, not only covered with sweat, but many times purpled with blood, and observing that our county and city of Waterford in our kingdom of Ireland, the castle, demesne, honour, land, and barony of Dungarvan, and all demesnes, lands, honours, and baronies with their appurtenances within the said county, which, by forfeiture of the rebels, reversion or death of any person or persons, escheat or any other right or title, are fallen to us or our ancestors, or are due to the same, are by the inroads of our enemies and rebels into those parts so desolate, and so exposed to the ravages of war as to be totally laid waste, which so far from being a profit has often been and still is a prejudice to us; and in order likewise that by our said cousin our kingdom of Ireland aforesaid may in those parts be better defended against the assaults of such our enemies and rebels, we ordain, advance, and create him earl of Waterford, with the due style, title, name, and honour thereto belonging. And that all things may concur with this advancement, we by special favour, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have granted, and by these our letters confirmed, to the said earl, the county aforesaid, and the city aforesaid, the fee farm of the same, the castles, lordships, honours, lands, and baronies, with their appurtenances within the said county, together with all and singular manors, hundreds, wapentakes, &c. along the sea coast from the town of Youghall to the city of Waterford aforesaid. To have and to hold the said county of Waterford, stile, title, name, and honour of earl of Waterford, and the said city of Waterford with the castle, lordship, honour, land, and barony of Dungarvan, and all other lordships, honours, lands and baronies within the said county, with all and singular the said manors, hundreds, &c. to the said earl and the heirs male of his body, to hold of us and our heirs by homage, fealty and service

1447.

of

"of being our ſeneſchal, and his heirs ſeneſchals of "Ireland, to us and our heirs in all our kingdom of "Ireland, doing and to do himſelf in the ſaid office "what his predeceſſors, ſeneſchals of England, have "hitherto been uſed to do in that office for ever. "In witneſs whereof, &c."

But when the kings and nobles of England who had large property in Ireland were engaged firſt in the French and afterwards in the long civil wars, Ireland was in a manner ſlighted; the Engliſh intereſt there began to decline, and, by their abſence, the Iriſh became formidable; the ſtates of the kingdom, to recover the loſs and weaken the power of the Iriſh, ordered and enacted, that the earl of Shrewſbury ſhould ſurrender up this town and county; and that the duke of Norfolk, baron Barkley, the heireſſes of the earl of Ormond, and all abbots, priors, &c. of England who had lands in Ireland, ſhould, for their abſence and negligence in defending their property, ſurrender it for ever to the king and his heirs. 28 H. VIII.

WATERFORD

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Waterford was moſt probably the ſeat of the antient inhabitants mentioned by Ptolemy under the denomination of *Brigantes*. Before the arrival of the Engliſh the original Iriſh called it *Hy Breoghain*, and the inhabitants *Slioght Breoghain*; and their chief was denominated from them *O'Breoghan* or *O'Brain*; a name which has been confounded with the O'Briens of Thomond by ſeveral Iriſh hiſtorians. This principality ſeems to have derived its name from being ſituated on the *Abhan Breoghan* or forked river, the *Brigus* of Ptolemy, and at preſent the haven of Waterford, ſo called from being above that town, parted or divided into three branches, viz. the *Swire*, the *Nore*, and the *Barrow*. The original chiefs of this diſtrict are ſaid to have been diſpoſſeſſed of the ſouthern parts of their county by Aongus at the head of the clan of the *Deſii*, who had been expelled the county of Meath by Cormac Mc Art A. D. 278; though this aſſertion is perhaps only founded on the ſimilarity of names, there being two canthreds of this name, one in this county, and the other in the county of Meath, and both ſituated on the ſouthern extremities of their reſpective countries, and conſequently denominated *Decie* or *Deaſeigh*, viz. ſouthern diſtricts. Hy Breoghan was alſo denominated during the middle ages *Slioght Lugach*, being moſt probably a branch of the *Lugadii* mentioned in the county of Cork. After the arrival of the Engliſh, the greater part of the country was divided among the Boyles, Sherlocks, Poers, Aylwards, Daltons, Waddings, &c. feudatory tenants to Henry II. who, after the general diſtribution of the kingdom among his followers, reſerved to himſelf all the country from Cork to Waterford. The antient princes, however, ſtill retained a part, which they held by grant from the Engliſh monarchs; and we find an O'Brien in tenure of a conſiderable landed property in this county, at the commencement of the laſt century; but whether deſcended from the Hy Breoghans or O'Briens of Thomond is not certain [a].

The county of Waterford extends in length from eaſt to weſt 38 Iriſh miles, from north to ſouth 15. The face of it is in many places rude and but little removed from its original ſtate, being very rocky and mountainous in the middle and north-weſt parts; yet it produces plenty of cattle and butter, barley, oats, and rye. The other parts with the coaſt deſerve Mr. Camden's character of it for beauty and fertility. It is bounded on the weſt by Cork, on the ſouth by the ocean, on the north by the river *Swire*, parting it from the county of Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the eaſt its own haven ſeparates it from that of Wexford. It is divided into ſeven baronies, *Waterford* city and liberties, which make a diſtinct county; *Coſhmore* and *Coſhbride*, *Decies*, *Glanlury*, *Upperthird*, *Middlethird*, and *Gualtier*; contains 71 pariſhes and four boroughs, which ſend ten members to parliament.

Liſmore. *Liſmore* is now little better than a village. A traveller would ſcarcely ſuppoſe it to have been an epiſcopal ſee, and much leſs a city graced with a caſtle, a cathedral, and twenty other churches. The caſtle, cathedral, freeſchool, and almſhouſe, with a few tolerable houſes intermixed with cabins, only now appear [b]. It takes its name from a Daniſh fortification called the *Round hill* a little eaſt of it, *Lis* ſignifying in Iriſh a *fort*, and *Mor*, *great*. It ſtands on the *Brood* or *Broodwater*, the DAVRONA of Ptolemy, in the barony of *Coſhmore* and *Coſhbride*. St. Cartagh founded here an abbey, a biſhopric, and an univerſity, and died A. D. 636. The cathedral was repaired 1130 by Moret king of Munſter, and the choir appears antient. The ſee was united to Waterford by Innocent VI. 1363 [c], or as others 1405. The caſtle, boldly ſituated on a high hill 60 feet perpendicular over the Blackwater, was built by king John 1185, and afterwards made the biſhop's palace, till archbiſhop Magrath of Caſhel granted it to ſir Walter Raleigh, from whom it came to the Boyles, and was the ſeat of the earl of Cork and Burlington, now of the duke of Devonſhire, who has a large park here, and has erected a fine bridge over the Blackwater, the principal arch 102 feet. That eminent philoſopher Mr. Robert Boyle was born in this houſe. Here was an hoſpital for lepers [d]. Sir Walter Raleigh founded an almſhouſe, augmented by the Boyles. This town ſends two members to parliament. Sir Richard Boyle beautified the caſtle, which was defended againſt 500 Iriſh under ſir Richard Beling by lord Broghill, 3d ſon of the earl of Cork, who obliged them to raiſe the ſiege; moſt of the additional buildings were burnt in the Iriſh rebellion, and have remained in ruins; but the offices on two ſides of the ſquare are kept in repair; at each angle is a tower, the chief remains of its antient magnificence. The late duke of Rutland, on a tour through Munſter 1785, held a council and iſſued a proclamation from it [e].

Bewly. At *Bewly*, two miles ſouth-eaſt of Liſmore, are remains of a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem [f].

Cappoquin. *Cappoquin* was a caſtle of the Fitz-Geralds, and has a wooden bridge over the Blackwater [g].

Villers town. *Villiers town* is a pretty village with an elegant church, built and endowed by the late earl of Gran-

[a] Collect. de Reb. Hib. N° 11. O Connor's Ortelius. Ware. Smith.
[b] Smith's Hiſt. of Waterford, 69. Archdall, 691.
[c] Wilſon, 245, 246. [f] Archd. 685.
[d] Archdall, 694.
[e] G. Smith's Waterford, 50—57.
[g] Smith, 58. Wilſon, 245.

diſon.

diſon. The whole paſſage from Cappoquin by Dromana to Youghall is a varied ſcene of the moſt beautiful landſcape[h].

At *Saltibridge* and *Araglin* are iron mines[i].

Tallow. *Tallow* is a flouriſhing town, erected into a borough by James I. at the inſtance of the earl of Cork, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſituate in a beautiful fertile vale near the river *Bride*, which being navigable hence to Youghall renders this a place of ſome trade[k]. Near it are the ruins of *Liſfinne* and *Connough* caſtles.

Strancally. *Strancally* caſtle is ſaid to have been a priſon of the earl of Deſmond, and through a hole in the rock, ſince blown up, the bodies of the wretches whom he ſtarved to death were thrown into the Blackwater[l].

Molana. In *Dar Inis* or the *iſland of St. Molanſide*, now *Molana*, are remains of an abbey of Canons regular, founded by that ſaint in the 6th century. In it Raymon le gros, who, with Strongbow, contributed ſo much to the reduction of Ireland, is ſaid to be buried[m].

Rhincrew. At *Rhincrew* is ſaid to have been a houſe of Knights Templars[n].

Ardmore. The barony of *Decies* is divided into two parts. In *Rincagonagh* pariſh is an artificial cave 20 feet ſquare vaulted with two other chambers[o]. *Ardmore* pariſh is a conſiderable tract round a ſmall village, formerly defended by two caſtles, where St. Declan eſtabliſhed an epiſcopal ſee in the beginning of the 5th century. A ſtone, ſaid to have ſwum from Rome with his bell and veſtments, lies ſhelving on the point of a rock, and people creep under it three times on his feſtival as a remedy againſt pains in the back. Here are two ruined churches: one of them very antient with maſſy pillars has its weſt front charged with rude bas reliefs of ſcripture hiſtory; and near it ſtands a round tower, excellently well built of hewn ſtone, tapering upwards, divided by four beltings, 100 feet high and 45 in circumference, and the door 15 feet from the ground; the roof is pyramidal and compoſed of ſtone[o]. In this neighbourhood are ſeveral Daniſh earthworks.

At *Ballivony* are remains of a houſe of the Knights Templars, 150 feet by 90[p]. Other ſuch at *Cappa*[q] and *Killunaart*[r], and at *Crooke* in Waterford harbour[s].

At *Claſhmoor* near Youghall ruins of a celebrated abbey, founded in the 7th century[t].

At *Clough* in *Agliſh* pariſh is an antient ſquare caſtle, aſcribed to king John[u].

Affane. In *Affane* pariſh, two miles from Cappoquin on the Blackwater navigable for brigs of 150 tuns, is *Dromana*, the earl of Grandiſon's handſome ſeat, built on the ſite of the caſtle, which was burnt with all its furniture by the Iriſh. Here was fought a moſt bloody battle between the earls of Ormond and Deſmond about property 1500[x]. Affane is alſo famous for the beſt cherries in Ireland, brought by ſir Walter Raleigh from the Canary iſlands, and for giving birth to that impoſtor Valentine Greatrakes the ſtroaker[y].

Whitechurch. *Whitechurch* gives title of baron to the earl of Panmure, who has here a beautiful houſe amongſt pleaſant woods; near which in the midſt of a bog was the ſtrong caſtle of *Knockmoan*[z]. Knockmoan.

Near Whitechurch is a large natural cavern called *Aon a glour* or the Pigeon's hole, 150 feet long and 51 high[a]. A ſmall ſubterraneous river runs through the ſolid rock, ſinking at Ballynacourt and proceeding through the rock riſes again at Knockane, a mile from the place where it hides itſelf. A little to the north is a ſmaller called *Oon-na mort*. There is alſo an artificial one 20 yards ſquare, walled and vaulted, and others in the different parts of the county[b].

Dungarvan. *Dungarvan* was defended by ſtrong walls, beſides the caſtle built by king John, and belonging to the earls of Deſmond. It is an incorporated town, one of the greateſt fiſhing towns, tolerably well built, not unpleaſantly ſituated on a bay of its own name, the ſea waſhing the walls[c]. Oppoſite to it are conſiderable remains of an abbey of Auguſtine Eremites, founded in the 13th century by Thomas lord Offaley, juſticiary of Ireland 1295, and patronized by the earl of Deſmond. The ſhell of the church remains with the tomb of Donald Magrath 1400. Here was an houſe of Canons regular in the 7th century, and an hoſpital for lepers[d]. A hard limeſtone rock, of an oblong form, 8 feet and an half by 6 and an half, was in the hard froſt 1739-40 removed out of its bed about 40 yards, and 24 feet above the level of the place it came from, and now lies under water at the eaſt point of Dungarvan harbour[e]. This town gives title of viſcount to the noble family of Boyle earl of Cork.

Robert le Poer, to whom Henry II. granted Waterford, was marſhal to that prince, and from him in a direct line deſcended ſir Richard, created baron le Poer and Curraghmore 1535, whoſe deſcendant Richard was created viſcount *Deſies* and earl of Tyrone 1673. He was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who dying without iſſue 1693 the honours devolved on his brother 1703, in whom they ended 1703; and his only daughter Catharine marrying ſir Marcus Beresford, he was created 1720 viſcount, and 1747 earl Tyrone. He died 1763, and was ſucceeded by his ſon George de la Poer ſecond and preſent earl. Sir Marcus married Catharine heireſs of James earl of Tyrone and baron la Poer of Curraghmore; which barony, with the antient ſeat of the family, deſcended to her from her lineal anceſtor Nicholas who had ſucceeded 48 Edward III.

The *Deſii* were a very antient clan, driven A. D. 278 from Meath into this part of Munſter, ever ſince called by their name[f]. *Kilmeaden* gave title of baron to lord Doneraile, who had a houſe there. In a Daniſh fort in *Liſtine* pariſh was found in a rude earthen veſſel like an inverted cone a bracelet of pure gold, with a kind of ſcolloping on the rim, ſo wide as to admit a man's arm up to the elbow; and another ſuch veſſel containing only mould, both holding about two quarts, and open in the middle. At *Kilbarry* within a mile and an half from Waterford was a preceptory of Knights Templars[g].

In *Upperthird* barony is *Curraghmore*, the ſeat of the earl of Tyrone, built 1700, and containing ſeveral good family and other pictures. In an ad-

[h] Wilſon, 247. [i] Smith, 57. [k] Ib. 63. [l] Ib. 65. [m] Ib. 67.
[n] Ib. [o] Ib. 334. [o] Smith, 70—73. Archdall, 684. [p] Smith, 93. Archd. 685.
[q] Smith, 80. Archd. ib. [r] Archdall, 689. [s] Ib. 687. Smith, 103. [t] Smith, 75.
[u] Ib. 365. Wilſon, 343. [x] Smith, 44. 76. 78. [y] Ib. 78, 79. [z] Ib. 44. 78, 79, 81.
[a] Ib. 329. [b] Ib. 331—335. [c] Ib. 82—90. [d] Archdall, 688, 689. [e] Smith, 257. 320. [f] Ib. 27.
[g] Ib. 95. 90. Archdall, 689.

jacent bog were found two of the braſs inſtruments called celts. At *Mothil* two miles ſouth of Carrick are ſome ſmall remains of an abbey of Auguſtin canons regular, founded by St. Brogan in the 6th century [h]. At *Corrickbeg* was another of Franciſcans, founded by James earl of Ormond 1336: the ſteeple is a curious building about 60 feet high, riſing from a ſingle ſtone like an inverted pyramid, whoſe point begins ſeveral feet from the ground towards the middle of the ſide wall of the ruined church [i]. At *Bolhendeſart* was an abbey of Canons regular of St. Auſtin, founded by St. Mardoc in the 6th century [k].

Mothil. Corrickbeg. Bolhendeſart.

WATERFORD The city of WATERFORD, antiently called *Portlargiegh*, and by the Danes *Catta fiord*, both which have the ſame ſignification with the Engliſh *Waterford*, an habitation on the bay of the ſea, ſtands on the ſouth ſide of

"——— that gentle Swire, that making way
"By ſweet Clonmel, adorns rich Waterford,"
SPENSER.

in a bleak but healthy ſituation. It was firſt built by the Oſtmen or Danes about the middle of the 9th century, in a triangular form, ſince greatly enlarged. The cathedral, founded by theſe people, when they embraced Chriſtianity at the end of the 11th century, and elected Malchus a monk of Wincheſter, firſt biſhop 1096, is a large handſome Gothic building, well endowed by king John. Here are three other churches, beſides four in ruins. Here were four religious houſes: St. Catharine's priory, founded by the Oſtmen [l]; the Dominican friary, founded 1235, now the county-hall; St. John's, for Benedictines, founded by king John in the 12th century [m], now the French church; and the Franciſcan friary, founded by 1240 by lord Hugh Purcel, whoſe monument and figure are in the choir: the ſteeple and abbey are kept in repair. Here is an infirmary on part of its ſite [n], and an almſhouſe for widows. The biſhop's palace is a handſome modern pile, as are the other public buildings. The city is governed by a mayor, ſheriffs, and aldermen, and enjoys great privileges, having been honoured by the reſidence of ſeveral of our kings, of whom John built a palace here. It diſtinguiſhed itſelf not only againſt Perkin Warbeck, but againſt Lambert Simnel, who acted the ſame farce of royalty ten years before; but though they only repulſed the latter, they purſued the former quite to Cornwall where he was taken. For theſe ſervices Henry VII. gave them the motto to their arms: *Intacta manet Waterfordia*. In the Iriſh rebellion 1641 the Papiſts here behaved with great inſolence. The city was beſieged by Cromwell without effect 1649, but taken next year by Ireton. Charles II. regranted and confirmed to the Shrewſbury family the title of earl of Waterford, to which that of Wexford had been always united, and they are ſtill enjoyed by the family, George being the preſent and 14th earl. Waterford gave title of viſcount 1628 4 Charles I. to ſir Richard Lumley, whoſe grandſon was created earl of Scarborough [o].

In a bog in the pariſh of *Kil St. Nicholas* in *Gualtier* barony is a ſpot of half an acre, the looſe earth of which is inflammable by dropping a ſpark on it [p]. In the river Broadwater between Liſmore and Cappoquin are large muſcles, yielding ſeed and ſometimes large pearls [q]. In the Blackwater at Liſmore a great ſalmon fiſhery [r]. On the coaſt between *Ballyvoil* and *Whiting heads* was caſt up about 50 years ago a large quantity of ambergreaſe, which Mr. Smith ſuppoſes to be made of honeycombs falling from the rocks into the ſea [s].

The Daniſh fort at *Liſmore* on the *round hill* was ſurrounded with a double foſſe. There are others of the ſame kind called *Raths* at *Killoteran* in the liberties of Waterford, at *Rathgormuck* in Upperthird barony, at *Kinſalebeg* oppoſite Youghall, at *Ardmore*, &c. [t] From Liſmore to Dungarvan are ſeveral ſmaller forts of the ſame people, within call of each other, by the road ſide, and on each hand among the mountains [u]. Near *Dungarvan* is a large tumulus [x]. In *Coſhman* and *Coſhbridge* barony is a large double trench or dyke called *Rian Bo Padrine* or St. *Patrick's Cow*; of which they tell a ridiculous ſtory, but which is more probably an antient road from Caſhel to Ardmore, or a boundary of territories [y]. Another like ditch runs from Cappoquin into the county of Cork, and is called *Cleeduff*, a fence againſt wolves or invaders [z].

Beſborough is the ſeat of the earl of Beſborough, to whom it gives title of baron and earl. The antient name of this place was *Kildalton*. It was forfeited in the rebellion of 1641, and granted to ſir John Ponſonby, an officer in the parliament army, the next anceſtor to the preſent poſſeſſor [a]. Four miles from Carrick are the ruins of *Tyghroghory* caſtle [b]. Beſborough.

Tramore is the *Baiæ* of the eaſtern coaſt of Ireland, ſituate on the declivity of a ſteep hill, ſinking gradually into a beautiful ſtrand of an open bay protected from the weſt winds, and daily improving under the preſent proprietor Bartholomew Rivers, eſq. [c] Tramore.

Kilmac Thomas is a neat village, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Maghan, over which it has a bridge. Here is an antient caſtle, built by the Poers, taken by ſir Charles Vavaſor 1643, and a ſmall barrack [d]. Kilmac Thomas.

Antient monaſteries are ſaid to have been at *Achadaggain*, *Cathuir mac Conchaigh*, *Donaghmore*, *Kilmboynan* [e].

Glaiſhmore abbey was founded before 655, and granted at the ſuppreſſion to ſir Walter Raleigh [f].

Killure, a preceptory of Templars in the 12th century, afterwards of Hoſpitallers [g].

Another at *Rhincrew* in *Temple Michael*, two miles north-weſt of Youghall [h].

[h] Smith, 105—108. Archd. 696.
[i] Archd. 685. Smith, 109, who has engraved it.
[k] Smith, 110. Archdall, 685.
[l] Archd. 698.
[m] Ib. 700.
[n] Ib. 704.
[o] Smith, 113—206.
[p] Ib. 214.
[q] Ib. 237.
[r] Ib. 240.
[s] Ib. 256.
[t] Ib. 35[illegible].
[u] Ib. 353.
[x] Ib. 354.
[y] Ib. 385.
[z] Ib. 357.
[a] Wilſon, 337.
[b] Ib. 338.
[c] Ib. 339.
[d] Ib. 340.
[e] Archd. 684. 686, 687. 690.
[f] Smith, 75. Archd. 687.
[g] Archd. 689.
[h] Ib. 698.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

HITHERTO we have travelled over the maritime counties of Munſter. There remain two inland ones, *Limerick* and *Tipperary*, to which we now come.

The county of *Limerick* lies at the back of that of Cork to the north, between Kerry, the river Shanon, and Tipperary. It is a fruitful and populous country, but has few places of eminence. The weſtern part is called *Conilagh*, where, among the hills, riſes a very high one called *Knoc-Patric* or *Patrick's hill*, affording a moſt extenſive and pleaſant proſpect of the ſea and the river *Shanon*, falling with a ſpacious mouth into the Vergivian ocean, under which hill long flouriſhed the *Fitz Geralds*, till Thomas, ſurnamed *the knight of the valley* or *Glin*, whoſe ſon, a wicked incendiary, ſuffered capital puniſhment (it being high treaſon by the laws of Ireland to fire towns and houſes), and himſelf for abetting his ſon in his villainies was deprived of his fine eſtates by act of parliament. *Limerick*, called by the Iriſh *Loumeagh*, is the chief city of this county, ſurrounded by the noble river *Shanon*, which here divides into two channels. It is the ſeat of a biſhop and the moſt conſiderable port of Munſter. It was firſt taken by Reymond *le Gros* of England, ſon of William Girald; afterwards burnt by Duvenald, an Iriſh petty prince of *Thuetmon*[a]; afterwards given in fee to Philip *Breos*, an Engliſhman, and fortified with a caſtle by king John. At preſent it conſiſts of two parts: that called the Upper one, in which are the cathedral and caſtle, has two gates with handſome ſtone bridges with battlements and drawbridges, one leading weſtward, the other eaſtward, to which laſt below adjoins a town, walled round with its caſtle and outworks. More to the eaſt is *Clan-William*, which has its name from Clan William, of the family of Burgh (or as the Iriſh call it Bourke) who live there, and of whom William who ſlew James *Fitz-Morris*, that diſturber of his country, was by queen Elizabeth advanced to the rank of baron *Caſtell Conell*[b] (where Richard Rufus, earl of Ulſter, built a caſtle) with an annual penſion in reward of his bravery, and for the loſs of his children ſlain in that battle. In the ſouth part of this county is *Kill-Mallo*[c], ſecond to Limerick for plenty and populouſneſs, and walled round; and *Adare*, antiently a little fortified town on the ſame river[d], which ſoon empties itſelf into the Shanon; contiguous to which is *Glan Gibbon*, whoſe lord John *Fitz-Girald*, ſurnamed John *Oge Fitz-John Fitz-Gibbon*, and from his white locks *The white Knight*, was attainted in parliament for his crimes, but his ſon was completely reſtored by the favour of queen Elizabeth. The next conſiderable families in theſe parts after the Bourks and Fitz-Giralds are the *Lacies*, *Browns*, *Hurlies*, *Chaces*, *Suſells*, *Powrcells*, all of Engliſh extraction, and the *Mac Shees*, *Mac Brians*, and *O Brians*, &c. of Iriſh[e].

11 Eliz. — Limerick. — Clan-William. — Kill Mallo. — Adare. — Glan Gibbon. — 13 Eliz.

[a] or *Twomund*. [b] Q. if not extinct. [c] or *Kill Mallock*.
[d] or the river *Mage*. G.
[e] See Brudin de rebus Hibern. p. 976. Ortelius' map with improvements, 1777. Farrar's Hiſt. of Limerick, p. 388. 390.
Some of theſe families are now extinct, and others of no great note. But from the O Brians are deſcended the earls of Thomond and Inchiquin, beſides others of conſiderable note and character. G.

LIMERICK

ADDITIONS.

THE county of *Limerick*, before the arrival of the Engliſh, was a kingdom or large principality of itſelf, denominated by the Iriſh during the middle ages *Aine Cliach* or *Eoganacht Aine Cliach*: the chief or king of which *O'Kiarwick* or *Hy Ciaraigh*, deſcended from Feidhlem, ſon of Nadfry king of Munſter, who had ſeveral dynaſts or ſubordinate chiefs of the ſeveral cantreds under him, that is, *Uaithne, Carrigoginniol, Cairbre Aobhdha, Hy Cconnuil Gabhra*, and *Connalla* [a]. Uaithne, now the barony of *Owney* in the north part of the county, had O'Ryan for its chief.

Carrigoginniol is now the barony of *Pobal Brien*. Donogh Cairbreach O'Brien in 1211, received from John, king of England, patents for the eſtate of Carrigoginniol in the county of Limerick, at the yearly rent of 60 marks. The earls of Deſmond afterwards became lords of this cantred. Before the ſettlement of the O'Briens from Thomond in this diſtrict, Carrigoginniol was the hereditary cantred of the O'Kiarwicks. [b].

Cairbre Aobhdha, now the barony of *Kenry*, was alſo denominated *Hy Dun n'amham*; both of which names ſignify the rocky diſtrict on the river, being ſituated on the Shannon; the chiefs of which were the O'Donovans. In this cantred was ſituated *Brughrigh*, now *Brury*, an inconſiderable village, but in antient times the ſeat of the kings of Cairbre Aobhdha, and probably the Ετερα Ρηγια or *Altera Regia* of Ptolemy, which, he ſays, was a city. Here Auliff-mor O'Donaghue, king of Cairbre Aobhdha, was ſlain by Mortogh O'Brien in 1165. The prince of this cantred with his ſubordinate chiefs O'Cleircine and O'Flannabhra were diſpoſſeſſed by the Fitz-Geralds, now knights of the Glinn [c].

Hy Cconnuil Gabhra or Upper Connello is now the baronies of *Connillo* and *Caſhna*. The princes of this cantred were Mc Ennery and O'Sheehan, both of whom were diſpoſſeſſed by the earls of Deſmond [d].

Connalla is now the barony of *Lower Connollo*, denominated alſo *Hy Cinealagh* and *Hy Thyan*, whoſe chiefs were O'Kincaly and O'Thyhans, diſpoſſeſſed by the Fitz Geralds [e].

The county of Limerick is one of the moſt fruitful and beſt cultivated in Ireland, in length 40 miles and about 20 in breadth, abounds with corn and cattle, is well watered and inhabited, and is divided into eleven baronies; *Limerick* city and liberties, *Owneybegh*, *Coonagh*, *Clanwilliam*, *Small County*, *Coſhma*, the town and liberties of *Kilmallock*, *Coſhlea*, *Upper* and *Lower Connillo*, *Kenry*, and *Pubble-o-bryen*; and contains 130 pariſhes, 56 church livings, 2,100 houſes, and upwards of 200,000 inhabitants [f]. It ſends eight members to parliament. The air and ſoil are good: the richeſt land is in Small County, and part of the county being pretty level, except on the weſt, is well inhabited and abounds with corn and cattle; but the fertility of Nature is ſo little ſeconded, that few tracts are leſs pleaſing to the ſight [g]. Though reckoned the dampeſt part of the kingdom, it affords as many inſtances of longevity as any other [h].

The county of Limerick is well watered by large and ſmall rivers. The *Shannon* riſes at the north ſide, and fertilizes its banks by its inundations. It falls into the ſea about 50 miles below the city at Knock Patrick with ſo vaſt a body of water that it has been ſtyled a lough, though now ſimply the Shannon or the water of Shannon. Its courſe from its riſe in Leitrim is upwards of 200 miles, from one to three miles broad, and at its mouth ſeven. The river *Feal* divides Limerick from Kerry, and runs into the mouth of the Shannon, as does the *Beel* at Aſketon. The *Commoge* waters a great part of the county, and three miles ſouth of Caraſs joins the *Maige*, which riſes alſo in Orrery barony, and falls into Shannon ſeven miles eaſt of Limerick. The ruins of *Carrigogunell* caſtle command an extenſive view of the city and county, the Shannon and the Maige winding through fertile vales. This caſtle was a place of ſtrength, and with Caſtle Connell diſmantled and blown up at the ſiege of Limerick [i].

Olliol Oſhun, king of Munſter A. D. 125, dividing his kingdom between his two ſons, bequeathed North Munſter including this county to Cormac Cas the younger, whoſe lineal deſcendant Brien Boru loſt his life in the battle of Clontarf A. D. 965, and his ſon Donough reigned 52 years after him. When the Engliſh got poſſeſſion of Ireland, this county was parcelled out between the earls of Kildare, Deſmond, Burgh, and other Engliſh adventurers, and was afterwards included in the Engliſh pale [k].

A number of German Proteſtants or Palatines, brought over by lord Southwell in the beginning of the preſent century, are ſettled at Court-matreſs and ſeveral other villages of this county [l].

Limerick. The city of *Limerick*, the third largeſt in Ireland, ſituated in longitude 8° 30″, and 52° 35′ latitude, is not ſo famous for its wealth as its ſtrength. It was the ſtrongeſt fortreſs in the kingdom till government gave the citizens leave to diſmantle the walls and caſtle, and build elegant houſes on them [m]. It

[a] Collect. Hib. N° 11. & 3. [b] Annals of Innisfallen, A. D. 1211. Collect. Hib. N° 4.
[c] Collect. Hib. N° 11. & 3. [d] Ib. [e] Ib.
[f] Farrar's Hiſt. of Limerick, printed there, 2d edit. p. 402. [g] Ib. 411. [h] Phil. Survey, p. 221.
[i] Farrar, 414, 415. [k] Ib. 380—385. [l] Ib. 409. 413. [m] Wilſon, 161.

held out three months againſt Cromwell's troops 1651, but was forced by plague, famine, and treachery, to ſurrender, and Ireton died in it the ſame year. King William III. beſieged it 1690, but was forced to raiſe the ſiege; but being vigorouſly aſſaulted next year by general Ginkle, it made a capitulation for itſelf and the whole kingdom. It has a garriſon and barracks for twenty-two companies of foot. Limerick had a mayor 1198, which was ten years before London. It is governed as that city. King John granted it a charter 1199, which was confirmed by Elizabeth 1583. James II. eſtabliſhed a mint here, and coined baſe copper money. *Dromcore* caſtle was taken down 1697 to make way for the market-houſe. Sixteen of the 17 gates were demoliſhed ſince 1760, and only the iſland gate remains. A handſome broad quay was built that year. Beyond Baal's bridge a new and elegant town called *New town Pery* has been lately built by lord Pery [n], and was laid out in ſtreets 1769. The new canal from hence to Dublin from Bartlet's building to the Shannon at Rhebogue, begun 1757, has not been brought to anſwer expectation. In 1694 the froſt was ſo ſevere that the ice in the Shannon was 3 feet thick. The chief trade of this city was to France in wool, wines, brandy, tallow, hides, beef, pork, and butter. It gave title of viſcount 1719 to James Hamilton, created earl of Clanbraſſil 1756, whoſe ſon and nameſake is the ſecond and preſent viſcount. The biſhopric comprehends the united dioceſes of Ardfert and Aghadoe in Kerry. The hiſtorian of Limerick ſays it had firſt the name of *Lumneach* or *Luim neach*, q. d. the eminent port, probably the Μαιολικον of Ptolemy. It was a reſort of outlaws and marauding vagabonds before St. Patrick in his way to Connaught paſſed the Shannon here A. D. 434. From which the ſee was transferred 1180 to St. Mary's. Its firſt biſhop St. Munchin died 652, having built the cathedral church [o]. From 812 the place was in poſſeſſion of the Danes, who were not driven out till the 11th century. The kings who ſucceeded Brian Boru were ſtyled kings of Limerick and Munſter. Donald O Brien, who began to reign 1164, and ſtyles himſelf king of *Lun neach*, built the cathedral on the rock of Caſhell, founded and endowed many religious houſes in the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary. The Engliſh took his capital from him 1175; he defeated them 1180, and died 1194.

Within a century Limerick was reckoned the ſecond city in Ireland. At preſent it has loſt its rank, not becauſe it thrives leſs (for it is in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate that it has taken the lead of Galway and Waterford), but becauſe Cork thrives more. A few years ago the city ſtood on 60 acres of ground, now it covers 100, and is three miles in circumference; ſends two members to parliament, and has two weekly markets, and four yearly fairs. The inhabitants are calculated at 43,000, and the houſes at 4,300. In 1467 it had from parliament the privilege of coining money, together with Waterford. Edmund Caſhell, archbiſhop of Caſhell, ſummoned a provincial council here 1529. Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord-lieutenant, held a parliament here 1542. The Engliſh and Iriſh town ſeem pretty much alike in their buildings, and are united by an old bridge called *Baal's*. On the ſame arm of the river communicating with the quays and the new ſtreet is an elegant bridge, lately built, of three arches; the middle one, of a ſpan of 40 feet, admits boats under ſail. The third bridge, thrown over the greater arm of the river, is called *Thomond's*, conſiſting of 14 arches. The narrowneſs of the ſtreets muſt be attributed to its being a fortreſs; and that it was a ſtrong one the repulſe which king William met with here in 1690, and the honourable capitulation it made the year following, incline us to believe. However honourable to the beſieged theſe conditions might be held, they were at beſt but hard ones; and hard as they were the Romaniſts were not long allowed to derive any benefit from them. By the firſt article they were to enjoy ſuch privileges in the exerciſe of their religion as they did enjoy in the reign of king Charles II. This with the others was religiouſly adhered to by king William; but in the ferment of next reign, alarmed about a popiſh ſucceſſor, the articles of Limerick were repealed, if not violated. The river by cutting canals oppoſite to the ſhallows and rocks in it will be rendered navigable to Carick 90 miles upwards [p]. The houſes are moſtly new, large, of brick, and in right lines. Proviſions are very cheap, but the ſituation renders the air moiſt and unwholeſome to ſtrangers [q]. The whole city has been much improved within the laſt twenty years, and is daily increaſing in trade [r].

Half a mile above the city and very near St. Thomas's caſtle the Shannon dividing forms an iſland three miles in circumference called the *King's iſland*, on which *Engliſh town* is built, of late very much improved, and though it is 60 miles from the ſea veſſels of 500 ton come up to it with ſafety. It communicates with the *Iriſh town* by a broad bridge of ſix arches. On both ſides are extenſive ſuburbs. On the eaſt ſide of the Engliſh town walls ſtood the abbey of St. Francis, founded in the reign of Henry III. by O Brian, a lineal deſcendant of the kings of Limerick and Thomond; the church converted into the county hoſpital [s]. The Dominican convent was founded 1241 by Donagh Carbreach O Brian king of Thomond, whoſe tomb and figure was in it. Its ſite is a tan-yard and barracks; and a ſmall part of the church and walls may be ſeen [t]. Here was alſo an Auſtin friary, founded in the 13th century by Oſtmen [u]; and an houſe of Knights Templars [x]. Here were in 1767 two churches, beſides the cathedral. St. Mary's or the cathedral is 156 feet long and 114 wide, the choir 91 feet by 28, and the ſteeple 120 feet high. In it are monuments of biſhops O'Dea 1434, Adams 1625, Donagh O Brien earl of Thomond, preſident of Munſter 1624. St. Munchin's church is 86 feet in length and 23 in breadth. St. John's, the third church, was built in the 14th century: the exchange 1702; the city court-houſe 1763; the mayor's manſion 1720; the gaol 1750; the old barracks on the ſite of the Dominican friary, and the caſtle barrack on that of the caſtle 1751; the county hoſpital 1759; the county court-houſe 1732; the new cuſtom-houſe 1765; the new mill 1764; the printing-office 1749; George's quay 1762-3; the new bridge over that part of the Shanon which divides the Engliſh town from the

[n] Wilſon, 162. [o] Farrar, 1—12. [p] Phil. Survey of Ireland, 214—221, 248—250. [q] Wilſon, 161.
[r] Farrar, 1—72. [s] Archdall, 429. Farrar, 438. [t] Archd. 428.
[u] Ib. 431. [x] Ib. 432.

county of Limerick 1761, 40 feet broad, of three large arches, the centre one 41 feet wide. Thomond bridge conſiſts of 14 arches[y]. The number of houſes in Limerick according to the hearth money books amounts to 3,880, and reckoning between 7 and 8 to a houſe, there are at the loweſt calculation 29,100 inhabitants in the city and ſuburbs, but probably a far greater number[z].

Cunnigar. Four miles from Limerick near the Shannon is *Cunnigar*, the ſeat of the biſhop of Limerick; about a mile from which are the ruins of *Currick-o gamel* caſtle, a place of great ſtrength, on a lofty hill, diſmantled by Cromwell[a].

Currick-o-gamel.

CaſtleConnel. *Caſtle Connel* ſpa ſix miles north from Limerick on the river Shannon is a chalybeat of conſiderable ſtrength, and excellent in all ſcorbutic diſorders, bilious complaints, obſtructions in the liver, the jaundice, and againſt worms. Dr. Rutty compares it with the Pouhon ſpa, and that of Kilroran in the county of Roſcommon. The antient caſtle was the ſeat of O'Brien king of Munſter. The grandſon of Brien Boru was murdered here by the prince of Thomond. The Engliſh granted it to Richard de Burgh earl of Ulſter. William de Burgh in the reign of Elizabeth was created baron of Caſtle Connel; his heirs were attainted 1688, when general Gincle took the caſtle and plundered it[b].

Two miles beyond Adaire are the ruins of *Granebuic* caſtle[c].

Aſkeaton. *Aſkeaton* on the river Deel in the barony of Conillo, 16 miles ſouth from Limerick, formerly a large walled town, now a depopulated village though a borough, had a caſtle belonging to the earl of Deſmond, partly blown up by the garriſon retiring from St. George Carew 1580. James, the laſt earl, died 1608. His predeceſſor James, 7th earl, founded near it 1420 an houſe of Conventual friars, which was reformed 1490 by the Obſervantines. James, 15th earl, died and was buried here 1558. A provincial chapter of the order was held here 1564[d].

Four or five miles from Limerick are ruins of the church and caſtle of *Trough*[e].

Trough.

Springfield is the fine ſeat of lord Muſkerry[f].

Lough Gur. Near *Lough Gur*, the ſeat of Henry Baylie, eſq; are remains of a druidical temple[g]. Three circles of ſtones, the principal about 150 feet diameter, conſiſting of 60 ſtones, of which the largeſt is 16 feet long, 6 broad, and 4 thick. Near them on a hill is a ſmall cromlech[h].

Scule and *Rockſtown* caſtle are in ruins[i].

Bruree. *Bruree*, a handſome town, 15 miles ſouth-weſt of Limerick, has four yearly fairs, and a good bridge over the Maige, and is remarkable for the half-yearly ſeſſions held there by the Iriſh bards ſo late as 1746[k].

Croom. *Croom*, 12 miles ſouth-weſt of Limerick, a ſmall town with four fairs and a caſtle founded by the Donovans; for many years the principal reſidence of a branch of the duke of Leinſter's family; from whence the word *Crom* in his grace's motto is ſaid to have been taken[l].

Two miles beyond Rathkeale are the ruins of *Balyalenan* caſtle[m]. Balyalenan.

Kilmallock. *Kilmallock*, now reduced to one ſtreet, was formerly a town of great note, being walled, and the houſes beautifully and elegantly built of hewn ſtone. It is now in ruins, only one ſtreet entire, and pieces of the walls with caſtles at the angles, yet has ſo great a ſhare of magnificence as to be called by Dr. Campbell the Balbec of Ireland. It ſtill retains the privilege of a borough, having a charter from Edward VI. confirmed by Elizabeth, and gave name to an earl. The preſent pariſh church belonged to an houſe of Canons regular, founded in the 7th century[n]. The Dominicans had a houſe here, whoſe ruins within the town beſpeak it to have been an elegant building[o]. About three miles from it are ruins of *Cragane* caſtle

Newcaſtle. At *Newcaſtle* in Conillo barony, a great mart between Kerry and Limerick, and many of the inhabitants wealthy, the Knights Templars erected a caſtle, adjoining to which a walled incorporated town ſprung up, but is now in ruins[p]. It was formerly a place of conſequence, and ſucceeded by a handſome market-town, built round a ſquare, with the neateſt and beſt church in the county, built by lord Courtenay 1777, who has fitted up one of the caſtles for his reſidence[q].

Caſtle Maghan. Near Newcaſtle are the magnificent ruins of *Caſtle Maghan*[r].

Rathkeal. At *Rathkeal*, the largeſt town in the county, a mile long, formerly a corporation town, on the river Deel, was a priory of Auguſtin canons of the order of Arroaſia, whoſe ruins are ſtill remaining[s].

Caſtle Maltres. *Caſtle Maltres* gives title of viſcount to the Southwells, ſo created 1766, being before barons of it 1717. The preſent and ſecond viſcount Thomas Arthur ſucceeded his father 1780.

Lord Southwell's houſe and improvements at *Courtmatreſs* are on the weſt ſide of the river; and the Palatines ſettling on his eſtate are a great advancement to the trade and markets here[t]. James, 9th earl of Deſmond, was murdered by his ſervants at his houſe at Courtmatreſs December 7, 1487; but his brother and ſucceſſor Maurice apprehended and executed them all[u].

Shannongrove. At *Shannongrove* on the Shannon 10 miles from Limerick is the moſt flouriſhing charter ſchool in Ireland, containing 98 children of both ſexes; and at *Kelfinnan* is another for 20 girls. Near the former place is *Pallas* or *Palline*, formerly the inheritance of John 5th earl of Kildare: and near the latter *Caſtle Oliver*, the ſeat and improved domain of the right honourable Silver Oliver[x].

Kelfinnan. Pallas. Caſtle Oliver.

Shanet. *Shanet* caſtle, ſituate within a mile of *Shanagolden*, on the eaſtern extremity of the manor of Glen, which eſtate except a few acres ſtill remains in the Deſmond family, is a curious model of antient fortification, a large round tower, built on a very high eminence, ſurrounded with a wall and deep moat, commanding an extenſive view of one of the moſt fertile parts of the county. The motto of the Deſmond family was from this caſtle *Shannet Aboo*[y].

[y] Farrar, 72—108. [z] Ib. 148. [a] Wilſon, 185.
[b] Farrar, 467—478. Wilſon, 160. [c] Wilſon, 164. [d] Archd. 418. Wilſon, 184. Farrar, 434.
[e] Wilſon, 174. [f] Ib. 361. [g] Ib. 358. Twiſs, 114. [h] Wilſon, 358.
[i] Ib. Farrar, 434, 435. [k] Walker, Hiſt. Mem. of the Iriſh Bards, 166. Farrar, 438. [l] O Halloran. Farrar, 438.
[m] Wilſon, 165. [n] Archd. 810.
[o] Ib. Farrar, 441—449. Campbell's Phil. Sur. of Ireland, 213, where ſee a view of its ruins.
[p] Archd. 435. [q] Farrar, 450—452. Wilſon, 165. [r] Wilſon, 361. [s] Farrar, 452—455. Archd. 435.
[t] Farrar, 455, 456. [u] Ib. 453. [x] Ib. 456. [y] Ib. 454.

Aboo

Aboo was the cry uſed by the vaſſals and followers of the Iriſh chieftains; to which was added the name of a caſtle or manſion on their reſpective eſtates. Thus *Crom Aboo* was the cry and motto of the Fitz-Geralds; *Butler Aboo* of the Butlers. By an act of parliament 10 Henry VII. their ſeveral cries were aboliſhed, and the partizans of the reſpective lords or gentlemen were to call only on St. George and the name of his ſovereign lord the king of England for the time being[a].

Religious houſes in this county were

Abbington. *Abbington*, founded for Ciſtertian monks 1205, by Theobald Fitz-Walter lord of Carrict and chief butler of Ireland, who was buried in it 1206[b], as was 1299 Theobald, vice butler of Ireland[c].

Abbey Feal. *Abbey Feal*, of the ſame order, on the river Feal, in the barony of Connillo 1188, afterwards made a cell to Monaſternenagh[d]. A mile from it ruins of *Purt caſtle*[e].

Adaire. *Adaire*, for Trinitarians, in the reign of Edward I. by John earl of Kildare, in a ſmall antient town eight miles from Limerick, in the barony of Kerry, on the river Mage, now conſiſting of a few wretched cabins; ſome large and very perfect ruins remain[f]. John, earl of Kildare, ſon of earl Thomas, who died 1315, founded here a houſe of Auſtin friars; great part of which alſo remain in good preſervation[g]. Thomas, earl of Kildare, founded here alſo 1465, a houſe of Grey friars, of which the ſteeple remains[h].

Ard Patrick. At *Ard Patrick*, 19 miles ſouth from Limerick, is ſaid to have been a monaſtery founded by St. Patrick[i].

Any. *Any* or *Knockany*, a ſorry village, on a broad and pleaſant though ſhallow river in the barony of Small County, had a friary of Auguſtin Eremites, founded in the reign of Henry II. On the river is a noble caſtle and a ſmaller one in the village, both of which belonged to the antient family of Fitz-Gerald earl of Deſmond[k]. An hoſpital or commandery of Templars is a mile north from the town[l]; the walls of the church and monument of the founder remain.

Ballynebraher *Ballynebraher* near Loughgur in the barony of Small County had a houſe of Conventual Franciſcans, founded in the 13th century by the family of Clangibbon[m].

Ballynegal. *Ballynegal* in the barony of Kilmallock, a town of ſome note, built by the Engliſh though now only a poor village, had a Dominican friary, founded in the 14th century by the family of Roche. This order had another houſe at *Ballyniwillin* in this county[n].

Carrigogonill The Templars had a houſe on the Shanon at *Carrigogonill* ſix miles weſt of Limerick. In 1530 it was the ſeat of Donogh O Brien lord of Poble O Brien, and 1691 it was a place of ſtrength[o].

Caſtle Mac Eneiry. In the barony of Conillo at *Caſtle Mac Eneiry*, formerly the ſeat of Mac Eneiry, are ruins of a very large monaſtery, and ſome other buildings, which ſufficiently evince the piety, dignity, and ſplendour of that antient family[p].

St. Ita or Mida of the blood royal of Munſter, is ſaid to have found a famous abbey at *Cluain Chreduil* or *Kilita*, at the foot of the mountain *Luacra*[q].

Cluancagh. At *Cluancagh* near Rathkeale was a religious houſe, founded in the 7th century by St. Mardoc of Fernes[r]. *Croagh* church in the ſame neighbourhood is ſaid to have been collegiate[s], as was that of *Greany*[t].

Galbally. At *Galbally* are ruins of a monaſtery of Grey friars, founded by one of the O Briens[u].

At *Kildimma* near Adaire was a monaſtery before the arrival of St. Patrick. Another at *Kilfiachna*[x].

At *Kilrath* near the mountain of Claire was a religious houſe[y]; alſo at *Kilteidhill*[z], *Kynnethin*[a], *Milltown*[b]; a nunnery at *Monaſternicallagh* near Lough Gur[c].

At *Kilſhane* a Franciſcan and a Ciſtertian friary[d].

At *Kilteel* a houſe of Knights Templars[e].

At *Monaſternenagh* in Poble O Brien barony was a Ciſtertian abbey, founded 1148[f].

Mungret. *Mungret*, three miles ſouth of Limerick, was of antient erection. The Pſalter of Caſhell ſays, it had within its walls ſix churches, and contained, excluſive of ſcholars, 1600 religious. The remains of its church beſpeak neither magnificence or antiquity; the eaſt end is 47 feet by 16; the nave 33 feet by 28; on its north ſide a ſmall porch; the weſt end 12 feet by 22, having on the north ſide a ſmall ſquare tower[g].

[a] Rot. Parl. c. 38. Walker's Mem. of the Iriſh Bards, 165. Farrar, 454.
[b] Archdall, 411.
[c] Farrar, 429.
[d] Archdall, 414.
[e] Wilſon, 165.
[f] Archd. 414, 415. Farrar, 431.
[g] Archd. 414. 416. Farrar, 432.
[h] Archd. 416—417. Archd. 809. Farrar, 433.
[i] Archd. 420. Farrar, ib.
[k] Archd. 417, 418. Farrar, 432.
[l] Ib.
[m] Archd. 418.
[n] Archd. 419. Farrar, 437.
[o] Archd. ib.
[p] Ib. ex O Halloran.
[q] Ib.
[r] Ib. 420. Farrar, 455.
[s] Ib. 425.
[t] Ib.
[u] Ib. Farrar, 440.
[x] Archd. 423.
[y] Ib. 424.
[z] Ib. 426.
[a] Archd. 425.
[b] Ib. 432.
[c] Ib. 433. Farrar, 449.
[d] Ib.
[e] Ib. 434, 435. Wilſon, 162.
[f] Ib. 432. Wilſon, 163.
[g] Ib.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

THE county of *Tipperary* borders to the weſt on Limerick and the river *Shanon*, to the eaſt on *Kilkenny*, to the ſouth on *Cork* and *Waterford*, to the north on the eſtate of the *O Carolls*. The ſouth part is extremely fruitful, producing plenty of corn, and thickly ſet with buildings. The weſt part is watered by the long courſe of the *Glaſon*; at a little diſtance from whoſe bank is *Emely* or *Awn*, an epiſcopal ſee, reported to have been formerly a very populous city. Through the middle of the county flows the *Sewer* or *Swire*, a fine river running from the *Bladin* hills through *Lower Oſſery*, which, by favour of king Henry VIII. gives title of earl of *Oſſory* to the *Butlers*[a]; then by *Thirlis*[b], which gives them the honour of viſcount; from whence it paſſes to the antient and very famous monaſtery of *Holy Croſs*, whence the country about it has the name of *the county of the Holy Croſs* of Tipperary, and which enjoys peculiar privileges granted to it in honour of a piece of our Lord's croſs formerly kept there. "The "world (ſays St. Cyril) is filled with pieces of the "wood of the croſs;" which yet, adds St. Paulinus, "feels no decay by this continual miracle." Such was the belief of the early Chriſtians; and it is incredible what a reſort of people perpetually throng here through devotion as to an holy place. Such is the perſeverance of the nation in the ſuperſtition of their anceſtors, which the ſupine remiſſneſs and amazing ignorance of the biſhops ſerves to increaſe beyond all bounds, for want of perſons to inſtruct them better.

Emely.

Lower Oſſery.

County of the Holy Croſs of Tipperary.

Caſſil.

Swire next paſſes by *Caſſil*, honoured by Pope Eugenius III. with the ſee of an archbiſhop, to whom are ſubject many biſhops. The river runs thence forming many iſlands, and encompaſſes *Cahir* caſtle, which has a baron of the *Butlers* family, created by queen Elizabeth; but his ſon diſgraced himſelf by violating his allegiance, and ſuffered for it, the caſtle being taken by the earl of Eſſex in 1599, and he thrown into priſon. Hence flowing by *Clomell*, a populous market town well fortified, and *Carick Mac Griffin* ſtanding on a rock, whence its name, the ſeat of the earls of *Ormond* (granted with the honour of earl of *Caric* to Edmund *Boteler* or *Butler* by king Edward II.) it leaves Tipperary, and ſerves as a boundary between the counties of *Waterford* and *Kilkenny*.

Cahir c. and *baron.*

Clomell.

Carick Mac Griffin.

9 Edw. II.

Theſe places above-mentioned are in the ſouth part of this county. The north parts are poor and barren, with high mountains, of which twelve riſing in heaps above the reſt are called *Phelem-ge-Modona*. This part is called in Latin *Ormondia*, in Iriſh *Orwown*, i. e. *Front of Munſter*, and in Engliſh *Ormond*, and by many very corruptly *Wormewood*, which owes all its fame to its earls, of whom it boaſts many from James *Butler*, to whom and his heirs Edward III. granted this title for life, with "the royalty and "other liberties with knights' fees in Tipperary," which his deſcendants ſtill enjoy by favour of the kings of England; whence this is reckoned a county palatine, and he has been by ſome ſtyled *earl of Tipperary*.

2 Edw. III. 1328.

Earl of *Tipperary.*

The anceſtors of this James were antiently honorary Butlers of Ireland, whence they had this name of *Le Boteler* or *Butler*, and are well known to be very nearly allied to Thomas *Becket* archbiſhop of Canterbury, being deſcended from his ſiſter, and after his murder the family was tranſlated into Ireland by king Henry II. who thought to wipe off the odium of the deed by heaping wealth and honours on Becket's relations.

The firſt earl of *Ormond* of this family, James, ſon of Edmund earl of Carrick, married[c] a daughter of Humphrey *Bohun*[d] earl of Hereford, by a daughter of king Edward I. which was their firſt ſtep to this honour. James, his ſon by this marriage, had from thence among the people the ſurname of the *noble earl*. Not to recite all the earls ſingly, James, the fifth earl, recovered of Henry VI. the title and honour of earl of *Wiltſhire* for himſelf and the heirs of his body, and being deputy of Ireland as ſome others of this family have been, and treaſurer of England, he was attainted by Edward IV. and ſoon after taken[e] and beheaded. His brothers, who were alſo attainted, concealed themſelves; John died at Jeruſalem without iſſue; Thomas by favour of Henry VII. had his attainder taken off in blood, and died in 1515, leaving two daughters; Anne, who married James *St. Leger*, and Margaret, wife of William *Bollein*, by whom ſhe had Thomas *Bollein*, whom Henry VIII. created firſt viſcount *Rochfort*, then earl of *Wiltſhire* and *Ormond*, having married his daughter Anne *Bollein*, mother of Elizabeth queen of England, whoſe memory will be ever dear to the Engliſh. On the death of Thomas *Bollein*, Peter or *Pierce Butler*, a perſon of great influence in Ireland, of the family of the earls, and whom Henry VIII. had before created earl of *Oſſery*, obtained the title of *Ormond*, and left it to his ſon James, who had by a daughter and heireſs of James earl of *Deſmond* Thomas earl of *Ormond*, now living, a nobleman of approved loyalty in dangerous times, who married his only daughter to Theobald *Butler*, his brother's ſon, whom king James lately created viſcount *Tullo*.

Ormond.

Butlers, earls of *Ormond.*

As to what ſome of the Iriſh, who would be thought authors of credit, report of men in theſe parts turned every year into wolves, I count it fabulous, unleſs perhaps they are ſeized with that exceſſive melancholy which the phyſicians call *Ly-*

[a] extinct. [b] extinct. [c] Eleanor. [d] Fourth.
[e] At the battle of Towton 1461.

canthropy,

canthropy, which ſo diſorders the imagination that they fancy themſelves changed into wolves. Nor do I preſume to determine otherwiſe about thoſe Lycaons ſo much talked of in Livonia.

So much for the province of MUNSTER; for the government of which queen Elizabeth concerting the moſt prudent meaſures for the benefit and advancement of Ireland, appointed a lord preſident with an aſſiſtant, two lawyers, and a ſecretary, to awe the rebels, and ſupport the obedient. She ordained in 1565 Warham *St. Leger* of knightly rank and of great ſervice in the affairs of Ireland, the firſt lord preſident.

TIPPERARY

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Tipperary, bounded as in Mr. Camden's time to the weſt, eaſt, and ſouth, and on the north and north-eaſt by the King's County, is of a very irregular form, in length 42 miles, in breadth 27 miles. It is divided into 12 baronies, *Lower Ormond*, *Upper Ormond*, *Ikerin*, *Eligurty*, *Iſleah*, *Owen* and *Arra*, *Kilnelegurty*, *Kilnemanna*, *Slewarda* and *Compſy*, *Middlethird*, *Clanwilliam* and *Offa*, and *Iffa*; and contains 147 pariſhes and three boroughs, which, with two for the county and two for the city of Caſhel, ſend ten members to parliament. The north part is mountainous and cold; the ſouth and weſt parts enjoying a milder air abound with paſture and the beſt ſheep-walks and flocks in the kingdom.

Emly. *Emly* or *Imleca-Ibair*, ſituate in a pleaſant and fruitful country, though now reduced to a village, was antiently a famous city on the edge of a lake formerly of great extent covering above 200 acres of excellent paſture, but in 1718 almoſt entirely drained. St. Ailbe, who was the St. Patrick of Munſter, founded an epiſcopal ſee here about the middle of the 5th century, which was handſomely endowed, and in 1578 united to that of Caſhel. The cathedral was a great building, now in ruins, except the choir which is neatly kept with ſtalls and pews. In it is a laboured monument of the O'Hurleys [a]. Here was formerly a ſchool of 1500 ſtudents. In the churchyard is a large rude ſtone croſs, about 8 feet high, near a well dedicated to St. Ailbe, and much reſorted to on his feſtival [b]. Here was an abbey of Canons regular, founded by St. Ailbe [c]. The town gave title of viſcount to Thomas Fairfax 1638, which ended in Charles 10th viſcount.

Upper Oſſory. *Upper Oſſory* gave title of earl to the family of Fitz-Patric 1751 25 George II. of which John is the preſent and ſecond earl.

Caſhel. *Caſhel*, a good town, conſiſting of about 600 houſes, was the ſeat and metropolis of the kings of Munſter, and famous for a ſynod held here by St. Patrick in the reign of Aengus the firſt Chriſtian king A. D. . . . . and another by command of Henry II. 1158, which confirmed to him the kingdom of Ireland, and enacted ſeveral famous conſtitutions by Chriſtian biſhop of Liſmore and legate. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Patrick, the largeſt and moſt antient in the kingdom, is commonly ſuppoſed to have been founded or reſtored by Cormac, who was at once king and biſhop there in the beginning of the 10th century, ſlain in battle with Flan king of Ireland A. D. 908, and buried here. He was a prince of great learning, and wrote in his native language a hiſtory called the *Pſalter of Caſhel*, ſtill extant and highly eſteemed. Donat O Largan, fourth biſhop, was the firſt inveſted with the pall by Pope Eugenius III. 1152. The new town of Caſhel was granted by the Pope 1224 to archbiſhop O Brien, who granted or confirmed it to a provoſt, knights burgeſſes, and his ſeneſchal. Sir David le Latimer founded here a Lazar houſe, united to the Ciſtertian abbey 1272 [d]. Archbiſhop Mc Carwill founded the Benedictine abbey of *Hore* or the *Rock of Caſhel* 1269, but given to Ciſtertians; of which noble ruins remain [e]. Here was alſo a Dominican abbey, founded 1243 [f] by archbiſhop M'Kelly, rebuilt by archbiſhop Cantwell 1480, the nobleſt and moſt beautiful of the order in Ireland. The cathedral ſtands without the city on a ſteep rocky hill, much expoſed to winds, and is a very antient, extenſive, and handſome Gothic ſtructure, meaſures about 200 feet from eaſt to weſt, was ſuppoſed the firſt ſtone building in Ireland, and built by Donald O Brien king of Limerick about the arrival of the Engliſh, 1169, when Cormac's old church 56 feet by 18 was made a chapel or chapter-houſe on the ſouth ſide of the choir. The chapel is a very curious ſtructure in a ſtyle totally different from the church, being two centuries older, the cieling vaulted, and the outſide of the roof corbeled ſo as to form a pediment pitch; and at the eaſt end are two ſmall towns. This building is not parallel with the church, which Dr. Campbell ſuppoſes was afterwards placed due eaſt and weſt, and the chapel erected by Cormac king and archbiſhop of Caſhel on the very foundation of St. Patrick's original church [g]. In the church are ſeveral monuments, and near it is a fine round tower on the north ſide of the choir, communicating with the church by a ſubterraneous paſſage, and ſuppoſed the oldeſt ſtructure on the rock, being built of free-ſtone, all the other buildings being of the ſame material with the rock, which is limeſtone or marble. In the aſcent to the church ſtands a large ſtone, on which they ſay every new king of Munſter was proclaimed [h]. Archbiſhop O'Hedian repaired this church 1421, and built a hall for the vicars choral. The church was burnt 1495 by the earl of Kildare, and being fortified in 1641, with the biſhop's palace at the weſt end, it was taken by ſtorm by lord Inchiquin. It was repaired and uſed for divine ſervice till 1751, when archbiſhop Price took the roof off the choir, and from that time this antient fabric has ſo gone to ruin, that a ſucceeding archbiſhop finding it too much decayed to be reinſtated, built a handſome church in the town below, 90 feet by 40, which has been finiſhed and conſecrated by the

[a] Wilſon, 210. [b] Ware, Harris, I. 489, 490. [c] Archdall, 654. [d] Ib. 647.
[e] Ib. 647. [f] Ware, Harris, I. 464—467. 471. 481. [g] Phil. Surv. 124—126.
[h] Ib. 464. Gibſon. See a view of the church and rock in Harris's edit. of Ware, and Virt. Muſ. Pl. VI. and a plan of the church and inſide view of Cormac's chapel in O'Halloran.

preſent archbiſhop Dr. Agar, who has given to it a handſome organ, built by Mr. S. Green of London. The archbiſhop 1777 reſided in a houſe on his own eſtate. Here was alſo a Franciſcan friary, founded in the reign of Henry III. by William Hacket: much dilapidated 1781 [i]. This town gave title of viſcount to the family of *Bulkley*. Sir Thomas Bulkley was ſo created 1643, and is ſucceeded by his lineal deſcendant Thomas-James preſent and 7th viſcount.

The rock of Caſhel overlooks the town and a great extent of country, the moſt fertile in the kingdom, but wanting the benefit of a navigable river, and very indifferently cultivated.

The title of viſcount *Mount Caſhel*, conferred from a place of this name on the family of *Davys*, became extinct in that family; but was revived in the perſon of Stephen Moore, eſq; of Moore park in the county of Cork 1766, who was the ſame year ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake ſecond viſcount, and advanced to the dignity of earl of Mount Caſhell 1780.

Kilconnel c. Three miles and an half from Caſhel are the ruins of *Kilconnel* caſtle [k]; and four miles from Caſhel thoſe of the caſtle and church of *Lough kent*; and further on the road thoſe of *Knockgraffon* caſtle; the church of which pariſh has been built at Lough kent [l].

Cahier. *Cahier* is a ſmall neat town, the property of lord Cahier, who has rebuilt it. The caſtle, erected by Connor, king of Thomond before 1197, inhabited till within a few years; the antient ſeat ſtands in an iſland on the river Swire. It was taken by ſir George Carey in the reign of Elizabeth, and alſo by Cromwell. His lordſhip has built a new country-houſe. Near the town on the oppoſite bank of the river are ruins of the houſe of Auſtin canons, founded by Geoffrey de Camville in the reign of John [m].

Clogheen. *Clogheen* is a ſmall neat market town with horſe barracks [n].

Ballybeg. At *Ballybeg* is an old caſtle and a new church, built in the Gothic ſtyle by Dr. Agar, archbiſhop of Caſhel [o]. Near *Ballymoreen* are ruins of *Moycarthy* caſtle [p].

Clonaul. *Clonaul* had a preceptory of Knights Templars [q].

Clonmell. *Clonmell*, a very antient market and borough town, formerly fortified till Oliver Cromwell, who found more reſiſtance here than at any other places in the kingdom, demoliſhed the fortifications. The town conſiſts of four ſtreets, has a ſpacious bridge of 20 arches over the Suir, and a charter ſchool for 40 children. It is an aſſize town and corporation, and the quakers, who are numerous, carry on a conſiderable woollen manufactory. This place gave birth 1713 to the well-known Lawrence Sterne. It had a Dominican friary, and a Franciſcan one, both founded 1269; the latter church, now a diſſenting meeting-houſe [r], was eſteemed one of the moſt magnificent in Ireland. The river is navigable from hence to Carrick and Waterford. On that ſide of the river in the county of Waterford is a ſpa, formerly much reſorted to for ſcorbutic complaints [s]. Within two miles of Clonmell are ruins of two caſtles a quarter of a mile diſtant from each other.

Ballindinn caſtle is ruined. There are alſo ruins of two caſtles at *Ardſuman*; and a mile beyond them the ruins of *Ladies* abbey [t].

Toomevara, a ſmall village, ſhews by veſtiges of old ruins that it was formerly a place of no ſmall conſequence [u]. Here are ruins of a preceptory of Knights Templars [x].

Near Killynaul are ruins of *Grayſtown* and *Liſmullin* caſtles.

At *Cluaniconbruin* was an abbey founded by St. *Aiban*. At *Coning* one by St. Declan [y]. Another at *Donaghmore* [z].

Fetherd. At *Fetherd*, an antient market and borough town, formerly walled, its gates ſtill remaining, ſix miles eaſt of Caſhel, the Auguſtin Eremites had a houſe before 1306 [a]. About half a mile from it are ruins of *Crumps* caſtle. Others at *Mobarnan* three miles beyond Thurles [b].

Holy Croſs. *Holy Croſs* was a celebrated abbey, founded on the river Swire, two miles ſouth weſt of Thurles, by Donagh Carbragh O Brien king of Limerick. The remains are of beautiful Gothic, and among them is a tomb of the perſon who brought hither a piece of the true croſs 1559. The architecture of this building was uncommonly fine. In the centre is a high ſquare tower, and at the eaſt end a ſmall chapel 24 feet by 21, with an arched roof, and on the ſouth ſide the tomb of the founder with a croſs, but no inſcription. Between the nave and ſteeple is a ſpace of 21 feet and an half broad and 30 long, divided from the nave by an arch, and ſuppoſed to have made part of the church. On its ſouth ſide are two chapels about 10 feet ſquare, between which is a double row of Gothic arches, ſupported by twiſted pillars about 2 feet 4 inches aſunder. Here the ceremony of *waking the monks* was performed, and not the holy relique kept as obſerved by Mr. O'Halloran [c]. On the north ſide of the choir are two other chapels, each 7 feet by 11, like the former. Between theſe and the oppoſite ſide aile the whole is arched, but oppoſite the ſouth chapel is an open ſpace with a ſtaircaſe leading to the ſteeple, in whoſe north angle are ſteps to the top. The nave is 58 feet by 49, with ailes reaching to the choir. Nothing could have been more highly finiſhed than the ſteeple and chapels, which are built of marble and limeſtone: but the nave with its ailes and the adjoining chapels are miſerably mean. The ruins on the ſouth ſide cover a conſiderable ſpace. The river Swire, which before it reaches the ſea is amazingly extenſive, flows near this monaſtery in a ſmall ſtream. A pariſh church with a few wretched cabins are the only remains of this once celebrated town [d].

Iniſlounagh. At *Iniſlounagh* on the Swire three miles and an half weſt of Clonmell was an abbey, founded before 655, a ſingularly beautiful building, in which was a chapel ſaid to have been conſecrated by St. Patrick, and a well celebrated by miraculous cures [e].

Kilcumen. *Kilcumen* priory was founded for Benedictines from Glaſtonbury by Philip of Worceſter chief governor of Ireland 1184 [f].

Kilcooly. At *Kilcooly* eight miles eaſt of Thurles and bordering

[i] Archdall, 651, 652. [k] Wilſon, 372. [l] Wilſon, 212. [m] Archdall, 644. Wilſon, 212, 213.
[n] Wilſon, 213. [o] Ib. 206. [p] Ib. [q] Archd. 652. [r] Ib.
[s] Wilſon, 215. 367. [t] Wilſon, 224. [u] Ib. 168. [x] Wilſon, 159. not in Archdall.
[y] Archd. 653, 654. [z] Ib. 654. [a] Ib. 657. Wilſon, 371. [b] Wilſon, 372.
[c] and after him by Dr. Campbell, p. 151. Mr. O'Halloran has engraved it in a plate, which, by miſtake, is reverſed.
[d] Archd. 661. [e] Archdall, 661. 663. [f] Ib. 664.

dering on the county of Kilkenny, Donagh Carbragh O Brien founded a Ciſtertian abbey 1200. It is now the ſeat of ſir William Barker, bart.[g] Here are alſo ruins of a caſtle.

Kilmore. The abbey of *Kilmore* was founded 540[h]; that of *Killenenallagh* in the reign of Henry VI. for Grey friars[i].

The foundation of *Lateragh* abbey is uncertain[k]; alſo of *Tamnachabuad*[l].

Lorrah. At *Lorrah*, a ſmall village three miles from the Shannon, where it falls into Lough Deirg, was an abbey of Regular canons, founded by St. Ruadan before 584[m]; and a Dominican one 1269 by William de Burgh earl of Ulſter. The walls of the church and other buildings are ſtill entire. In 1688 this friary was ſo complete that a provincial chapter of the order was held there, and 150 friars cloathed in their proper habits attended on the occaſion[n].

Monaincha. The monaſtery of *Monaincha*, ſituate almoſt in the centre of the great bog of *Monela* in the barony of Ikerin, and about three miles ſouth-eaſt of Roſcrea was originally an abbey of Culdees, dedicated to St. Columba. The iſland on which it is built conſiſts of two acres of dry ground ſurrounded by a ſoft moraſs: its remains, though not large, are beautiful; the church is 44 feet by 18; the arches of the choir and weſt door are ſemicircular and adorned with a variety of curious mouldings and windows contraſted (or interlaced) arches. Giraldus mentions this abbey 1185 and the Culdees in it. At the end of the church is a ſmall oratory. Tradition ſaid, that no perſon could die in this iſland. The monks, however, removed to the main land at Corbally, where remains in good preſervation a ſmall neat chapel in form of a croſs with lancet windows[o].

Moylagh. At *Moylagh* was a houſe of Auguſtin nuns[p].

Nenagh. At *Nenagh*, a large poſt town, regular and well-built, in a fine country with a ſtrong old caſtle of the Butlers called *Nenagh Round*, which held out againſt general Ginkle and 1500 men 24 hours[q]. Two miles from it ruins of *Knockalta* caſtle[r]. An hoſpital of Auſtin canons, founded about 1200[s]; and a Franciſcan friary in the reign of Henry III. one of the richeſt of the order in this kingdom[t].

Roſcrea. At *Roſcrea* on the borders of King's county king John erected a caſtle. This city, once the ſee of a biſhop till united to Killaloe in the 12th century, now a ſmall neat thriving town, owed its origin to a ſumptuous monaſtery for Canons regular, erected by St. Cronan in the beginning of the 7th century; the front of the preſent church is of Saxon architecture. At a little diſtance is a croſs in a circle with a crucifix carved on one ſide, adjoining to which is a ſtone carved in various figures, and at each end a relief of a ſaint; this is called St. Cronan's ſhrine. To the north-weſt is a fine round tower, one of the largeſt in the kingdom, 15 feet diameter with two ſteps round it at bottom: about 15 feet from the ground a window with a regular arch, and at an equal height another window with a pointed arch[u]. Here was alſo a Franciſcan friary, founded 1490, whoſe remains are in good preſervation[x]. Here is a large old caſtle, built by the Ormond family, within whoſe walls ſtands a good houſe belonging to Lionel Damer, eſq.[y]

At *Killynaul*, *Gammonſtown*, and *Killnochen*, are ruins of caſtles.

Ballygaſhlin caſtle is ruined[z].

Newport. At *Newport* a good charter ſchool for 40 boys; and near it ruins of *Derrybagh* caſtle[a]. Newport gives title of baron to the Jocelyns earls of Roden.

At *Silver-mines* are the only lead mines in the kingdom wrought to any extent, and near them ruins of caſtle *Dunalty*[b].

Carrick on Suir. *Carrick on Suir*, formerly a walled town, irregularly built, but carrying on a good woollen trade, is ſituated in a beautiful country, and has the advantage of a communication with Waterford by water for large ſloops. The ruined caſtle and neglected park belong to the Butler family, to a branch of whom it gives title of earl, as it did formerly to the duke of Ormond[c]. Somerſet Hamilton is the firſt earl and 7th viſcount of Carrick. Here was a houſe of Auſtin canons before 1179, and a nunnery[d]. On the other ſide of the river at *Carrick beg* are ruins of a Franciſcan priory, founded by James firſt earl of Ormond 1336. A ſteeple erected on one of the ſide walls of the church is reckoned a great curioſity projecting above 2 feet over the wall, from which it takes its riſe at a point at 20 feet from the ground[e].

Thurles. *Thurles*, on the river Suire, had a houſe of Carmelites, founded 1300; the tower and part of the north tranſept remain. The Knights Hoſpitallers are ſaid to have erected a caſtle here[f].

Tipperary. In the market town of *Tipperary*, which gives name to the county, a monaſtery was founded for Eremites of St. Auſtin in the reign of Henry III.[g]

Three miles beyond Tipperary is *Deram court*, the noble and beautiful ſeat of lord Milton. *Shronehill*, a magnificent building of the late Mr. Damer, now belonging to lord Milton, is unfiniſhed and in ruins[h].

At *Tirdaglas* was an abbey, fonnded before 552[i].

At *Toome* a priory of Canons regular[k].

Earls, Marquis and *Dukes* of Ormond. Edmond, 6th hereditary Butler of Ireland, 1ſt earl of Carrick, ſo created 1315 9 Edward II. for his ſervices againſt Bruce and the Iriſh rebels, left three ſons, of whom James the eldeſt was created earl of Ormond, and ſir Piers Butler, 9th in deſcent from the 2d ſon John of Clonamilchon in this county, was created baron Butler of Liſmullen 1607, viſcount Ikerin in this county 1628, whoſe deſcendant the 8th viſcount was created earl of Carric 1748; which title his ſon now enjoys.

The regalities, &c. of Tipperary, being reſumed by Edward III. nine years after the firſt grant, were granted in fee to the earl's ſon James and his heirs, and enjoyed by the family till 1716. James, the laſt of theſe earls, was created marquis of Oſſory by Charles I. 1642, and duke of Oſſory by Charles II. at his coronation 1660. Theſe titles expiring with his eldeſt ſon, an infant, revived in the eldeſt ſon of his ſecond ſon earl of Oſſory, on whoſe attainder 1715 the regalities and liberties of this county were extinct, but his brother earl of Arran was permitted to purchaſe his eſtate[l].

[g] Archd. 664. [h] Ib. 665. [i] Ib. [k] Ib.
[l] Ib. 674. [m] Ib. 666. [n] Ib. 667. [o] Ib. 667, 668. [p] Ib. 667.
[q] Campbell, 265. [r] Wilſon, 168. [s] Archd. 670. Wilſon, 172. [t] Archd. 671, 672.
[u] Archd. 672, 673. ex Pocock's Journal. [x] Archd. 674. Wilſon, 331. [y] Wilſon, 158. [z] Ib. 224.
[a] Ib. [b] Ib. 159. [c] Ib. 257. [d] Archd. 645.
[e] Wilſon. Archd. 685. See before in Waterford. [f] Archd. 675. [g] Ib. [h] Wilſon, 208, 209.
[i] Ib. 676. [k] Ib 677. [l] Lodge, II. c. 43.

James, 1ſt earl of Ormond, was the 7th hereditary Butler of Ireland, and died 1327 in the flower of his age. His ſon

James, 2d earl, merited the epithet of *chaſte* for his modeſty. He founded 1356 a Carmelite friary near his caſtle of Knocktopher, where he died 1386, and was buried in Kilkenny cathedral. His ſon

James, 3d earl, built Dunfert caſtle, and founded Aileſbury abbey c. Bucks 1380, and died 1405. His ſon

James, 4th earl, commonly called *the White Earl*, had a greater ſhare of learning than his contemporaries, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland by Henry V. and braved the ſtorm with which his rivals threatened his power in the ſucceeding reign, the king himſelf declaring him "faithful in his alle-"giance, meritorious in his ſervices, and untainted "in his reputation." He built ſeveral caſtles in Ireland, gave an eſtate to the Heralds' college there, and died 1452. His ſon

James, 5th earl, was a faithful and active adherent to the Lancaſtrian intereſt, for which he obtained an Engliſh peerage, but loſt his head at Newcaſtle.

His brother John, 6th earl, was reſtored in blood by Edward IV. and to all his eſtates except thoſe in Eſſex. That king uſed to ſay of him that, "he was "the goodlieſt knight he ever beheld, and the fineſt "gentleman in Chriſtendom; and that if good breed-"ing, nurture, and liberal qualities, were loſt in the "world, they might all be found in John earl of "Ormond." He died unmarried, and was ſucceeded by his brother

Thomas, 7th earl, who died 1515, and was buried in the church of St. Thomas d'Acres, now Mercers chapel, London. His grandſon Thomas Bullein, father of queen Anne Bullein, was by Henry VIII. created earl of Ormond 1527, who dying 1538, two years after his daughter's execution, the title reverted to Pierce, 8th earl, deſcended from Richard younger ſon of James the 3d earl. He had been created earl of Oſſory for reſigning the title in favour of ſir Thomas Bullein, which was on his deceaſe reſtored to him. He was lord deputy 1528: a man of unblemiſhed character, and, with his lady, a great encourager of induſtry and manufactories in Ireland. He died 1539, and was buried in Kilkenny cathedral. His ſon

James, 9th earl, lord high treaſurer and admiral of Ireland, ſurnamed the *Lame*, had a conſiderable ſhare in reducing the rebels there in Henry VIII's reign. He was poiſoned with 35 of his ſervants at a ſupper at Ely houſe 1546, and buried in St. Thomas d'Acres chapel. His ſon

Thomas, 10th earl, was in high favour with queen Elizabeth, who made him lord high treaſurer of Ireland, and lord high marſhal of England. Being general of Leinſter, he reduced Tir Oen, of which Mr. Camden gives a particular account at the end of his work. James I. continued him lieutenant-general: he was blind 15 years before his death which happened 1614. He was buried in Kilkenny cathedral. His only daughter Elizabeth married his brother Edmond's ſon Theobald, created 1604 viſcount Tulleophilim.

Walter, 11th earl, was grandſon of James, 9th earl, did good ſervice in Ireland in the cloſe of Elizabeth's reign, and dying 1633 was buried at Kilkenny, and ſucceeded by his grandſon

James, 12th earl, lieutenant-general againſt the Iriſh rebels, created marquis of Ormond 1642, and 1643 lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he concluded a peace with them, and an agreement with the Iriſh to furniſh the king with troops, till by the king's order he delivered all the garriſons to the parliament. After the king's death he retired to France, and after the Reſtoration was advanced to the rank of duke, was twice more appointed lord-lieutenant; but falling into diſgrace with James II. retired to his ſeat at Kingſton hall, Dorſet, where he died July 21, 1688, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. His grandſon by his ſecond ſon was

James, 2d duke of Ormond, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in William and Anne's foreign wars, but was diſmiſſed from the ſervice of George I. impeached and attainted 1715, and dying in France 1745 was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. The title became extinct; but the earl of Arran, his brother, was permitted to purchaſe his eſtate [m].

The office of lord preſident of Munſter was ſuppreſſed by Charles II. the laſt being the ingenious and noble Roger Boyle firſt earl of Orrery, who ſurrendered his patent to the crown 1672 [n].

The title of ducheſs of Munſter was conferred on Erengart Meluſina Sculenberg, afterwards ducheſs of Kendal in England [x].

The county of Tipperary before it was reduced to ſhire ground contained ſeveral antient principalities. On the north was *Ormond* or *Oir Mumhan*, that is, Eaſt Munſter, containing the preſent baronies of *Upper* and *Lower Ormond*, denominated during the middle age *Hy Dun Eogan* and *Hy Magh Eogan*. The chief of Hy Magh Eogan or Lower Ormond was Mc Eogan, and that of Hy Dun Eogan or Upper Ormond was O'Donnegan.

On the weſt was *Ara* or *Eogan Ara*; from whence is derived the preſent name of the county, containing the preſent baronies of *Ara* and *Owny*; the hereditary chief of which was O'Donnegan, chief alſo of Upper Ormond. He was diſpoſſeſſed of his territory in 1318 by the deſcendants of Brien Rud king of Thomond, who from thence were called O'Brians of Ara, and who remained in poſſeſſion of the greater part of it in the beginning of the laſt century [o].

The eaſtern and ſouthern parts contain the weſtern diviſion of the antient principality of the *Ofraigii* or Oſſory, formerly extending from the *Sliabh Bladhma* or Slew Bloom mountains, through all the country between the rivers Nore and Swire; the hereditary chiefs or kings of which were the Giolla-Padruics. Theſe princes make a conſiderable figure in the antient Iriſh hiſtory; and one in particular diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of his country againſt the Engliſh on their firſt invaſion. In an early period they were diſpoſſeſſed of part of their patrimony by the kings of Caſhel; and the ſouthern parts were occupied by the Butlers and other Engliſh adventurers; but the northern remained to the original proprietors; who, on their connection with the Engliſh, took or changed their name to Fitz-Patrick, whoſe deſcendant to this day enjoy a large landed

[m] Lodge, 5—43. [n] Ib. I. 289. [x] G.
[o] Collect. de Reb. Hib. N° II. & III. p. 375. O Connor's Ortelius. Petty's maps.

property in the dominions of their anceſtors with the title of earls of Upper Oſſory. Oſſory is at preſent part in Leinſter and part in Munſter, being ſituated in the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Queen's county [p].

The part of Oſſory which appertains to the county of Tipperary, has on the north the antient cantred of *Eile ni Bhogarteagh*, containing the preſent baronies of *Eliogurty* and *Killnelongurty*; the chiefs of which were the O'Fogartys; ſome of which ſtill remain with conſiderable landed properties in their paternal country [q].

The ſouthern parts of Oſſory in this county comprehend the baronies of *Slewarda* and *Compſy*, *Middlethird*, and *Offa*.

[p] Collect. de Reb. Hib. N° 11. Leland's Hiſt. vol. I. O Connor's Ortelius.
[q] O Connor's Ortelius. O Connor's Diſſert.

LAGENIA, OR LEINSTER.

ANOTHER part of Ireland is called by the inhabitants *Leighnigh*, by the Britons *Lein*, by the Engliſh *Leinſter*, by Latin writers *Lagenia*, and in the old lives of the ſaints *Lagen*, lying entirely on the ſea coaſt to the eaſt. It is divided from Munſter by the river *Neor*, which it paſſes however in many places; from Connacht for ſome diſtance by the Shanon; and from Meath by their reſpective boundaries. The ſoil is rich and fertile, the air extremely mild, and the inhabitants in humanity and cultivation nearly approach the Engliſh, from whom they are for the moſt part deſcended. In Ptolemy's time it was the ſeat of the BRIGANTES, MENAPII, CAVCI, and BLANI, and from theſe laſt probably are derived and contracted the modern names of Lein, Leinigh, and Leinſter. At preſent it is divided into the counties of *Kilkenny*, *Caterlogh*, *Queen's county*, *King's county*, *Kildar*, *Weisford*, and *Dublin*; not to mention *Wicklow* and *Fernes*, which are already or will ſhortly be added to it.

ADDITIONS.

THIS diviſion of the kingdom, during the middle age, before the arrival of the Engliſh, had no permanent denomination, rather conſiſting of a number of independent principalities, each only ſubject to its hereditary chief or king. This province, under its preſent boundaries, contained on the north the principalities or kingdoms of *Miadhana*, *Teffi*, and part of *Oir-Cael*. In the middle *Hy Fallia*, *Coige Gailiain*, *Croigh Cuſlan*, and *Hy Laoighis*. On the ſouth *Hy Cincelagh*, and *Laighion* or Leinſter proper.

Miadhana or the kingdom of Meath, written alſo in the Iriſh MSS. *Miadhanagh*, *Medino*, and *Meteno*, comprehended the preſent counties of Eaſt and Weſt Meath, being divided into two grand principalities, that is, *Eireambion* or the weſtern country, containing the preſent county of *Weſt Meath*, and *Oireanſhion* or the eaſtern country, being the preſent county of *Eaſt Meath*. Theſe two principalities went generally under the name of *Eireambion* or *Heremon*, whence the Heremon of the Iriſh poets and romances, and as the hereditary princes or kings extended their authority occaſionally over the other princes, the name of Heremon was frequently given to all the preſent Leinſter. The antient kings of this principality were denominated Heremon, but in the middle ages the government nppears to have been ſettled in the O'Malachlins, hereditary chiefs of Weſt Meath [a].

Teffi, otherwiſe *Angalia*, comprehended the preſent county of *Longford*; the chiefs of which were the O'Ferals [b].

Hy Fallia contained the preſent *King's* county, part of the county of *Kildare* and *Dublin*; it was alſo denominated by the Iriſh *Hy Falgia*; the princes of which were denominated Hy n Feillia or O Niel, being the ſouthern Niels mentioned by the Iriſh writers. This principality with thoſe of Teffi and Eircamhion were by the Iriſh diſtinguiſhed under the general denomination *Coitidugaria* and *Scota*, being the SCOTII of Richard of Cirenceſter [c].

Coige Gailiain comprehended the preſent counties of *Dublin* and *Kildare*; the chiefs of which were O'Kelly and Crimthan [d].

Hy Lavighis comprehended the northern and eaſtern parts of the *Queen's* county; the hereditary chiefs of which were the Mc Mouraghs, kings of Leinſter on the arrival of the Engliſh.

Croigh Cuolan contained the preſent county of *Wicklow*; the chiefs of which were the O Kellys and O Tools.

Leinſter, bounded by Ulſter on the north, by Connaught and Munſter on the weſt and ſouth-weſt, and by the ſea on the ſouth and eaſt, comprehends at preſent, beſides the counties enumerated by Mr. Camden, thoſe of LOUTH, MEATH, WEST MEATH, WICKLOW, and LONGFORD, excluſive of FERNES, which ſeems never to have been added to it. Its length from Carlnesford to Hook-tower, the ſouth point of Wexford, is 104 miles: the breadth from the Hill of Houth or Wicklow to Athlone is about 55 miles, and the circuit 360 miles: and it includes 99 baronies, 53 boroughs, 63 market towns, one archbiſhopric, and three biſhoprics. It is in general well cultivated and enjoys good air and ſoil, and is the moſt populous, containing the capital and the ſeat of government. The principal rivers are the Boyne, Barrow, Liffey, Noir, and May. The bog of Allen, the largeſt in the kingdom, extends almoſt acroſs the province from eaſt to weſt.

[a] Vallancey's Iriſh Grammar, 1ſt ed. Iriſh poems by O Flion, MS. Keating, MS.
[b] O Connor's Ortelius. Harris's Ware, vol. I.
[c] Ib. Differt. Ib.
[d] Keating, MS. Iriſh poems of O Flion, MS. Ware.

BRIGANTES,

BRIGANTES, OR BIRGANTES.

THE BRIGANTES ſeem to have been ſeated between the mouth of the Suire and the confluence of the Neor and Barrow, which Ptolemy calls BRIGVS. As there was an antient city of the Brigantes in Spain called BRIGANTIA, Florianus de Campo takes much pains to bring theſe BRIGANTES out of his native Spain. If there be room for ſuch a conjecture, others with equal probability may derive them from our own BRIGANTES, who are a neighbouring and more numerous people. If it be true, as ſome copies have it, that theſe were called BIRGANTES, both he and others are wide of the mark. For the name will prove them denominated from the river BIRGVS, round which they live. Theſe people, however, whether BRIGANTES or BIRGANTES inhabited the counties of *Kilkenny*, *Oſſery*, and *Caterlogh*, which are all watered by the river BIRGVS.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

THE county of *Kilkenny* has on the weſt *Tippe-rary*, on the eaſt *Weisford* and *Caterlogh*, on the ſouth *Waterford*, on the north *Queen's county*, and on the north-weſt Upper *Oſſery*. It is every where diverſified with towns and caſtles, and abounds with plenty of all things. Near *Oſſery* the high moun- *Sleiw Bloenny.* tains *Sleiw Bloenny*, which Giraldus calls *montes Bladinæ*, raiſe their lofty ſummits, out of whoſe bowels iſſue the *Swire* before-mentioned, the *Neor* and the *Barrow*, and running down in ſeparate chanels unite before they reach the ocean, whence the antients called them the *Three Siſters*.

Neor r. The *Neor*, commonly called the *Neure*, runs almoſt through the middle of the county of *Kilkenny*, and *Upper Oſſery.* falling rapidly down *Upper Oſſery*, which had for its firſt baron Barnabas *Fitz-Patric*, advanced to that honour by Edward VI. and waſhing the foot of *Kilkenny.* many caſtles, runs by *Kilkenny*, i. e. the *Cell* or *Church of Canic*, who was antiently very famous in theſe parts for his ſanctity and ſolitary life. It is a neat, well-built, plentiful corporate town, and may well rank foremoſt among the midland towns of this iſland. It is divided into the Engliſh and Iriſh town: the Iriſh is a kind of ſuburb having the church of St. Canic, which gives name to it, and has the ſee of the biſhop of Oſſery. But the Engliſh town is much more modern, built as I have read by Ranulph III. earl of Cheſter, walled round on the weſt by Robert Talbott, a nobleman, and fortified with a caſtle by the *Butlers*. Certain it is, that in the diviſion of lands between the daughters of William *Mareſchal* earl of Pembroke, it fell to the third daughter, who was married to Gilbert de *Clare* earl of Glouceſter. Lower down on the ſame river *Neure* is a ſmall fortified town, called in Engliſh *Thomas towne*, in Iriſh *Bala-mac-Andan*, i. e. *the city of the ſon of Anthony*, and both names were given it by the builder Thomas *Fitz-Anthony*, an Engliſhman, who flouriſhed under Henry III. whoſe heirs are ſtill lords of it. Below this the river *Callan* rolls its *Callan r.* waters into the *Neure*, on which is a town of the *Callan.* ſame name, the third corporate town in this county, as *Inis-Teog* is the fourth. *Thomas-town.* *Inis-Teog.*

The family of *Butler* hath ſpread itſelf far and wide over this county, flouriſhing in high repute, and being honoured for their virtues with the titles of earls of *Ormond*, *Wiltſhire* in England and *Oſſery* as already obſerved; and there remains of this family at preſent beſides the earls of Ormond, viſcount *Thurles*[a] and knight of the garter, viſcount *Mont-Garret*[b], viſcount *Tullo*[c], baron *Dunboyn*[d], and *Cahyr*[e], and a numerous progeny of noble perſonages. The other more conſiderable families in theſe parts are of Engliſh extraction; as the *Graces*, *Walſhes*, *Lovels*, *Foreſters*, *Shortels*, *Blanch-felds*, or *Blanchevelſtons*, *Drilands*, *Comerfords*, &c.[f]

[a] The title of the eldeſt ſon of the earl of Ormond ended with them.

[b] Theſe deſcend from Richard younger ſon of Pierce earl of Oſſery and Ormond. Edmond is the preſent and 5th viſcount, but the place is in Wexford. Lodge, II. 255-7.

[c] Tulleophelim extinct in Theobald Butler the firſt viſcount. Lodge, II. 19. Tullogh was revived in Charles I. earl of Arran 1693. Ib. 44.

[d] Q. if not extinct.

[e] deſcended from James, natural ſon to James 3d earl of Ormond; James is the preſent and 9th lord; but Cahier is in Tipperary. Lodge, IV. 64—71. See before, p. 523.

[f] The greater part of theſe are much reduced and ſome wholly extinct. G.

Fig. 1. p. 543.

Fig. 2. p. 529.

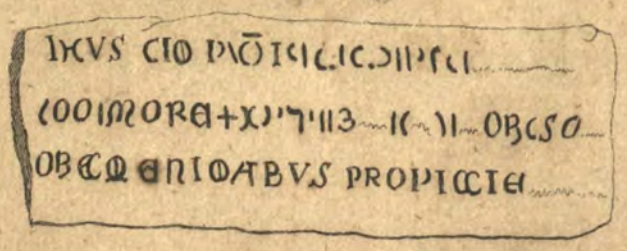

Fig. 3. p. 543.

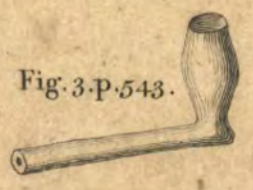

Fig. 4. p. 553.

Fig. 5. p.

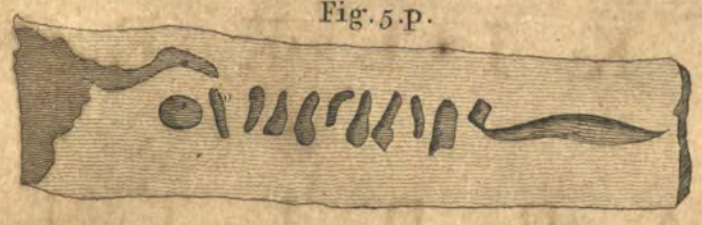

Fig. 6. p. 533.

Fig. 7. p.

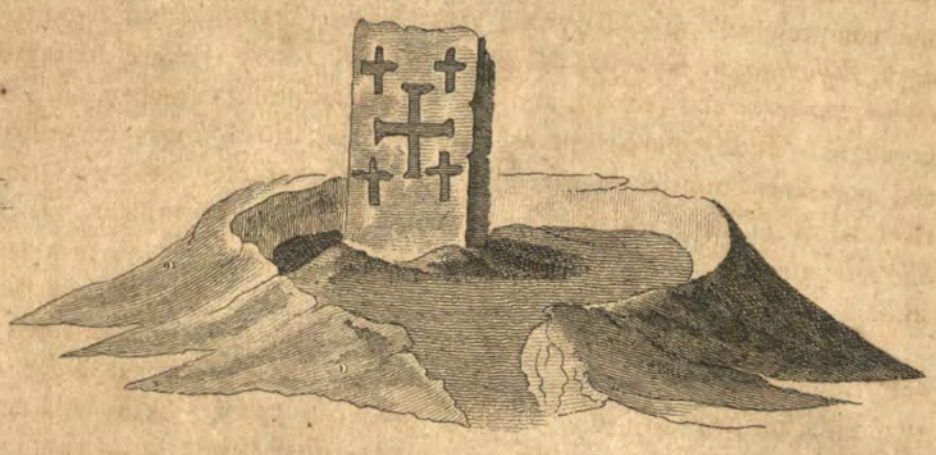

Fig. 8. p. 579.

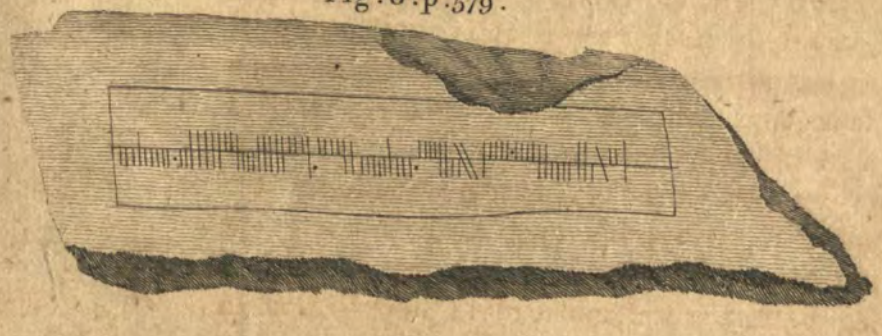

Fig. 10. p. 596.

Fig. 9. p. 579.

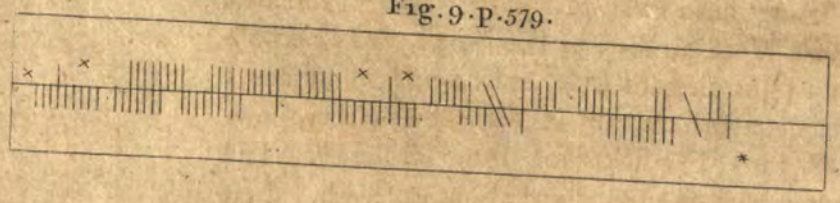

Fig. 11. p. 590.

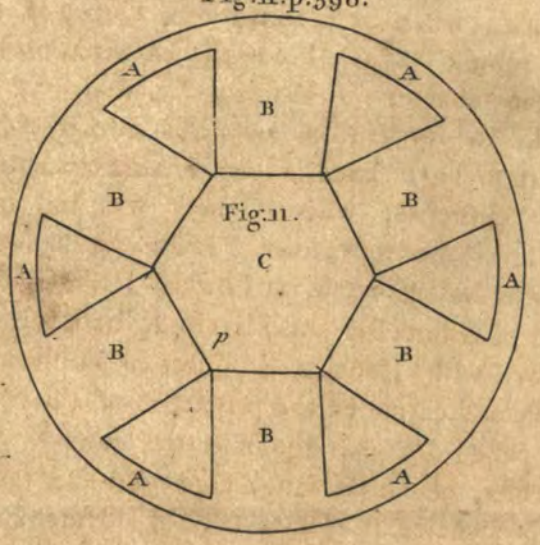

Fig. 13. p. 591.

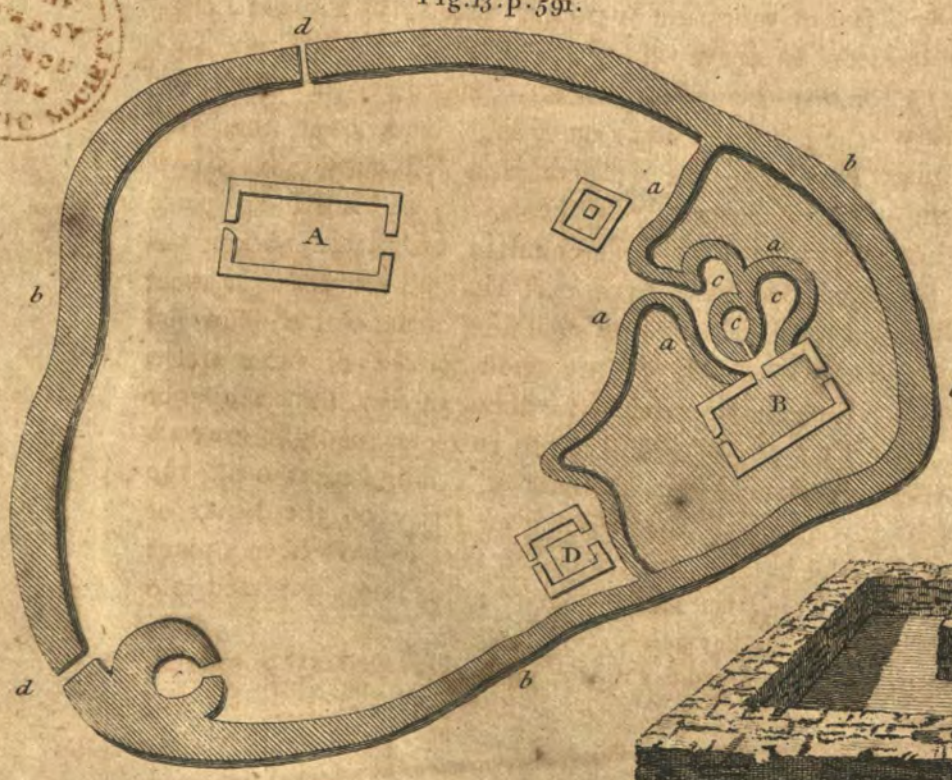

Fig. 12. p. 590.

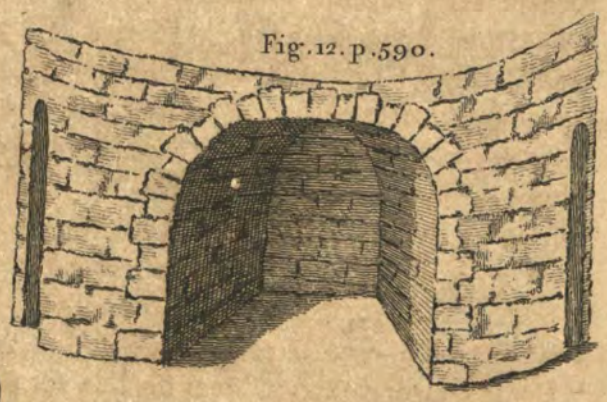

Fig. 14. p. 591.

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F. Cary Sculp.

KILKENNY

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Kilkenny is in length from north to ſouth 32 miles, and from eaſt to weſt 16, and comprehends nine baronies, viz. *Galmoy*, *Crannagh*, *Faſſadinagh*, *Gowran*, *Shelilogher*, *Kells*, *Knocktopher*, *Ida-igrin* and *Ibercon*, and *Iverk*; 46 pariſhes, 7 boroughs. It is reputed one of the moſt healthful and populous counties in the kingdom. The chief river is the *Noer*, which riſes in the mountain of *Sliewbloom* or *Blandine*, and nearly divides the county in half.

Kilkenny. *Kilkenny*, the capital, is a beautiful little city, on the river Noer, and the ſeat of a biſhop, placed on two hills, on one of which called the Iriſh town ſtands the cathedral, and on the other called the Engliſh town, the old caſtle of the Ormond family. With the Iriſh town it includes two boroughs, each returning two members to parliament. It contains between 2 and 3000 houſes and only two churches, but ſeveral maſs houſes. The name of Kilkenny has been derived from St. *Canice*, whoſe ſhrine was removed thither from Aghaboe 1200. But the caſtle of Kilkenny is mentioned as having been built or poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, and deſtroyed by Donald O Brien when he revolted from Henry II. 1173. It was rebuilt 1195. From the mention of Iriſh town in the charter of William Marſhall earl of Pembroke to the Auſtin friars of Kilkenny 1220, it appears to have been a long ſettled community with four churches, whereas there was but one and a caſtle in the new town. Iriſhtown had a ſeparate market before 1376, 51 Edward III. Gilbert Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hereford, had this county in dower with Iſabella, daughter of William earl marſhal, and extended the privileges of the corporation. It paſſed by marriage into the family of Le Deſpenſer, of whom Hugh conveyed the caſtle and its dependencies to James earl of Ormond 1391, 15 Richard II. Several parliaments were held in this town from 1294 to 1536. In that of 1367, was enacted the celebrated ſtatute of Kilkenny; the principal object of which was to prevent the Engliſh from degenerating into Iriſh by reſtraining every intercourſe, forbidding the Brehon law, and allowing only the Engliſh. Richard Talbot furrounded the town with a wall 1400. Queen Elizabeth granted it a charter 1573, and James I. another 1609. In 1642 the Iriſh rebels, or as they ſtyled themſelves "Confederate catholics," met here in form of a parliament, though they proteſted they did not mean that aſſembly to be one. Here they received the Pope's nuncio October 22, 1645, and held all their counſels; and January 10, 1647, a new aſſociation of 251 repreſentatives of lords and commons. Cromwell made himſelf maſter of the city after a ſiege of five days, the plague having reduced the garriſon from 1200 to 300, who made a gallant defence, but were betrayed by the townſmen. James II. levied money on it by a new charter 1688. William III. was magnificently entertained at the caſtle by the duke of Ormond, who much improved it, if not rebuilt it. It is furniſhed with a ſeries of family portraits in a gallery 190 feet long, a chapel for Catholic worſhip, and an evidence-room full of papers, uſed by Mr. Carte in writing the life of the great duke of Ormond. This caſtle in a ſituation both bold and beautiful has been gradually falling into decay ſince the attainder of the late duke, who kept here a court, as ſeveral of his predeceſſors had done, in a ſtyle much more magnificent than any of the modern viceroys. The inheritor of the caſtle and ſome appendant manors ten years ago affected the ſtate of his anceſtors. Only two ſides of the ſquare are now ſtanding, one is rebuilding, and the other repairing, but in no modern taſte. The market croſs of marble with an ornamented ſhaft having the date 1300 on one of its ſteps was taken down 1771. The great bridge over the Nore was rebuilt after a flood 1447, and St. John's bridge was waſhed down 1564, and again 1763[a]. The firſt religious houſe here was St. John's abbey, founded by William Marſhall earl of Pembroke 1211, whoſe ruins in a light elegant ſtyle and ſeveral monuments buried in them ſtill remain in St. John's-ſtreet, now converted into barracks for foot ſoldiers[b]. The eaſt window is 16 feet wide and about 40 high. In it are a figure of abbot Purcel, mitred, and another of the ſame family in armour, and ſeveral inſcriptions; one of which cut in round the tomb of Edward Langton is engraved pl. XLIII. fig. 3. There formerly belonged to this monaſtery a houſe for their probationers on a high bank over the river Noire two miles north from Kilkenny. It is now called *Drumdelig* or *Thornback*, and is a burial-place of note[c]. The Dominican or Black abbey was founded by William earl Marſhall the younger about 1225; and its ruins, conſiſting of the eaſt window and the ſouth ſide of the choir formed of open arches like a ſingle window for about 54 feet, ſhew a ſuperior ſtyle of architecture with two elegant light towers[d]. Richard Mareſhal, earl of Pembroke, is made the founder of the Franciſcan friary on the banks of the Noire, which its ruins ſhew to have been a place of elegance and grandeur[e]; it is now converted into a horſe barrack[f].

The ſee of Oſſory was firſt placed at *Seir Keran* about 402, 30 years before the arrival of St. Patrick.

[a] Ledwich, Hiſt. of Kilkenny, in Collectan. Hib. vol. II. 349—562. Campbell, p. 100.
[b] Archd. 369—370. See a view of the ſouth ſide of the choir in Campbell, p. 100.
[c] Ledwich, p. 531—533. Archd. 360—371.
[d] Archd. 371—373. Ledw. 533—535.
[e] Archd. 373—375. Ledw. 535—537. Campbell, 100.
[f] Campbell, p. 94.

trick. Thence it was tranſlated 1223 by Hugh Mapilton to *Aghavoe* in Upper Oſſory, where St. Canic, ſon of Laidec, an eminent poet, had founded a monaſtery, where he died A. D. 599 or 600. Biſhop Felix O Dullany finally removed it to Kilkenny about the end of the reign of Henry II. and began the cathedral, which was finiſhed by biſhop St. Leger before 1286. Others ſay Felix O Dullany laid the foundation of the cathedral 1180; but it is probable he only built an oratory near the round tower. Hugh Rufus, an Engliſh monk, patronized by the earl of Pembroke, purſued the idea; and Mapilton and St. Leger, which laſt died in the end of Edward I's reign, completed it. The church is in length within from eaſt to weſt 226 feet; the tranſept in breadth from north to ſouth 123 feet, being perhaps the largeſt church in the kingdom except St. Patrick and Chriſt church, Dublin; both which it excells in beauty of nave, whoſe pillars are of black marble. The tower is broad and low. Seven of the 53 biſhops were buried in the church. Of their fifteen monuments thoſe of Hugh Mapleton and St. Leger of the 13th century are ſaid to be the moſt finiſhed. The monument of the earl of Ormond made by Stone was demoliſhed by the uſurpers. At the end of the ſouth tranſept is a high round tower. The church is moſt delightfully ſituated on a gentle hill, commanding an extenſive view over the city and adjacent fertile country. The eaſt and weſt windows were in the ſtyle of that time, taking up the breadth and height of the ends, though now aukwardly ſhortened. Biſhop Ledred between 1318 and 1360 laid out immenſe ſums in beautifying and repairing it, making new all the windows, of which the eaſtern one was the moſt beautiful one in the kingdom, adorned with the hiſtory of the New Teſtament in ſuch fine painting that the Pope's nuncio 1645 offered the rebels 700*l.* to carry it to Rome, and it was 1650 entirely deſtroyed. Biſhop Pococke collected the fragments, and placed them in two ovals over the weſt door, and replaced the ſcattered and ruined monuments, erected the conſiſtory court, and reſtored the whole church from ruin. Biſhop Williams in the laſt century laid out 1400*l.* in repairs. The chapter conſiſts of a dean, chanter, chancellor, treaſurer, archdeacon, and ſeven prebendaries. Biſhop Ledred built the epiſcopal palace, which is joined to the church by a long double colonnade in the modern ſtyle. In the deanry, rebuilt by Mr. Lewis the preſent dean, is a half length of the queen of Scots, æt. 18, by ſir John de Medina. The vicars choral have a common hall. Biſhop Barry 1428 built a large caſtle and hall at his manor of *Biſhops lough*. Biſhop Baron 1527 rebuilt the biſhop's manor houſe at *New court*. Biſhop Williams, who died 1672, founded and built an almſhouſe for eight poor widows. A grammar-ſchool was founded and liberally endowed, and a noble ſtructure called the College built for that uſe at the weſt end of the church-yard by Piers Butler earl of Ormond and his counteſs. James II. converted it into a popiſh royal college. But the glorious victory at the Boyne diſperſed theſe vain conceits, and reinſtated every thing. By the attainder of the duke of Ormond 1715, the right of preſentation lapſed to the provoſt and fellows of Trinity college, Dublin, and it ſtill in them. The ſchool has had a ſucceſſion of eminent maſters, has produced men of great learning, and is juſtly eſteemed the firſt ſchool in this kingdom. The earl of Ormond who died 1614 endowed by will an hoſpital, ſince erected in the coal market, and ſupported by the founder's family. Sir Richard Shee about 1620 founded Jeſus hoſpital for twelve poor perſons of both ſexes. There is another hoſpital in the cathedral-yard for a few poor perſons. The charter ſchool without the city is endowed by the corporation, and contains 40 boys. Here are beſides the cathedral two churches, St. Mary's and St. Mæl's. A noble caſtle on the banks of the Nore, built by William Marſhal, earl of Pembroke, who incorporated this city and granted it large privileges, made a deſperate defence 1649 under ſir William Butler againſt Cromwell, but was at laſt forced to capitulate. William de Kilkenny, biſhop of Ely 1254, was a native of this city, as was William *biſhop* of Corke[g].

The dioceſe of Oſſory comprehends the city and county of Kilkenny (except five pariſhes which are in the dioceſe of), and the entire barony of Upper Oſſory, which is a full third part of Queen's county. The famous John Bale was biſhop here one year (1552) and narrowly eſcaped with his life[h].

Dunmore.

Not far from Kilkenny on the eſtate of Mr. Butler is the famous cave of *Dunmore*, about two miles from the ruins of *Dunmore* houſe, formerly the magnificent habitation of the duke of Ormond, with a fine old park. This cave is entered by a ſquare hole or precipice 60 feet deep by 12 wide, at bottom of which is the mouth of the cave low and arched with rocks adorned with petrifactions and chryſtallizations. The cavern is in length about a quarter of a mile, and ends at a ſubterraneous river[i].

Knocktopher.

At *Knocktopher*, nine miles from Kilkenny, head of a barony and a borough, James the ſecond earl of Ormond founded a friary of Carmelites 1396[k]. Here is the ſeat of ſir Hercules Langriſh, bart.

According to Lodge[l] Bernard Fitz-Patrick was firſt created baron of Upper Oſſory by Henry VIII. 1547. His ſon Barnabas was a very great favourite with Edward VI. was knighted at the ſiege of Leith in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, and reduced and ſlew the great rebel Rory Oge O More 1578. His brother Florence was 3d lord; and from his 2d ſon John is lineally deſcended John the preſent and 2d earl of Upper Oſſory, whoſe grandfather was created lord Gowran of this county 1715. The family ſeat is at Tintore in Queen's county.

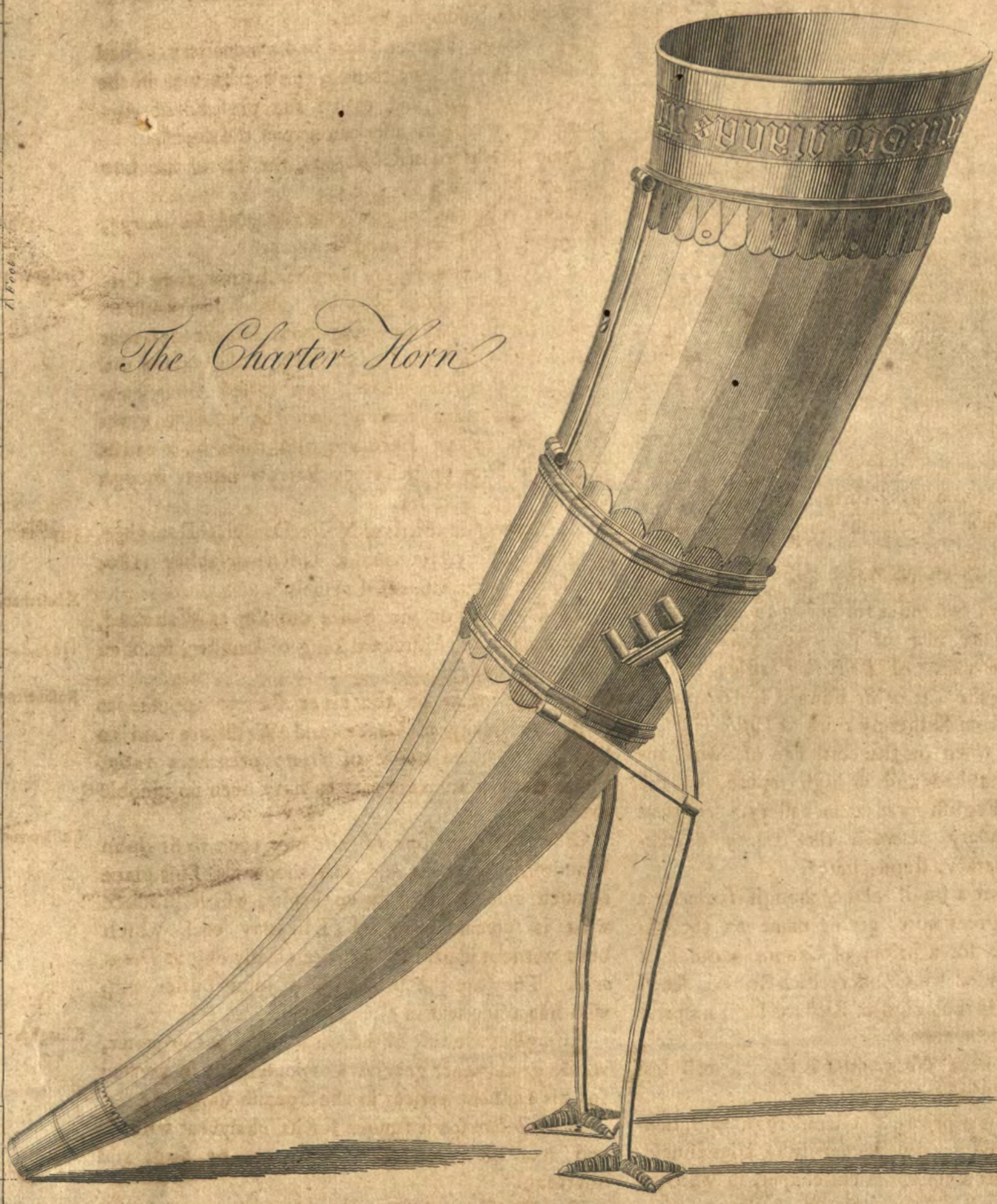
Callais.

Callais or *Callen*, a market town of mean appearance on the King's river, in the barony of Kells, is a corporation and borough, formerly walled round, and of great note, having withſtood Cromwell's united forces ſome days 1649. It had an houſe of Auſtin friars, founded by James, father to Peter earl of Ormond, who died 1487, and was buried here in the wall under two Gothic arches, ſtill remaining near the eaſt window; the tower and walls of the church remain[m]. Of the pariſh church, whoſe nave with its ailes are ſtill in good preſervation, the choir ſerves as the church, and the cemetery of the founder of two chantries, now called chapelries, and ſerved by one chaplain, is overgrown with moſs

[g] Ledwich's Antiquities of Iriſhtown and Kilkenny in Collectanea Hibernica, II. 349—562. [h] Harris' Ware, 397—434.
[i] Mr. Walker in Phil. Tranſ. LXIII. I. 16. Wilſon, 222. 232. Dr. Campbell ſpeaks ſlightingly of it. Survey, p. 106.
[k] Archd. 375. [l] II. 241. [m] Archd. 348, 349.

ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Charter Horn



Tigrmanus, Oinmumue,

and ivy adjoining to the choir[n]. Ruins of caſtles are interſperſed in the town. Two miles and an half from the town are ruins of *Eve* caſtle[o].

Durrow. *Durrow*, a market town, formerly part of Queen's county, till, coming into the poſſeſſion of the Butler family, who were perpetually harraſſed by the powerful ſept of the Fitz-Patricks, the earl of Ormond procured an act of parliament to make this eſtate part and parcel of the county of Kilkenny, though ſurrounded by Queen's county; and the offending Fitz-Patricks whenever taken were transferred to Kilkenny, and there removed from their connections they ſuffered the penance of law. A monaſtery is mentioned here, but little is known of it[p]. Here is a magnificent ſeat of lord viſcount Aſhbrooke at *Caſtle Durrow* with extenſive woods and plantations[q]. Two miles from the town are ruins of *Mackin* and *Dully hill* caſtles.

Gowran. *Gowran* is an antient populous corporation town near the borders of Catherlogh, formerly walled and defended by a ſtrong caſtle, taken by Cromwell 1649, the duke of Ormond's own regiment being in garriſon there. It gave title of baron to the brave lord Cutts, ſo created 1690; ſince to the family of Fitz-Patrick 1715, now earls of Upper Oſſory[r]. Here is a fine ſeat of lord Clifden. Three miles beyond it are the ruins of *Ballinabola* caſtle, and a mile further thoſe of *Aanmault* caſtle: further on thoſe of *Enniſnag* caſtle, and a mile further on the banks of the Nore is *Mount Juliet*, the magnificent ſeat of the earl of Carrick.

Five miles from Thomaſtown are large ruins of *Caſtle Bangan*, and two miles further of another caſtle[s].

On the oppoſite ſide of the river Barrow near Goreſbridge are ruins of *Ballyellan* caſtle: further on *Mount Loftus* the ſeat of ſir Edward Loftus, bart.[t]

Three miles from Kilkenny ruins of *Caſtle Inch*[u].

Tibrach. At *Tibrach*, a town on the north ſide of Swire, antiently well inhabited and in high repute, on the arrival of the Engliſh was a monaſtery. A great ſtone, the boundary between the county of Kilkenny and Tipperary, ſtands here[w].

Kells. *Kells* is now but a ſmall place, though formerly a walled town of great note, giving name to the barony, remarkable for a priory of Canons regular of St. Auſtin, founded by Geoffery Fitz-Robert, ſeneſchal of Leinſter in the reign of Richard I. The prior was a lord of parliament[x].

Caſtle Morres near *Newmarket* is the ſuperb ſeat of lord viſcount *Mountmorres*[y].

Fertagh. At *Fertagh* was a priory of Canons regular, founded in the 13th century by the family of Blanchfield. Here ſtill remains a ſmall antient chapel, in which is a large raiſed tomb, with the figure of a man in armour rudely engraved on it with a dog at his feet; the figure of his wife lays by his ſide: an inſcription defaced on the cuſhion under her head. This tomb is ſaid to belong to the Fitz-Patricks. Another tomb with the figure of a lady with the mitred head-dreſs. In the eaſt wall a rude figure of our Saviour; and a few yards weſt from the chapel ſtands a round tower, much decayed, cracked up from the door, and wanting the top; it is 48 feet in circumference, and the wall 3 feet 8 inches thick; the door 6 feet by 2, and 10 feet from the ground faces the eaſt; the inſide is divided into five ſtories, at each of which is a reſting-place formed by the wall, ſufficient to ſupport a floor, and diminiſhing upwards: the neighbouring inhabitants ſay the tower is 112 feet high, but it ſeems not to exceed 90. Not far from Fertagh is a ruin called *Bannrichen*, which is ſaid to have been part of the antient monaſtery, and probably was the farm houſe belonging to it[z].

Tiddown on the river Swire had a monaſtery, ſo had *Freſhford*[a]; the latter church, now parochial in the dioceſe of Oſſory and called the prebend of Aghour, has a curious inſcription over the door[b].

Near Freſhford is *Ballylurkan*, the ſeat of the late lord de Montalt[c].

Other religious houſes were at *Killaghe*[d], *Killamery*[e], *Kilfane*[f], *Kilfhiacra*[g], and *Kilmanagh*[h].

Graignemanagh. At *Graignemanagh*, on the river Barrow, ſome Ciſtertian monks from Stanley abbey in Wiltſhire ſettled finally after removing from Loughmeran near Kilkenny to Athermolt, and laſtly to the vale of St. Saviour otherwiſe Dierſk, now called Graignemanagh[i]. Its ruins remain; but the octagon tower fell down 1774. Here are alſo ruins of a caſtle. The tide flows up the river Barrow hither, though twenty miles from ſea.

Jerpoint. At *Jerpoint* on the river Noire, Donagh O Donaghee, king of Oſſory, founded a Ciſtertian abbey 1180, whoſe beautiful ruins ſtill remain[k].

Kilclechan. At *Kilclechan* on the Swire oppoſite to Waterford, Dermot, ſon of Murchard king of Leinſter, founded a nunnery 1151[l].

Roſſibercan. At *Roſſibercan* on the river Barrow oppoſite to Roſs, the family of Grane and Welſh are ſaid to have founded an houſe of friars preachers 1267, which from its ruins appears to have been no ignoble ſtructure[m].

Caſtlecomer. *Caſtlecomer* gave title of viſcount 1707 to ſir John Wandesford, preſent and 5th viſcount. This place is much celebrated for its coal pits, which produce what is commonly called Kilkenny coal, which burn without ſmoaking, and are chiefly dug at *Doonacre*. They are the property of John Butler, eſq; who has a fine ſeat in the town[n].

Killaghy. *Killaghy* gave title of baron to George Carpenter, whoſe grandfather general Carpenter was ſo created for his eminent ſervices in the Spaniſh wars.

Ballyſpellan ſpa is famous for its chalybeat water[o]; and has been poetically celebrated by Swift and Sheridan.

Pl. XLIV. exhibits a curious horn of ivory, mounted in braſs gilt, the property of Thomas Kavanagh, eſq; of Ballyborry c. Cavanagh, who gave it to the college at Dublin. The inſcription is, *Tiguranius O Lavan me fecit Deo gracias* I. H. C. probably O Laffan, anceſtor of the Laffan family, now reſident in the county of Kilkenny[p].

[a] Archd. 349. Campbell. 116. [o] Wilſon, 223. [p] Archd. 349, 350. [q] Wilſon, 205. [r] Wilſon, 258.
[s] Ib. 260. [t] Ib. 223. [u] Archd. 377. [x] Archd. 361. Wilſon, 333. [y] Wilſon, 334.
[z] Archd. 350, 351. [a] Ib. 351. [b] Wilſon, 333. [c] Ib. [d] Archd. 365.
[e] Ib. 366. [f] Ib. 368. [g] Ib. 368. [h] Ib. 375. [i] Ib. 351.
[k] Ib. 355. [l] Archd. 366. [m] Ib. 376. [n] Wilſon. Campbell, 107.
[o] Wilſon, 205. [p] Collect. Hib. IV. 25.

COUNTY OF CATERLOGH.

THE county of *Caterlogh*, called by contraction *Carlogh*, joins on the eaſt to the county of *Kilkenny*, lying almoſt entirely between the rivers *Barrow* and *Slane*. Its ſoil is rich and tolerably wooded. It has two towns of note, both on the weſt ſide of the *Barrow: Caterlogh*, which Lionel duke of Clarence began to incloſe with walls, and Bellingham that worthy deputy fortified with a caſtle; and *Leighlin*, in Latin *Lechlinia*, where was an epiſcopal ſee, now united to the biſhopric of *Fernes*. Both have their wards, and are governed by conſtables. The greateſt part of this county belonging by inheritance to the *Howards* dukes of Norfolk (who derive their deſcent by the *Warrens* from an elder daughter of William *Mareſchal* earl of Pembroke). Henry VIII. by conſent of parliament took from them and others of the nobility of England, and from the religious houſes of England, all their lands and eſtates in Ireland for his own uſe, becauſe their lords by their abſence and neglect of their private concerns expoſed thoſe of the publick alſo to danger.

Caterlogh.

Leighlin.

The ſtatute of Abſentees.

From hence the Barrow runs through the barony of *Ydron*, which belonged of right to the *Carews* of Devonſhire ever ſince ſir N. Carew, an Engliſhman, married the daughter of Digon an Iriſh baron, and which having been long wrongfully withheld, was in our time recovered by Peter Carew.

Ydron barony.

On the river *Slane* one ſees *Tullo*, remarkable for king James having lately advanced Theobald *Butler*, the earl of Ormond's brother's ſon, to the title of viſcount *Tullo*[a]. In theſe parts live great numbers of *Cavanaghs*, deſcended from Duvenald younger (or as ſome ſay baſe) ſon of Dermot, laſt king of Leinſter, good ſoldiers, famous horſemen, and ſtill breathing the ſpirit of their antient nobility in the moſt abject poverty. But as they cheriſh the utmoſt inveteracy againſt each other for I know not what murders committed on both ſides many years ago, they are continually deſtroying one another with mutual violence and aſſaſſination. Some of this family being appointed by the Engliſh to take care of their poſſeſſions in Ireland about the time of Edward II. uſurped a diſtrict, and aſſumed the name of *O More*; and aſſociating with the *Toles* and *Brens* *, gradually diſlodged the Engliſh from the country between *Caterlogh* and the Iriſh ſea. Among theſe the Neure and Barrow unite their waters; and after a common courſe of a few miles offer their name and ſtreams to their elder ſiſter Swire, which ſoon after falls over a mouth of rocks into the ocean, where on the left runs out a little narrow neck of land, holding forth to mariners a ſmall tower, built by the merchants of *Roſs* in their proſperity for a guide into the mouth of the river.

Tullo.

* From a book of Patrick Finglas.

[a] called alſo *Tulleophelim*, which title expired with him. Lodge, II. 19.

CATERLOGH

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Caterlogh or Carlow, bounded on the ſouth by Wexford and Kilkenny, on the weſt by part of Queen's County and Kilkenny, on the north by part of Kildare and Wicklow, and on the eaſt by part of Wicklow and Wexford, is from north to ſouth 23 miles, from eaſt to weſt 16 miles, narrowing in between Kilkenny and Wexford. It is divided into five baronies of *Ravilly*, *Carlow*, *Forth*, *Idrone*, and *St. Mullins*; 42 pariſhes and two burghs; the ſoil in general rich and fruitful.

Leighlin. The ſee of *Leighlin*, or *Old Leighlin* or *Laughlin*, was founded by St. Laſerian about A.D. 632. Biſhop Donat t. Henry II. rebuilt the cathedral which had been burnt: biſhop Saunders 1527—1549 rebuilt the choir. Gurmund the Dane had a monument here. It was united to Fernes 1600 in the perſon of Biſhop Grave, who was caſt away the ſame year. Biſhop Vigors, who died 1720, left money for augmenting its revenues or rebuilding the biſhop's palace [a]. At the eaſt end is a famous well dedicated to St. Laſerain. St. Gobbain, who died 638, founded a celebrated monaſtery here. Burchard or Gormund founded St. Stephen's priory, and was there buried [b]. The town conſiſts only of a few cabins. At Leighlin bridge, a mile ſouth of Old Leighlin, built by M. Jakes, canon of Kildare A.D. 320, was a commandery of Knights Templars, ſtill of ſome uſe to guard that conſiderable paſs [c]. About the end of the reign of Henry III. a houſe of Carmelites was founded here by one of the Carews. On the ſuppreſſion it was converted into a fort, where a regular garriſon was kept [d].

Carlow. *Carlow* is pleaſantly ſituated on the Barrow, making a chearful appearance at a diſtance from the number of white houſes ſcattered up and down in its neighbourhood, and from the cleanlineſs and neatneſs of the ſtreets ſuperior to moſt towns in the kingdom. It conſiſts of one main ſtreet, croſſed in the middle by a leſſer; the church ſmall and indifferent, but the market-houſe remarkably neat. It has a manufactory of coarſe cloth, and ſupplies the adjacent parts with coals from Kilkenny. On an eminence overhanging the river ſtands an old caſtle with round towers at each angle. Here are alſo ruins of a fine abbey, founded about A. D. 634, and near it a ſmall Proteſtant church. Up the river from Carlow the landſcape is highly pictureſque, and down to Leighlin bridge the ride is delightful, the diſtant mountains covered with woods and the interjacent tract ſprinkled with white villas [e]. This town gave title of marquis to the duke of Wharton [z].

Tullo. *Tullo* is a pretty market town on the river Slane, which ſurrendered to the rebels 1641, on promiſe of quarter, but the garriſon and people were cruelly maſſacred. At the foot of the bridge of ſix arches are ruins of a houſe of Auſtin Eremites, founded 6 Edward II. [f]

Fig. 6. pl. XLIII. repreſents the tumulus called *Caſtle More* near Tullagh, about 30 feet perpendicular, having on the top a ſquare cut ſtone 5 feet high, and on one ſide the appearance of an entrance to a cave underneath.

Newtown caſtle is ruined, and ſo is *Clonmore* [g], and the antient church of *Gletty* [h].

Ralph Howard of *Clonmore* caſtle was created lord Clonmore 1776.

St. Mullins. *St. Mullin's*, a ſmall village on the river Barrow, had a houſe of Canons regular of St. Auſtin, founded in the 7th century; the ruins of which yet remain. It was the burial-place of the Cavenaghs kings of Leinſter, and ſtill continues the place of interment of the deſcendants of that family [i].

Religious houſes were early founded at *Achad Finglaſs*, *Athaddy* [k], *Killfortchearn* [l].

The Knights Templars had a preceptory at *Bally M'William Roe* near Clonegall, built about 1300, in a fine ſituation and of great extent [m]. Another at *Killarge*, founded in the reign of John, afterwards granted to the Hoſpitallers [n].

[a] Harris' Ware, 452—462. Wilſon, 221. [b] Archdall, 36, 37. [z] G.
[c] Archd. 38. [d] Wilſon, 220. 326. [e] Archd. 39. Wilſon, 280.
[f] Wilſon, 318, 319. [g] Ib. 325. [h] Archd. 39. [i] Ib. 35.
[k] Ib. 36. [l] Ib. 35. [m] Ib. 36.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

ABOVE *Caterlogh* to the north-weſt extends a ſmall wild and boggy tract, called in Iriſh *The Leaſe*, in Engliſh *Queen's County*, made a county by queen Mary under the direction of Thomas *Ratcliff* earl of Suſſex, then lord deputy, who ſettled it. From this the chief town is called *Mary-Burgh*, where is a ſeneſchal with a garriſon, who have ſome difficulty to keep their ground againſt the *O Moores* (who conſider themſelves as the antient lords of this place), *Mac Gilpatrics*, *O Dempſies*, and others, a miſchievous and troubleſome ſet of people, who are perpetually diſturbing the Engliſh, and endeavouring to ſhake off the reſtraint of the laws. To ſubdue this rough and hoſtile country, the Engliſh on their firſt arrival commiſſioned *Meiler*; for whom Hugh *Lacy*, lord deputy of Ireland, erected a caſtle at *Tahmelio*, another at *Obowy*, a 3d on the river *Barrow*, and a 4th at *Norrah*. But the moſt conſiderable is *Donemaws*, an antient caſtle, ſituate in a very rich tract, which came by inheritance to the *Breoſes* lords of *Brecknocke*, by Eva, youngeſt daughter of William Mareſchal, earl of Pembroke; and where the Barrow, which riſes out of the *Slew Blomey* hills to the weſt, and takes its ſolitary way through the woods, viſits the antient city RHEBA, which ſtill retains the name of *Rheban*, but inſtead of a city is as one ſaid πολις απολις, only the ruin of one, reduced to a few huts with a caſtle, but ſtill gives title of *baronet of Rheban* to the noble N. de *S. Michael*[a]. *Donemaws.* RHEBA.

[a] This title, now extinct, was in ſome ſort that of baron; but being created by the lord of the palatinate and not by the king, they were not lords of parliament. G.

QUEEN.'s COUNTY

ADDITIONS.

QUEEN's County, now very populous and improved, is in length from north to south 25 miles, 21 in breadth from east to west, and contains seven baronies of *Tinebinch*, *Portnehinch*, *Stradbally*, *Maryborrough*, *Upper Offory*, *Cullinagh*, *Ballyadams*, and *Slieumargah*; 39 parishes, and three boroughs. It was antiently full of bogs and woods, but is now better cultivated and inhabited than almost any other county in Ireland.

Mary-borough. *Maryborough* or *Queen's-town*, a borough and assize town, gave title of baron and viscount 1628 4 Charles I. to Richard lord Molyneux, of an antient and considerable family in Lancashire. Charles William Molyneux succeeded his uncle as viscount Molyneux 1758, and was created earl of Sefton 1771. Here are still remains of a castle, of which there is a constable[a].

Montrath. *Montrath* is a considerable town, giving title of earl to Charles Henry Coote 7th and present earl, whose ancestor Charles was so created for his loyalty 1660 12 Charles II. The present mansion of this family is in the town; but the ruins of their antient seat are at *Rushall* 10 miles from Mountrath, an estate acquired by a marriage with a daughter of sir Francis Rush, an eminent commander in the Irish wars in the time of James I. In Mountrath is an old house belonging to the earl, and inhabited by his agent. This town has been noted for above a century for its iron works, there being an hill of fine ore contiguous to it. Wood has long since been scarce, but charred turf, hitherto untried, would answer as well. Between Maryborough and Montrath is *Ballyfin*, the beautiful seat of the honourable Wellesley Pole[b], situated under the brow of Slieubloomy mountains. Rosenallis. *Rosenallis*, a small town four miles from Ballyfin is remarkable for its flag quarries. The stone is as white as Bath stone, and like it soft in the bed and easily worked, but soon hardens in the air. It makes handsome paving, chimney-pieces, and some of it good grinding-stones. The trade is very considerable[c].

At *Kilneparson*, not far from Rosenallis, was discovered an antient grave, composed of flags, and in it an human body decayed. From a rib and one of the jaw teeth it was conjectured the person must have been of a large size[c].

Castle Cuffe. *Castle Cuffe* is a fortified house, built by the elder sir Charles Coote. The windows of the two grand rooms are 8 feet wide and 10 feet high. It is surrounded with strong out-works[c]. The ruins stand in the midst of a fine plantation belonging to the earl of Montrath two miles beyond Clonalashee[d].

Loughannagh *Loughannagh*, not far from Castle Cuffe, is a beautiful lake, partly in this and partly in the King's county. It covers about 200 acres, and has numbers of wild swans on it during the winter months. There were formerly islands in it, but they are now covered with water; for pots and other kitchen furniture are frequently dragged from among stone walls, which are visible at low water[c].

At *Garryhider* are subterraneous caves[c].

Brittas. *Brittas* was the residence of the O'Dunns, a powerful Irish sept, who have still preserved a large property. They had a strong castle here, in which tradition says colonel Axtel commanded a garrison[c].

Coolagh. At *Coolagh* are the remains of an old castle, formerly belonging to the O'Carrols of Ely; a race formidable to the English for many centuries, and who possessed most of the northern part of this county[c].

Mountmel-lick. *Mountmellick* is said to be the best market in the county. It is an handsome large well-built town, originally inhabited by an industrious colony of Quakers. Some trade is carried on in the woollen manufacture and distillery; and not far from the town is a pottery[c].

Abbey Leix. At *Abbey Leix* on the river Noire was a Cistertian abbey, founded 1183. Not a trace or ruin of this abbey can now be found, except that in the street is a raised tomb inscribed, "Hic jacet Johannes O More, An. 1502, cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen." Here is a noble and delightful seat of lord viscount de Vesci[c].

Aghaboe. At *Aghaboe*, a village consisting of about twenty cabins in the barony of Upper Offory, four miles north of Montrath, St. Canice, a disciple of the great St. Finian, founded an abbey A. D. 515. The cathedral was transferred to Kilkenny 1250, and Fitz-Patrick, ancestor to the lords of Upper Offory, erected a Dominican friary on its site. The church is 100 feet by 24, having three handsome Gothic windows on the south, and one at the east and west. In the centre to the south is a small oratory called St. Phelan's chapel, divided from the church by an arch resting on a pillar of solid masonry. A north door leads into a quadrangle of 60 feet; to the east were the cells of the ten monks, and opposite thereto the kitchen and offices. Over the large cellars the abbot's apartment 46 feet by 17, and at the end a bedchamber 17 feet square[f].

Aghmacart. At *Aghmacart*, four miles west of Durrow, was an abbey founded about A. D. 550; several ruins of which remain and a handsome gate. Part of the ruins were fitted up for a parish church by the care of bishop Pococke[g].

On a hill near Portarlington is a spire and lodge

[a] Wilson, 157. Lodge, II. 394—397. [b] Wilson, 158. [c] MS. E. Ledwich. [d] Wilson, 184.
[e] Archdall, 586—588. [f] Archd. 588—590. Wilson, 204. [g] Archd. 590.

built

built by lord Carlow, with an extenſive proſpect of the country [h].

Ballybrittas. *Ballybrittas* has part of an old caſtle ſtanding; the reſt being battered down by Cromwell, as a hill near it is ſtill called Cromwell's hill.

Dawſon Court, the ſuperb ſeat of the earl of Portarlington, is very highly improved and adorned with that taſte and elegance for which his lordſhip is ſo remarkable [i].

Stradbally. *Stradbally* is a pretty little town, conſiſting of about 200 houſes, and a charter ſchool for 50 children. It formerly belonged to the ſept of O'Moores, but in the reign of queen Mary was given to the Coſbies. It was ſurrounded by a foſs, and in it was the caſtle of *Palace*. The late lord Sydney began a noble houſe a little without the town, but lived to finiſh only the offices and one wing. The demeſne is highly ornamented, and the eſtate now belongs to commodore Coſby. Lord O'Mora in the 12th century founded a houſe of conventual Franciſcans [k].

Brockley park. Half a mile from Stradbally is *Brockley park*, the beautiful ſeat of the earl of Roden, built 1768 under the direction of Ducart, an Italian architect, on the ſite of a former burnt down. In the chapel are four painted windows [l].

Sletty. *Sletty* was an old epiſcopal ſee. In the church-yard are two ſtone croſſes, their heads ornamented, and ſome marks of inſcriptions, but quite illegible [m].

Ballynakill. *Ballynakill* is a good town, the property of earl Stanhope, though lord Drogheda has the patronage of the borough. Its caſtle was frequently taken in the Iriſh wars [n].

Baunaghra. *Baunaghra* or *Key's Cawn* ſituated on the boundary line between Munſter and Leinſter, and impending over the great bog of Monela, is a curious inſtance of an antient Iriſh fortreſs. The top of an high hill is here ſurrounded with a circular deep foſs, incloſing an area of 144 yards in circumference: on the agger is a wall 12 feet high, with a parapet of 4 feet: the ſpace to ſtand to defend the wall is 2 feet: there are no loop-holes or crenelles. Within towards the weſt is a deep well, and to the ſouth-weſt are the foundations of a dwelling-houſe. There are out-works of earth on different ſides to defend the approaches. Within this cawn was ſecured the plunder of rapparees [n].

There are many caſtles in this vicinity, as thoſe of *Clonburren*, *Ballagh*, *Caſtle Fleming*, *Garran*, &c. They are moſtly ſquare, very well built, with winding ſtone ſtairs; the rooms arched and very tenable before the uſe of artillery [n].

Dunamaſe. The fortreſs of *Dunamaſe* (or as it is alſo written *Dunemaſk*, *Duamaſe*, *Dunemauſe*, *Dunnamauſe*, corrupted from the Celtic *Dun na maes*, q. d. the hill of the plain) near Maryborough, is a conſiderable hill of limeſtone, exhibiting a very ſingular appearance, and before the uſe of artillery almoſt impregnable. It was early made a manor by the Pembroke family, after the reduction of Ireland by the Engliſh, and a caſtle erected, which figured in the different periods of the Iriſh hiſtory, till it was blown up and diſmantled 1650. The entrance is ſouth-weſt, facing the road to Stradbally; the outer walls and thoſe of the keep remain with their towers. Here have been found ſmall ſilver coins of the early Iriſh princes of the 11th century, inſcribed, *Re Morrah*, king O'Mora or O Mere: rev. *Na Dunegh* or *Dunadh* of the fort, expreſſing the place of coinage [o].

Shean c. *Shean* caſtle is ſituate on one of thoſe high conical hills which are ſo common in its vicinity, and was a place of conſiderable ſtrength. Sir Robert Preſton held it 1397 of Roger Mortimer, as of his caſtle of Dunmaſke. It ſhared the revolutions of that fortreſs, but being neither ſo ſtrong or tenable eſcaped demolition, and continued for centuries in its priſtine ſtate, till it came into the hands of the preſent occupier Dr. Charles Coote, dean of Kilfenora, who has revived it with new ſplendour, and added, at vaſt expence, ſuch embelliſhments to its fine ſituation as make it an ornament to the country and a delightful reſidence [p].

Lea c. *Lea* caſtle is ſurrounded by a branch of the Barrow brought for that purpoſe, and was built by the de Veſcis ſoon after the reduction of Ireland by Henry II. to protect the borders of the Engliſh pale. The walls are 8 feet thick, and in them are ſtairs to the upper parts of the caſtle. There were two draw-bridges, and two baſtions defended the gate. The barbacan, the outer and inner ballium may be traced. An accurate ſurvey would ſhew it to have been conſtructed on the improved plan of Engliſh caſtles about the year 1240. It belonged ſometimes to the Engliſh, ſometimes to the O Dempſies lords of this part of the county, and was burnt and deſtroyed two or three times. It is at preſent the property of lord viſcount Carlow. Near it by the road ſide ſtands a great aſh tree 140 years old, whoſe trunk meaſures 11 yards in circumference; it has 10 branches of 15 feet in length and very large [q].

Clopoke. The Dûn of *Clopoke*, about five miles from Dunamaſe, is a curious object; it is a conical hill of limeſtone. Its diameter on the ſummit is 312 feet, and round it ran a wall. Its baſe was defended by a double entrenchment. From the baſe to the top it meaſures in ſome places 150 feet, being very precipitous and ſtrong on every ſide. Under the north-eaſt ſide of the hill is a cave running 36 feet, and about 10 wide at the mouth, a receptacle for robbers in former ages [r]. *Clogh Leachdan*, the monument engraved pl. XXXV. fig. 8. is about 8 feet high and ſituate in the middle of a field near this dun.

Luggacurren. About two miles from Clopoke is the Dun of *Luggacurren*, not comparable to Clopoke or Dunamaſe [s].

Boley. *Boley*, adjoining to Graceſield, has a rath on the top of an high hill, with large double entrenchments [s].

Milltown. At *Milltown* have been found many braſs rings and heads of halberds, tokens of the engagement at Ballylibane in the Iriſh rebellion [s].

Ballyadams. In *Ballyadams* caſtle, now inhabited and belonging to the Bowens, is ſome tapeſtry, and in the contiguous church-yard many inſcriptions to this family [s].

Doonane. *Doonane* is celebrated for its colliery, and for the ſpirited exertions of its proprietors, who have endeavoured to rid themſelves of the water that prevents their working by a fire engine, two crank and two gin engines, whereby the water is drawn from the depth of 46 yards, and diſcharged from the pits. From this place to Carlow, which forms the weſtern verge of this county, coal is to be found [s].

Killeſhin. At *Killeſhin*, within three miles of Carlow, is a fine chalybeat ſpa, formerly much frequented [s].

[h] Wilſon, 183. [i] Wilſon, 163. Ledwich. [k] Archd. 596. [l] Wilſon, 325. [m] Archdall. 596. Ledwich, MS.
[n] Ledwich, MS. [o] Mr. Ledwich's deſcription of Dunamaſe in Collect. Hib. II. N° V. 147—158. See it in Virt. Muſ. pl. IX.
[p] Ib. 158, 159. See it in Virt. Muſ. pl. LXIII. [q] Virt. Muſ. pl. LXIV. Wilſon, 183.
[r] Ledwich, MS. [s] Ledwich, ubi ſup. 149, and MS.

Garran Cawn.

Garran Cawn or the white horſe in the north-weſt extremity of the county, is a vaſt conical mount of looſe ſtones, a magnificent cairn, the cemetery of ſome eminent chief: its magnitude and its wild ſituation among lofty mountains have hitherto prevented the curious from having its contents minutely examined [t].

In the mountain of *Gurteenamallagh* about 10 years ago a very extraordinary phænomenon occurred. A body of lightning or electric matter ſeems to have burſt, and inſtead of penetrating the ground it furrowed and threw up the bog on each ſide its courſe to 10 feet in height, without leaving any marks on the loamy ſurface beneath the bog. The common people call it the Burſt Mountain, ſuppoſing the riſe of ſprings cauſed theſe effects, but this cauſe would be ſcarcely adequate to the coacervation of ſuch heaps of turf and to ſuch an height [t].

In June 1786 ſome peaſants dug up near Ballylinan, about four miles from Athy, an earthen urn, containing a great number of ſmall ſilver coins, ſeveral of which are depoſited in the muſeum of Trinity college, Dublin. The legends are compoſed of mixed letters found in the Latin and Roman alphabets during the middle ages, Runic characters and thoſe denominated by the Iriſh *Ogham Craabh*; all which characters ſo mixed are found in the Iriſh monumental inſcriptions and ſtone croſſes from the 10th to the 14th century. The legends on thoſe coins are all in the Iriſh language, generally begin at the croſs near the head, and run from left to right; thoſe on the reverſe begin at a ſmall croſs adjoining to the larger in one of the quarters on the left. The ornaments or figures beſides the heads on the obverſe and the large croſſes on the reverſe are ſuch as repreſent the dignity and inſignia of the prince for whom they were ſtruck. The moſt general ornament on theſe is a rude figure in the oppoſite corner of the croſſes, which ſeveral have taken for a harp and others for a crown. However from other coins where the characters are more perfectly delineated it proves to be the repreſentation of a hand, the curved line repreſenting the thumb and wriſt, and the four lines proceeding from it the fingers, whoſe nails are noted by little balls at the extremities. The hand was the ſymbol among the northern nations of power and ſtrength, and we are informed by Aldrovandus [u] that it was the antient arms of Ireland, and was principally borne by the northern or Ulſter tribes during the latter ages, and in the more early indiſcriminately throughout the kingdom. Even at this day it is borne by the Iriſh baronets, that order being inſtituted by James I. of England to ſerve in the wars of Ireland, and in conſequence bore in their eſcutcheon the antient inſignia of the nation againſt whom they were ſent to fight [x]. Others of theſe coins bear in the quarters of the croſſes the repreſentation of a ſword, which Aldrovandus ſays was alſo borne by the Iriſh chiefs in their arms. In ſome others are repreſentations of various kinds of croſſes, and in others three balls or ſmall circles placed triangularly, probably in honour of the Trinity. On a few is a character or figure compoſed of a ſingle circle or a double concentric one. This figure is alſo found on ſeveral Britiſh coins, and is taken for a chariot wheel, a wreath, or crown, and generally ſuppoſed a ſymbol of royal dignity. One of theſe coins Mr. Beauford [y] refers to one of the O Mores of Laoghis or Leix near Dunamaſe; others to Mc Callan chief of Ghadhal or Caellan, which diſtrict compoſed the preſent baronies of Ballyc Cavan and Gary caſtle in King's county, O Reilly king of Cavan, one of the chiefs of Malone in King's county, ſome of the Maghlochins, the chiefs of Hy Fiacre c. Galway, and to other monarchs and chiefs between A. D. 862 and 900, or rather between 862 and 870: and ſupoſes them the work of ſome Daniſh artiſt.

Annatrim, Killermogh, Kiledelig in the barony of Upper Oſſory, *Clonenagh, Cluainchaoin* and *Diſert Enos* in that of Maryborough, had alſo religious foundations; as had *Cluainimurchir, Diſert Fularthaich, Diſert O'drain, Kilebbane, Kilfoelain, Leamchuill, Mundrebid, Roſtuirc*, and *Teach Schotin* [z].

At *Teampulna Cailleachdubh*, and *Timahoe*, each of which had religious houſes, are round towers in good preſervation except the latter, and a few ruins of buildings [a]. At the latter are ruins of a very old church. Part of a round tower with a zigzag moulding on the arch of the door adjoins to an old caſtle. Here Monk defeated the Iriſh general Preſton in 1642 [b]. Within a mile of it are three old forts [c].

Knapton gives title of baron 1750 to Thomas Veſey viſcount de Veſci 1776: *Dawſon* to baron Dawſon 1779 viſcount Carlow 1776.

[t] Ledwich, MS. [u] Ornithol. B. 1.
[x] Where the hand occurs on the obverſe before or behind the head, I fear it is only a rude imitation of the bas empire coins.
[y] Account of them in the tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy, p. 139—160.
[z] Archd. 591—597. [a] Ib. 597, 598. [b] Ledwich, MS. [c] Wilſon, 329.

*** For many particulars relating to this county I am indebted to the rev. Mr. Edward Ledwich of Old Glas near Durrow, who has collected materials for an hiſtory thereof.

KING'S COUNTY.

AS *Queen's* County was ſo called in honour of Queen Mary, ſo that little tract adjoining to it on the north ſeparated by the river Burrow, and once called *Offaley*), was named in honour of her conſort Philip, king of Spain, *King's* County, and the chief town *Philipſtowne*, where is a ſeneſchal with a garriſon, and the noble Engliſh families of *Warren*, *Herbert*, *Colbey*, *More*, and *Leiceſter*, and the Iriſh ones of *O Conor* (to whom great part of it formerly belonged), *MacCoghlan*, *O Maily*, *Fox* and others manfully maintain the lands left them by their anceſtors. But theſe Iriſh natives complain of the taking away their patrimony without any other ſettlements being aſſigned them; on which account they ſeize every occaſion of raiſing diſturbances, are continually giving trouble to the Engliſh inhabitants, and breaking out into rebellion with all the fury of inveterate revenge.

ADDITIONS.

KING's County, bounded on the weſt by Tipperary and Galway, on the ſouth by Queen's County and part of Tipperary, on the eaſt by Kildare and Meath, and on the north by Weſt Meath, is in length 32 miles, in breadth 31; drained, and well improved and inhabited. It contains eleven baronies, viz. *Garry caſtle*, *Kilcourſie*, *Ballycowen*, *Geaſhill*, *Philipſtown*, *Warrenſtown*, *Coolſtown*, *Balliboy*, *Egliſh*, *Ballybritt*, and *Clonliſk*; 56 pariſhes and two boroughs. All the Iriſh and Engliſh families mentioned by Mr. Camden are extinct, except the Leiceſters, who are greatly reduced, and the Mores advanced to the title of barons Tullamoor in the perſon of John Moore of Croghan, ſo created 1715 by George I. and ſucceeded by his ſon Charles the preſent lord, whoſe ſeat is at *Redwood* in this county five miles from *Philipſtown* [a]. This laſt place, which is the county town, a ſmall place with a barrack and ruins of a tower [b], gives title of baron to Richard Naſſau Moleſworth 4th viſcount Moleſworth, whoſe great grandfather, ambaſſador to Denmark and author of an "Account of that Kingdom as it was in 1692," was ſo created 1716 2 George I.

Philipſtown.

Bonagher.

Bonagher or *Banaher*, a borough town, remarkable for its bridges over the Shanon, is a great paſs on the borders of Galway, where are barracks for two companies of foot [b].

Geaſhill.

Geaſhill gives title of baron to lord Digby, Henry the preſent earl being 7th baron in lineal deſcent from ſir Robert the firſt. His lordſhip has a ſeat here, and his great uncle the dean of Durham another [c].

Bir.

Bir, formerly called *Leix* and *Parſons town*, is a good poſt and market town, ſaid to be much the beſt town in the county, and ſtands on the borders of Tipperary, on a river that runs into the Shanon. It had an antient abbey, and is adorned with a fine caſtle of the family of Parſons, which was beſieged by Sarsfield, general of the Iriſh, but relieved by general Kirk. Here is a ſtatue of the late duke of Cumberland on a column 50 feet high [d]. The country all round has a tolerable appearance of cultivation.

Portarlington

Portarlington is a large town on both ſides of the Barrow, partly in this and partly in Queen's county, an agreeable reſidence and full of gentry; with a great number of eminent ſchools for children under 12 years old [e].

There were religious houſes at *Clonemore*, *Clonfertmulloe* [f], *Drumcullin* [g], *Gleane*, *Kilbian*, *Kilcolgan*, *Kilcolman*, *Kilcomin*, *Killegally*, *Killhuailleach* [h], *Killiadhuin*, *Kinnitty*, *Lemanaghan*, *Liethmore*, *Lynnally*, *Moniſteroras*, *Mugna*, *Rathbeg*, *Rathlibthen*, *Reynagh*, *Tuileim* [i].

Durrow.

At *Durrow* St. Columb A.D. 546, founded a ſumptuous abbey, ſucceeded by a monaſtery for Canons regular of St. Auſtin. Here was preſerved a book of the Four Goſpels of St. Jerom's tranſlation, written by St. Columb's own hand in twelve days [k].

Clonmacnoiſe

The abbey of *Clonmacnoiſe*, antiently called Tiprari, was founded for Canons regular of the order of St. Auſtin A. D. 548 by St. Kieran, in a delightful ſituation in the very centre of the kingdom, about 10 miles from Athlone on the banks of the Shanon, on different green eminences above that river, which were covered with buildings formerly belonging to it, and others may be ſeen in the little vallies between the hills. The whole is bounded on the eaſt and north by very large bogs. The abbey church was converted, ſome ſay by the founder, others by

[a] G. Lodge. Wilſon, 137. [b] Wilſon, 138. [c] Lodge, IV. 104. Wilſon, 137. 326.
[d] Archdall, 377. Wilſon, 146. Campbell, 265. [e] Wilſon, 149. [f] Ib. 378. [g] Ib. 379.
[h] Ib. 598, 599. [i] Ib. 398, 399. 401, 402, 403, 404. 406. [k] Ware. Archd. 393.

Colman 400 years after into a cathedral. The doors of this church are richly carved. Many of the nobility and biſhops were buried in it, and ſeveral old monuments with inſcriptions ſtill remain[l]. In 1547 the two weſt angles of this cathedral were demoliſhed by the moſt violent tempeſt that had happened in Ireland, and in 1552 the Engliſh garriſon of Athlone entirely ſtripped it of its furniture, bells, books, and windows. A quarter of a mile north from hence is a beautiful weſt door of a chapel of the *riaghalta colliaugh* for religious women[m]: for here was early a nunnery[n]. The cemetery contained about two Iriſh acres, on which ten other churches were afterwards built by the kings and petty princes of the circumjacent country, who though at perpetual war while living were content to reſt peaceably beſide each other. The ſeveral founders named theſe churches as follow: *Temple Righ* or *Melaghlin's* or the *King's church*, built by O'Melaghlin king of Meath, and to this day the burying-place of that family; *Temple O Connor*, built by O Connor Dun, *Temple Kelly*, *Temple Finian* or *M'Carthy*, by M'Carthy more of Munſter, *Temple Hurpan* or *M'Laffy's church*, *Temple Kieran*, *Temple Gauney*, *Temple Doulin*, now the pariſh church; *Temple M'Dermot*. This laſt was much larger than any of the others. The weſt and north doors are very low, adorned with ſmall pillars of fine marble, and over the latter are the figures of a biſhop between two religious, over whom is carved *Sce Doice Sce Patricie Sancte Franciſce Dons* (or *D'nus*) *Odo decanus cluan*[o] *me fieri fecit*. Before the weſt door ſtands a large old croſs of one entire ſtone, much defaced by time; on all the ſides of which was ſome rude carving and an inſcription in antique and unknown characters. In the centre on one ſide is St. Patrick holding in his right hand a hammer, in his left a croſs, the ſhaft has on each ſide three compartments of figures, on the eaſt ſide at bottom ſeem to be St. Michael and the Devil, and at top St. Chriſtopher; thoſe in the lowermoſt on the north ſide repreſent Adam and Eve with the tree between them; the top and tranſverſe of the croſs are alſo charged with figures; at the foot on each ſide are inſcriptions, ... *decani*, &c. perhaps dean Odo above-mentioned. On the north ſide of the baſe on two rows of horſemen and carriages. In the great church was heretofore preſerved a bone of St. Kiaran's hand. *God and St. Kiaran after you* is ſtill the common imprecation of the country, and numbers reſort hither on his feſtival September 9th. His croſier was ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries. Another of theſe churches has within it an arch of greeniſh marble, flat wrought and beautifully executed, the joints ſo cloſe that it appears to be of one entire ſtone. Beſides the croſs before-mentioned there are three others in the churchyard, but leſs remarkable. Here we find alſo *Temple Eaſpic* or the *Biſhop's chapel*, and on the weſt of the cemetery are ſtill to be ſeen ſome ruins of the biſhop's palace[p]. In the walls of the incloſure are two round towers elegantly built of hewn ſtone; the larger which is called *O Rourk's* and wants the roof is 62 feet high and 56 in circumference; the other called *M'Carthy's* is 7 feet diameter within, and the walls are 3 feet thick and 56 high including the conical roof.

At *Frankford* in *Ballybay* barony was a Carmelite monaſtery[q]. At *Gallen* one of Canons regular of St. Auſtin[r]. Frankford. Gallen.

At *Killeigh*, now an inconſiderable village, was a houſe of Canons regular; another of Grey friars, and a nunnery[s]. Killeigh.

At *Seirkeran* one of Canons regular of St. Auſtin[t]. Seirkeran.

At *Lorrah* are ruins of two caſtles[u]. Lorah.

[l] See one in Gibſon's Camden, p. 1388. Phil. Tranſ. v. XXII. p. 768.
[m] Harris, 165. 174.
[n] Archd. 393.
[o] Q. *Cloyne*.
[p] Archd. 379—393.
[q] Ib 395.
[r] Ib. 396.
[s] Ib. 400. Wilſon, 327.
[t] Archd. 404.
[u] Wilſon, 144.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

TO the eaſt of theſe laſt-mentioned counties runs for a long way the county of *Kildare*, a very pleaſant tract, to whoſe paſtures Giraldus Cambrenſis applies thoſe lines of Virgil[a]:

Et quantum longis carpunt armenta diebus
Exigua tantum gelidus ros nocte reponit.

As much as in long days the herds devour
Short nightly dews raiſe with prolific power.

Kildare. The principal town is *Kildare*, honoured in the
St. *Briget.* early infancy of the church by St. *Briget*, a virgin venerable for ſanctity and chaſtity, not ſhe who about 240 years ago inſtituted the order of Brigitine nuns, the monks and nuns of which lived in ſeparate apartments in the ſame monaſtery without ſeeing one another, but a much more antient perſon, who a thouſand years ago was the diſciple of St. Patrick, renowned all over Ireland, England, and Scotland. Her miracles and a perpetual fire (like that of Veſta) kept up in the inner ſanctuary by holy virgins without any addition to its aſhes are celebrated by hiſtorians. This town of Kildare is honoured with the ſee of an archbiſhop, and called antiently in the Papal bulls *Dara*. It was alſo the reſidence of Richarl earl of Pembroke, afterwards of his ſon-in-law William *Mareſchal* likewiſe earl of Pembroke, by whoſe fourth daughter Sibill it came to William de *Ferrars* earl of Derby, and by their daughter to William *Veſcy*, whoſe ſon William Veſcy, juſtice of Ireland, forfeiting the favour of king Edward I. for ſome quarrel between him and John, ſon of Thomas Girald, and having loſt his legitimate ſon, ſurrendered Kildare and other lands in Ireland to the king in order to *enfeof* his baſtard ſon, ſurnamed of Kildare, with others belonging to him in England*. Soon after this John, ſon of Thomas Girald, whoſe anceſtors deſcended from Girald de *Windſor*, Caſtellan of Pembroke, eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their bravery in the conqueſt of this iſland, had "the caſtle and town of Kildare" given him by Edward II. king of England, together "with the ſtyle "and title of earl of Kildare †." This family of the
Earls of *Kildare.* *Fitz-Giralds* or as at preſent called *Geraldines*, was very illuſtrious and renowned for their atchievements‡; by whoſe means, as one[b] expreſſes it, "the "Engliſh were able to keep poſſeſſion of the coaſt "of [South] Wales, and to force the ſtrong holds of "Ireland." And this family of Kildare continued long with unſullied honour and renown (having never borne arms againſt their ſovereign) till Thomas *Fitz-Girald*, ſon of Girald *Fitz-Girald*, earl of *Kildare* and lord deputy of Ireland under Henry VIII. hearing that his father, who had been ordered to England on a charge of mal-adminiſtration in his government of Ireland, was put to death, was on this ſlight and falſe report hurried by the inconſiderate raſhneſs of youth to take up arms againſt his king and country. He invited the emperor Charles V. to invade Ireland, ravaged the kingdom far and wide with fire and ſword, laid ſiege to Dublin, and murdered its archbiſhop; for all which he was ſoon after hanged with five of his uncles; his father having broken his heart with grief. But queen Mary completely reſtored the family to their honours by advancing Girald, brother of this Thomas, to the earldom of *Kildare* and barony of *Offaley*; whoſe two ſons Henry and William ſucceeding him, and dying without iſſue male, the title of earl devolved on their uncle Gerald *Fitz Girald*.

The principal places of note in this county are *Naas* a market town, *Athie* on the river *Burrow*, *Mainoth* a caſtle of the earls of Kildare, and a town, to which king Edward I. in favour of Girald Fitz-Maurice granted a market and fair. *Caſtle Martin*, the chief ſeat of the family of *Fitz-Euſtace*, deſcended from the *Poers* in the county of *Waterford*, Edward IV. conferring the rank of parliamentary barons on Rouland *Fitz-Euſtace* with the manor of *Port Leſter* for his valour; and Henry VIII. added the title of viſcount *Baltinglas*; all which Rouland Fitz-Euſtace loſt, being outlawed for his treaſon to his country under queen Elizabeth.

Naas. *Athie.* *Maynoth.*

Barons *Fitz Euſtace.*

The more conſiderable families remaining here beſides the *Fitz-Geralds* or *Giraldines* are of Engliſh extraction viz. *Ougan*, *De la Hide*, *Ailmer*, *Walſh*, *Boiſel*, *White*, *Sutton*[c], &c.

As to Choir Gawr, which it is pretended Merlin conveyed by magic art from this country to Saliſbury plain, as well as the moſt bloody battle which is to happen between the Engliſh and Iriſh at *Molleaghmaſt*, I leave them to the idle admirers of fabulous antiquity and prophecies, having determined not to attend to fables.

Theſe are the midland counties of *Leinſter*. I come now to thoſe on the coaſt.

* Public Records. † Ch. 9. E. II. N. 12. ‡ Pat. 2. E. IV.

[a] Georg. II. 201.

[b] "Hiſtoria Vaticinalis" or antient Prophecy in Giraldus Cambrenſis' Itinerarium Cambriæ, I. c. 12. See alſo his Panegyric on the Giraldæ; Hiberniæ expugnatio, c. 15.

[c] The Walſhes, Boiſels, and Suttons are now extinct. G.

KILDARE

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Kildare has on the eaſt thoſe of Dublin and Wicklow, on the weſt King's and Queen's counties, on the ſouth Carlow, and on the north Eaſt Meath. It is from north to ſouth 33 miles, from eaſt to weſt 20; is divided into ten baronies, of *Carbury*, *Ikeath* and *Oughterany*, *Salt*, *Naas*, *Clain*, *Great Connell*, *Ophaly*, *Killcullen*, *Naragh* and *Rheban*, *Kilkea* and *Moon*; and contains 100 pariſhes and four boroughs. The ſoil is very rich, fertile, and cultivated; the air temperate and pleaſant.

Kildare. The town of *Kildare*, though mean in its buildings, is beautifully ſituated on a riſing ground in the barony of Offaley, and is a borough governed by a ſovereign, recorder, and two portrieves [a]. The ſee was founded by St. Brigid, who appointed St. Conlaid or Conlian firſt biſhop. She was the illegitimate daughter of an Iriſh chieftain, born A. D. 453, and at 14 received the veil from the hands of St. Patrick or one of his immediate diſciples, and made a pilgrimage to Glaſtonbury. She preſided over both the monks and nuns here, and dying 523 was interred here, and afterwards removed to Down. Aod Oubh or Black Hugh, king of Leinſter, became a monk here A. D. 638, afterwards abbot and biſhop. The cathedral is ruined except the choir and chapter-houſe. Facing the weſt door 30 yards diſtant ſtands a handſome round tower, embattled at the top, 44 yards high. At the ſame diſtance from the tower ſtood an antient croſs of white granite 12 feet from the ground and then of blue ſtone; the door 14 feet from the foundation. Not far from the tower is an old building called the *Fire Houſe*, where was kept fire called the inextinguiſhable; not that it could never be put out, but becauſe no addition had been made to the aſhes of its fuel during ſo long a ſucceſſion of ages [b]. It was however put out by H. Loundres archbiſhop of Dublin 1220 [c]. Here are a biſhop, dean, chantor, chancellor, and treaſurer, four canons, an archdeacon, and eight prebendaries [d]. The biſhop had the next place after the biſhop of Meath in councils and elſewhere [e]. In this city was an abbey of Auguſtine canons founded by St. Aed the ſecond biſhop in the 6th century; a nunnery of the ſame order, founded by St. Brigid, A. D. 480, the abbeſs of which was ſuperior to the abbot of her foundation: an abbey of the Canons of St. Victor, founded about 1205; one of Franciſcans, founded 1260 by Giraldus Fitz-Maurice or William Veſey; which laſt alſo founded here one of Carmelites 1290 [c]. Conſiderable ruins of the Franciſcan friary remain [f]. The Curragh of Kildare, a large plain, formerly ſurrounded by a wood of oaks, which gave the name of *Culledair* to the town, and was the ſeat of Druid worſhip till reformed by St. Brigid, is eſteemed as fine a common as any in Europe, containing near 5000 Engliſh acres, forming a moſt beautiful lawn covered with ſheep. There is a ranger appointed, and in the months of April, June, and September, here are races by Iriſh-bred horſes for king's plates [g]. A mile and a half from the town are ruins of *Lachagh* caſtle [h].

Leixlip. At *Leixlip*, a village in the barony of Salt, and the reſort of much company in ſummer to drink the waters of a neighbouring ſpa, was a monaſtery of our lady [i]. It is the ſeat of William Conolly, eſq; beautifully ſituated on the banks of the Liffy, a handſome edifice with large and pleaſant gardens, on one ſide of which is a fine waterfall and a famous ſalmon leap.

Caſtletown. *Caſtletown*, a mile to the right, is the magnificent ſeat of Thomas Conolly, allowed to be the fineſt in Ireland. Near Leixlip are the ruins of *Corifig* town and caſtle; and three miles diſtant are thoſe of *Donaghmore* church and very beautiful obeliſk, erected by lady Anne Conolly [k].

Corifig.

Donaghmore.

Maynooth. *Maynooth*, in the ſame barony, is a ſmall market and poſt town, formerly of conſequence, which falling to decay was re-edified by the noble family of Leinſter after the manner of an Engliſh market town. Here Gerald, earl of Kildare, founded a college for a provoſt and vice-provoſt, five prieſts, two clerks, and three boys, before 1513, confirmed by William archbiſhop of Dublin 1558 [l]. Maynooth caſtle, now ruined, was built by John ſixth earl of Kildare, as was alſo *Kilhea* caſtle [m]. Within a mile from Maynooth is *Carton houſe*, the beautiful ſeat of the duke of Leinſter, with extenſive gardens and park [n].

Old Kilcullen. *Old Kilcullen*, a poor village, yet giving name to the barony, was a walled town with ſeven gates; only one remaining. In 1319 a bridge being built a mile north-weſt of the town over the Liffey by Maurice Jakes canon of Kildare, a new town called *Kilcullen bridge* ſprung up [o]; near which are ruins of a caſtle. In the church-yard is a round tower, not exceeding 50 feet in height with four windows. Eaſt of the town the ſhaft of a croſs, a ſingle ſtone 10 feet high; in a garden north of the town a baſe of another; and in a field a ſingle rude ſtone [p]. Near it at *Knocknacrioth* was a religious houſe, of which ſome ruins remain [q].

Naas. *Naas*, the ſhire town, was the reſidence of the kings of Leinſter, where, on the arrival of the Engliſh, many caſtles were erected, and a parliament held. It was made a ſtrong hold during the civil wars.

[a] Wilſon, 155. [b] Harris' Ware, I. 379, 380. See Gir. Camb. Top. II. 34. [c] Harris' Ware, II. 227.
[d] Ib. I. 380. [e] G. [f] Ib. 330. Wilſon, 378.
[g] Wilſon, 154. [h] Ib. 155. [i] Archd. 333. [k] Wilſon, 98, 99.
[l] Archd. 333. [m] Lodge, II. 25. [n] Wilſon, 99. [o] Archd. 322.
[p] Wilſon, 216. [q] Archd. 332.

wars. On the right going into the town is a Daniſh mount or rath[r]. At Naas was an abbey of Auſtin canons, founded by a baron of Naas in the 12th century; a houſe of Dominicans founded in the 14th century, now an inn; and an Auſtin friary founded 1484; the ruins ſtill viſible at the foot of the rath[s]. Half a mile from the town are the ruins of *Jigginſtown houſe*, once a moſt noble and ſuperb edifice, built by the unfortunate earl of Strafford, and intended as a country reſidence for the lord-lieutenant, but never finiſhed[t].

Almoſt two miles from hence are two ſtones of a remarkable ſize called *Long Stones*[u].

Bray is the fine ſeat of lord viſcount de Veſci; and a mile further is *Leinſter* lodge, a magnificent ſeat of the duke of Leinſter[x].

Athy. Near *Athy*, a borough town on the river Barrow, alternately with Naas the aſſize town, was a houſe of Crouched friars, founded in the reign of John; and another of Dominicans, founded 1257[y].

Ardſcull. Three miles from Athy on the ſummit of a hill is the moat or rath of *Ardſcull*; a plan and view of which may be ſeen in pl. XLII. and the deſcription, p. 483.

Woodſtock[z]. On the banks of the Barrow are ruins of *Woodſtock* caſtle.

Bally[a]. *Bally* caſtle is the ſeat of Mr. Adams.

Adair. At *Adair* was an abbey of Grey friars, founded by Thomas, ſeventh earl of Kildare, and his lady 1464, where they were buried[z].

Kilruſh. *Kilruſh* was burnt by the duke of Ormond's army 1643, together with its caſtle belonging to col. Fitz-Gerald, one of the Popiſh rebels. This place is alſo noted for the defeat of their army by the ſaid duke 1652. Here was an houſe of Auſtin canons, founded by William earl of Pembroke in the 11th century[b].

Newbury. At *Newbury* near *Caſtle Carbury* is the ſeat of lord Harberton, who thence took his title 1783; and the ruins of a large caſtle ſeated on an high peninſulated rocky hill, formerly the reſidence of the Cowley family[b].

Killadoon. Near *Cellbridge* is *Killadoon*, the ſeat of lord Leitrim[c].

Proſperous. *Proſperous* is the name of a village built 1780 by capt. Brooke, who eſtabliſhed here an extenſive cotton manufactory, which was for a while ſuſpended by loſſes, but is now continued under the care of reſpectable truſtees choſen by act of parliament[d].

Biſhops court. *Biſhops court* is the fine ſeat and highly cultivated demeſnes of the right honourable John Ponſonby; near which on the ſummit of the hill ſtand the church and tower of *Oughterard*[e].

Palmerſtown. Near *Johnſtown* is *Palmerſtown*, a fine old manſion of lord Maynard[f].

Taghadoe. At *Taghadoe* is a church and round tower[g].

Allen. *Allen* gives title of viſcount to Joſhua Allen, whoſe great great grandfather John was ſo created by George I. 1717. An anceſtor of this family was for his great ſkill in architecture much conſulted by the nobility and gentry in their buildings, particularly by lord Strafford before-mentioned, and planned the family ſeat at Mullynatach near Dublin[h]. Allen gives name alſo to a famous bog, extending through King's and Queen's counties, and thoſe of Kildare, Weſt Meath, Meath, Longford, Roſcommon, Galway, and Tipperary, and viſible in large tracts from Allen and Kildare hills[i].

Ely. *Ely* gave title of viſcout 1622 to ſir Adam Loftus, chancellor of Ireland 1619, but it expired with his grandſon Arthur 1725, and the eſtate paſſed to the earl of Drogheda, who ſucceeded his grandfather[k]. Nicholas, a deſcendant, was created viſcount and baron Loftus 1751, and his ſon and nameſake earl of Ely 1766. His ſon Nicholas Hume dying unmarried, the earldom became extinct, and the titles of viſcount and baron devolved to his uncle Henry, who has ſince been created earl of Ely.

Glaſnaiden. At *Glaſnaiden* was a houſe of Auſtin canons, founded about 594[l].

Great Conall. At *Great Conall* on the banks of the Liffy, another founded by Maylor Fitz-Henry, lord juſtice of Ireland 1202, whoſe abbot had a ſeat in parliament. Ruins, ſuppoſed of the church, about 200 feet by 25 ſtill remain[m]. At *Old Connel* is a Daniſh mount[n].

Kilhill. At *Kilhill, ſix miles eaſt of Naas*, was a commandery of Knights Hoſpitallers, founded by Maurice Fitz-Gerald in the 13th century[o].

Monaſtereven. At *Monaſtereven* on the river Barrow in Offaley barony, St. Abban founded a ſumptuous abbey with privilege of ſanctuary. It was refounded by Dermot O Deemſey, king of Offaley, between 1178 and 1185. The abbot ſat as a baron in parliament[p]. At the ſuppreſſion it was granted to George lord Audley, who aſſigned it to Adam Loftus viſcount Ely. It afterwards came into the family of the earl of Drogheda, by whom it was beautifully repaired. The canal from Dublin is completed to this town, by which a trade is opened with Athy, Carlow, Waterford, and Roſs. The original intention of the proprietor was to continue the canal to the Shanon[q]. Not far from it is *Moore* abbey, a ſeat and park of the earl of Drogheda[r].

Timolin Begi. At *Timolin Beg* was an Arroaſian nunnery, founded about 1200, and an houſe of Canons regular in the 10th century[s]. Two miles from Timolin is *Belan*, the ſeat of the earl of Aldborough, built 1743: the old houſe entertained James II. and William III. and the caſtle was ruined by Cromwell[t].

Belan.

Moony. At *Moony* near Timolin is a large old church, ſaid to have been a Franciſcan friary. An old croſs remains, and ſeveral Iriſh inſcriptions[u].

At *Kilbegs* and *Kilhill* were preceptories of Knights Templars[x].

CaſtleDermot. *Caſtle Dermot* was a large fortified town with four gates, ſituated in a flat, ſurrounded by level country, the reſidence of the kings who bore the name of Dermot. It was ſacked and plundered by Bruce 1316. In 1377 was held a parliament here, the houſe now converted into an inn; and here was alſo a mint. Here was a houſe of Crouched friars, founded in the 13th century; part of the walls remaining in the village. Another of Regular canons[y]. It has alſo ruins of a Franciſcan friary, founded by Gerald earl of Kildare, about the middle of the 13th century. Two of the ailes and ſome octagon pillars remain. A parliament was held in it 1499[z]. A mile and an half from hence is *Kilkea* caſtle,

Kilkea.

[r] Wilſon, 154. [s] Archd. 335. [t] Wilſon, 152. [u] G. ex Uſſer. Prin. p. 242. [x] Wilſon, 154.
[y] Archd. 308, 309. [z] Lodge, II. 25. [a] Archd. 332.
[b] Wilſon, 135. [c] Ib. 147. [d] Ib. [e] Ib. 153. [f] Ib.
[g] Ib. 381. [h] Lodge, II. 241. [i] Wilſon, 148. [k] Lodge, I. 331, 332.
[l] Archd. 315. [m] Ib. 319—321. [n] Wilſon, 154. [o] Archd. 331. [p] Ib. 333.
[q] Wilſon, 328. [r] Ib. 156. [s] Archd. 343. [t] Wilſon, 217.
[u] Archd. 335. [x] Ib. 321. 331. [y] Ib. 310. [z] Ib.

the antient reſidence of the earls of Kildare; and three miles off *Burton* hall, the fine ſeat of William Burton, eſq.[a]

Roſs Glaſs. At *Roſs Glaſs* was a Ciſtertian abbey, founded by Dermod O Dempſter prince of Offaley 1178.

St. Wolſtan's. *St. Wolſtan's* on the Liffey, two miles ſouth-weſt of Leixlip, was a priory of the order of St. Victor, founded by A. de Hereford 1202. Two towers and two gates remain[b].

New Abbey. *New Abbey* near Kilcullen bridge was founded for Franciſcans 1460, by ſir Rowland Euſtace, ſon of ſir Edward, chancellor and treaſurer of Ireland, whoſe fine monument remains in the church. The ſteeple fell down 1764[c].

Cloncurry. At *Cloncurry* was a Carmelite monaſtery, founded 1347[d].

Clane. At *Clane*, a ſmall village on the Liffey, were a houſe of Canons regular[e], and a Franciſcan friary, founded 1266[f].

Clonagh. At *Clonagh* a religious houſe or chapel, dedicated to St. Fynan[g].

Tully. At *Tully* near Kildare ruins of a preceptory of Knights Hoſpitallers[h].

Grany. At *Grany* a Brigittine nunnery founded about 1200, now a burial-place of note and ruins remaining[i].

Other religious foundations were at *Diſert*, *Fulertach*, *Grange Nolven*[k], *Kilcock*[l], *Killoſſy*[m], *Tulachtobhaire*[n].

Near *Rath Sallagh* about three miles from Dun Cavan is a dun about 20 feet perpendicular height and ſurrounded at the baſe by a ſmall entrenchment; the top is plain near the centre, of which are ruins of a building about 10 feet by 8, the ramparts of earth about 3 feet high, the entrance into the dun is by a ſlope to the eaſt, to which alſo the door of the building faced. See pl. XXXV. fig. 10. where is another tumulus near Dun Cavan.

In a ſmall tumulus near Kildare on a riſing ground in the middle of a field was found the little urn in the plate of urns. It was full of aſhes and burnt bones. The carvings were rude and appeared as if made with a ſtick while the clay was ſoft. Numbers of ſuch urns were found in the ſame place at different times under ſimilar ſmall tumuli; the whole incloſed by a circular entrenchment[o].

Fig. 12. pl. XXXV. is a circle of ſmall tumuli each about 4 feet high; on the north of which ſtands one ſingle, and ſituated on the hill of *Mullahmaſt* or *Mullagh Maiſteaghan* near *Ballyton* in the barony of Norragh. Near theſe tumuli ſtands *Gablahn* or the round pillar ſtone fig. 7. about 7 feet high. Numbers of theſe ſtones are found in different parts of Ireland. On this hill are a number of ſmall circular entrenchments and a large circular rath, in which may be diſcovered the foundations of buildings. Theſe raths with the tumuli and ſtone pillar are probably ſepulchral monuments. Keating ſays they were forts erected in an early period, and that a battle was fought here in the 3d century between the Leinſter and Munſter forces, which was afterwards renewed at Magh Riada, now the heath of Maryborough in Queen's county; in memory of which were erected the large ſtone fig. 1. pl. XLIII.[p]

Fig. 13. in the ſame plate repreſents *Cnoch Caellagh* near Kilcullen ſurrounded by a circular entrenchment 20 feet wide and 10 deep, the rampart being on the outſide of the trench. On the top was a rath, now deſtroyed; the entrance to the eaſt, within which may be traced ſeveral ſtreets, particularly a grand one which is ſeen in the view. Cromwell is ſaid to have encamped here in his way to the ſouth[q].

Fig. 3. pl. XLIII. is a rude tobacco-pipe of coarſe brown earth, found ſticking between the teeth of a ſcull dug up amongſt a multitude of others at Brannockſtown on the Liffy in this county. On digging in an elevated field near the river 1784, the labourers found an entrenchment filled with human bones, among which were a number of theſe pipes; under the bones lay a range of ſtone coffins formed of flag ſtones without cement, having one for the top, in which coffin was a ſkeleton. A battle was fought here between the Danes and Iriſh in the 9th century.

Fitz Geralds. The Fitz Geralds trace their deſcent from Otho a Florentine or Norwegian, who ſettled in England and Wales in the time of Alfred, and whoſe grandſon is the Gerald de Windſor here-mentioned. His eldeſt ſon Maurice came over with Strongbow, and dying 1177 was buried under a monument without the walls of Wicklow. His ſon Gerald aſſiſted in the great victory gained over O Connor king of Connaught, who beſieged the Engliſh in Dublin 1173, and was created baron Offaley. His grandſon Thomas was aſſaſſinated at Callan in Deſmond. Thomas, grandſon to the foregoing, had the ſurname of *Nappagh* or the *Ape*, from an adventure in his infancy with an ape, to which the ſupporters of the family arms allude. Gerald, eldeſt ſon of Maurice ſecond lord Offaley, was anceſtor of the earls of Kildare according to ſome; though others with more truth following the pedigree of the family, give that honour to John, younger ſon of Thomas Nappah, who was created earl of Kildare 1315 Edward II. His lineal deſcendant Gerald, eighth earl, was lord deputy of Ireland during the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. and by his reputation ſo awed the rebels that he kept the kingdom in better order than had been done before him. He died 1513. His ſon Gerald, ninth earl, held this high office after him, till his enemies, whom he had foiled more than once, procuring his recall, his ſon Thomas broke out into the violences recited by Mr. Camden, murdered Allen archbiſhop of Dublin, whoſe advancement had embroiled his father with Wolſey, beſieged the caſtle, and threatened to wreſt the kingdom from the Engliſh. But being ſoon obliged to ſubmit he was with his five uncles hanged at Dublin. Stanihurſt, in his zeal for the honour of this family, denies this Thomas the title of earl; but he ſurvived his father a year, and he was not attainted till the year after his execution. His ſon[r] Gerald was reſtored to ſome of his eſtates by Edward VI. and completely to his honours by queen Mary 1554. On the death of his three ſons (two of them earls of Kildare) the title reverted to his nephew Gerald 14th earl. James, the preſent, is the 20th earl[s].

[a] Wilſon, 219. [b] Archd. 340. [c] Ib. 338. [d] Ib. 313. [e] Ib. 312.
[f] Ib. 313. [g] Ib. 313. [h] Archd. 345. Wilſon, 155. [i] Archd. 313—317.
[k] Wilſon, 154. [l] Archd. 315. [m] Ib. 321. [n] Ib. 332.
[o] Beauford. [p] not his *brother* as Mr. Camden, uncorrected by Gibſon. [q] Lodge, I. 21—49.

COUNTY OF WEISFORD.

BELOW the mouth, at which the ſiſter rivers *Burrow*, *Neure*, and *Swire* empty their united ſtreams into the ſea, on the promontory round which the ſhore winds to the eaſt, the county of *Weisford* or *Wexford* preſents itſelf to view, called in Iriſh *County Reogh*[a], where Ptolemy antiently placed the MENAPII. It is probable from the name that theſe people are derived from the Menapii, a maritime nation of Belgium. But whether Carauſius who aſſumed the purple and uſurped Britain from Dioclefian was of the former or the latter people let others decide. Aurelius Victor* calls him "a citi-"zen of Menapia," and the city *Menapia* is placed by geographers not in Belgium but in Ireland. In this county on the Barrow antiently flouriſhed the conſiderable city of *Roſs*, populous and much frequented by merchants, fortified by Iſabella, daughter of earl Richard *Strongbow*, with a vaſt circuit of walls, of which it now only ſhews the remains. For by the diſagreement between its citizens and the religious it has long ſince fallen to decay.

Roſs.

Duncanon. More to the eaſt *Duncanon* a caſtle with a garriſon commands the river in ſuch a manner that ſhips may be prevented by it from coming to *Waterford* or *Roſs:* for which reaſon when the Spaniards threatened to invade Ireland in 1588, it was thought adviſeable to fortify it. From thence runs out to the mouth of the river a narrow neck, which preſents a high tower to mariners[b], erected by the people of *Roſs* in their proſperity for the ſafer entry of the mouth of the river. Not far from hence in the winding ſhore is *Tintern*, where William *Mareſchal* earl of Pembroke founded a famous monaſtery called *de Voto*, which he vowed to build during a terrible ſtorm, and being ſhipwrecked on this coaſt he performed his vow.

Tintern.

HIERON prom. The promontory itſelf is by Ptolemy called HIERON or *Sacred*, and I make no doubt it had the ſame name among the natives†. The extremeſt town on its point where the Engliſh firſt landed in this iſland being called in the language of the country *Banna*, which ſignifies *holy*.

Banna.

From this holy head the ſhore turning eaſt runs a long way to the north; off which lie in the ſea ſeveral dangerous ſhoals called by ſeamen *The Grounds*. Here Ptolemy places the river MODONA, and at its mouth the city MENAPIA, both which have ſo loſt their names that I really deſpair of ſtriking any light out of this obſcurity. But as there is only one river that diſcharges itſelf here, which in a manner divides the county and is now called the *Slane*, and among the marſhes at its mouth is a city called by a German name *Weisford*, head of the whole county, I ſhall with more confidence ſuppoſe, that *Slane* was MODONA, and *Weisford* MENAPIA, and the rather as this is a more modern name, of German original, given it by the Germans, who are called *Ouſtmen* by the Iriſh. It is a city of no great ſize, but particularly remarkable for firſt ſubmitting itſelf to the Engliſh on being vigorouſly aſſaulted by Fitz-Stephen, a gallant commander. It was made an Engliſh colony, whence all the county abounds with Engliſh, ſtill retaining the old Engliſh dreſs and idiom, though with a mixture of Iriſh. Dermot, who invited the Engliſh into Ireland, beſtowed this city and its territory for ever on Fitz-Stephens, who began a town near it at *Carrick*, improving by art the natural ſtrength of the place. But he ſurrendering his right to king Henry II. that prince transferred it to Richard earl of Pembroke, to hold in fee of him and the kings of England for ever; whence by the earls Mareſchals, the *Valences* of the French family of *Luſignan*, and the *Haſtings*, it deſcended to the *Greys*, lords of *Ruthin*, who are frequently ſtyled in antient charters *lords of Weisford*, though in the reign of Henry II. J. *Talbot* is once in the public acts ſtyled earl of Shrewſbury and Weisford. Of this river take theſe lines of Necham ſuch as they are

Slane r.

Weisford.

Carrick.

Ditat Eniſcortum *flumen quod* Slana *vocatur*,
Hunc cernit Weisford *ſe ſociare ſibi.*

Here Eniſcort enrich'd by fruitful Slane,
Whoſe ſocial ſtreams with Weisford ſeek the main.

For *Eniſcort*[c], a corporate town ſtands on it; and further inland on the ſame river is *Fernes*, remarkable only for being the ſee of a biſhop, and where formerly the *Fitz-Geralds* built a caſtle. Near this on the other ſide the Slane live the *Cavenaghs*, *Donells*, *Montaghs*, *O Moors*[d], Iriſh families of turbulent diſpoſitions; and among them the *Sinotts*, *Roches*, *Peppards*, Engliſh families. On this ſide Slane the moſt conſiderable are the viſcounts *Mont Garret*; the firſt of whom was Edmund *Butler*, a younger ſon of Peter earl of Ormond, on whom Edward VI. conferred that title; and many others of the ſame ſurname; alſo *D'Evereux*, *Stafford*, *Chevers*, *White*, *Forlong*, *Fitz-Harris*, *Brown*, *Hore*, *Haye*, *Codd*, *Mayler*, of Engliſh extraction, as are the bulk of the common people.

Eniſcort.

Fernes.

MODONA.

* publiſhed by Andrew Schottus, c. 39.

† *Byanu* is Iriſh for *ſacred*.

[a] i. e. *rough* or *coarſe*. G.

[b] See before in Waterford.

[c] or Eniſcorthy. G.

[d] The two laſt are extinct as are alſo the *Peppards*. Moſt of the other Engliſh families except the *Roches* and *Sinotts* are greatly reduced. G.

WEXFORD

ADDITIONS.

THIS county before the arrival of the Engliſh and Danes was diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral denominations among the antient Iriſh as *Corteigh*, *Moragh*, and *Laighion*; all of which ſignify in the Iriſh language the maritime country. Corteigh is ſtill retained in the name of Eniſcorthy, a town in this county; and moſt probably the antient inhabitants were thoſe whom Ptolemy calls *Coriondi* or Κοριονδοι. Under the denomination of *Moragh* or *Muiragh*, it gave the family name of its chief, that is, Mc Moragh or Mc Murched. From Laighion is derived the preſent name of Leinſter; for what the Iriſh called *Laighion* the Danes denominated *Layneſtr*, which was afterwards retained by the Engliſh. Leighion, Layneſtr, or Layneſter, mentioned by the Iriſh, Daniſh, or Latin writers towards the cloſe of the middle ages, ſeldom means any other part of Ireland than the preſent county of Wexford; though ſometimes thoſe diſtricts or principalities which became tributary to it as *Hy Cinſelagh*, *Croigh Cuolan*, and *Coige Gailiain* were after the 11th century by writers on Iriſh affairs confounded under the general name of Laighion or Leinſter. As the Engliſh firſt ſettled in this county, the native Iriſh frequently called them *Laighion*, though Keating aſſerts that Laighion was ſo denominated from the Engliſh ſpears called *Laighean*; but we find Laighion and Layneſtr mentioned long before the arrival of that people. Laighion and Croigh Cuolan comprehending the preſent counties of *Wexford* and *Wicklow*, were denominated by the Iriſh *Dalmachſevel* or the maritime countries [a].

As the Danes and Engliſh made early ſettlements in this diſtrict, the original names of the ſubordinate cantreds with thoſe of the chiefs to whom they appertained have been loſt, nor have we been able to obtain the leaſt information on this ſubject.

The county of Wexford, bounded on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by St. George's channel, on the eaſt by part of Caterlogh and Kilkenny, and on the north by Wicklow, is in its greateſt length 39 miles, and in breadth 20, and divided into eight baronies, of *Gorey*, *Scarewalſh*, *Ballaghkeen*, *Bantry*, *Shelmaliere*, *Sheilburn*, *Bargie*, and *Forth*: and contains 109 pariſhes and eight boroughs. In ſome places it is fruitful in corn and paſture, in others the ſoil is coarſe as its Iriſh name *Reogh* imports.

New Roſs. *New Roſs* [b], a beautiful little ſea-port town of good trade in wool, beef, and butter, by means of its own river, formed by the conjunction of the Nure and Barrow, which brings up ſhips of very conſiderable burthen to its quay, is alſo a borough, corporation, market, and poſt town, ſituate in a bottom with lofty hills behind it. It is one of the ſtaple ports for exporting wool, but its chief exports are beef and butter [c]. It held out againſt the marquis of Ormond 1643, and afterwards againſt Cromwell 1649, but was taken by both. It was formerly ſtrongly fortified and walled, and ſome of the gates remain. The church, which is a large building, ſtands on a hill behind the town. It gave the title of earl and viſcount to ſir Richard Parſons, whoſe grandfather ſir Richard was created viſcount 1681, and his father Richard earl 1718; but the title expiring in this family was revived in that of Gore 1772. At Roſs or Roſs Pont was a Franciſcan monaſtery, founded by ſir John Devereux in the 13th century; and another of Auſtin friars founded in the reign of Edward III. Here was an older houſe of Crouched friars; but one of the friars having killed a principal inhabitant, the town's people roſe, put the friars to death, and totally deſtroyed the houſe [d].

About a mile eaſt of New Roſs is *Old Roſs*, which tradition aſſerts was in antient times the reſidence of the kings of this country. There ſtill remains a large tumulus and other veſtiges of antiquity [e].

Tintern. *Tintern* abbey on Banna bay in the barony of Shelburne, was founded for Ciſtertians 1200, by William earl of Pembroke, with monks from the abbey of the ſame name in Monmouthſhire. The church was a large building with a centre tower. The chancel was converted into a dwelling-houſe, now the ſeat of Veſey Colclough, eſq. [f]

Wexford. *Wexford* on the river Slaney is a large ſea-port, corporation, borough, and market town, has a very good harbour for ſmall veſſels, and is much frequented by ſtrangers on account of a chalybeat ſpring near one of the gates. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and bailiffs. Several parts of the walls remain with the gates. The town contains ſeveral handſome buildings, and a handſome modern church, market-houſe, and cuſtom-houſe. The chief trade is in barley.

Wexford was denominated by the Iriſh *Carmen*, and by the Danes *Wiesfieord*, both which ſignify *the habitation in the ſea*. It was firſt fortified with walls by the Danes, but had exiſted before as an Iriſh mart reſorted to by merchants [g].

The harbour runs in weſt and by north; the inner part wholly northward. Juſt before it lie two great ſhelves cloſe by each other: that on the ſouth called *Hanman's Path*, the other the *North grounds*: there is a channel between the firſt and the ſouth ſide of the harbour, having 8 feet at the uſual and 10 feet at ſpring tides: the channel between the North grounds and the north ſide of the harbour has only 6 feet water at full flood. The chief channel is

[a] Lhuyd, Keating, Chronicon Manniæ, O Flaherty Ogygia.

[b] There are ſeveral places of the name of *Roſs* in Ireland: as *Roſs* in this county, *Roſs Alethri* in the county of Cork, *Roſſerca* in that of Tipperary, *Roſs Clogher* in that of Leitrim, &c. Beauford.

[c] Wilſon, 261. 338. [d] Archd. 749. [e] Beauford. [f] Archd. 753. [g] Beauford.

between the two ſands, being 4 or 5 fathoms deep. There is another ſhelf or bar in the harbour's mouth, at which in high floods there are about 16 feet of water. Beyond the bar is from 3 to 4 fathoms water; afterwards for a great way not above 10 feet, but under the caſtle where veſſels anchor 4 fathoms, and before the town three. On account, however, of the before-mentioned ſhallows, no veſſels that draw above 10 feet water can go to Wexford, but muſt unlade in a creek near the harbour's mouth on the ſouth ſide three miles from the town, where is ſufficient water, but no ſhelter from the ſouth winds [h].

The Engliſh who firſt ſettled at Wexford built or repaired *White Caſtle* overagainſt the entrance of the harbour, as alſo a caſtle ſtill ſtanding in the town, converted into barracks for three companies of foot, and commanding the harbour. They made it their place of arms, on which account the neighbouring parts abound more with Engliſh inhabitants than any other county in Ireland except Dublin. Cromwell ſtormed this town and caſtle 1649, and put all he found in arms to the ſword. Here was a priory of Regular canons, ſaid to have been founded by the Danes, to which the Roches were magnificent benefactors: the church yet remains with a very large tower in the centre [i]. William Mareſhall, earl of Pembroke, founded a houſe of Knights Templars, whoſe grand commandery it was, and after their ſuppreſſion that of the Hoſpitallers. There ſtill remains part of the old church of St. John without the town walls [k]. The conventual Franciſcans procured for themſelves a ſettlement in this town in the reign of Henry III. and were reformed 1486. Here was alſo an hoſpital for lepers [l].

The Engliſh colony mentioned by Mr. Camden is the preſent barony of *Forth*. They continued to ſpeak the old Engliſh or Saxon language until the beginning of the preſent century, but now greatly neglect it, uſing the modern Engliſh, and they differ nothing in their dreſs from their neighbours [m]. They retain many ſingular cuſtoms diſtinct from their neighbours, intermarry among themſelves, have very little intermixed with the natives, and are remarkably induſtrious, cleanly, and ſimple [n].

Barntown c. Two miles from Wexford are the ruins of *Barntown* caſtle [o].

Eniſcorthy. At *Airdne Coemhain* near Wexford was a religious houſe [p].

Eniſcorthy is a ſmall market and borough town on the river Slaney, by which there is a navigation for ſmall ſloops down to Wexford. The ſituation is agreeable and pictureſque, with the remains of a conſiderable caſtle, built by the firſt Engliſh ſettlers [q].

At Eniſcorthy was an abbey of canons of the order of St. Auſtin, founded by Girald de Prendergraſt and John St. John biſhop of Fernes 1240. Another of Obſervantines, founded 1460 [r]. In the county of Wexford were no leſs than nine houſes of Auſtin canons, founded in the 6th century, beſides thoſe above ſpecified.

Fernes. *Fernes*, ſituated on the river Banne, takes its name from the hero Ferna, ſon of Caril king of Deſies, ſlain here in battle by Gallus ſon of Morna. It was long before the arrival of the Engliſh an original ſeat of the Mac Murchards, who had a fort or caſtle here at that time [s]. The ſee was founded by St. Edan or Moedog, who had ſtudied under St. David in Wales, and at his return was made biſhop or archbiſhop here about A. D. 598; Rrandub, king of Leinſter, ordaining that the archbiſhopric of all Leinſter ſhould for ever continue here. In the early ages of Chriſtianity in Ireland the title of archbiſhop, except that of Armagh, was not fixed but followed the merits and ſanctity of the preſiding biſhop. This ſee, ſtyled in epiſcopal charters of the 12th century the ſee of Wexford, had Leighlin united to it 1600, and its revenues augmented by the care of biſhop Raty 1603—1634. The cathedral ſtands in the town, part of a very large extenſive building, and lately fitted up in the modern ſtyle. Biſhop Cope built a palace here [t]. Here was a houſe of Auſtin canons, founded by Dermod M'Murchad king of Leinſter, in atonement for burning the town 1166 [u].

Newborough *Newborough* gives title of baron to viſcount Cholmondeley, ſo created 1715 1 George I.

Ten miles from Arklow within a quarter of a mile of the ſea is *Courtown*, the ſeat of the earl of Courtown, who has rebuilt the tower and great part of *Kilkennel* church [x].

Three miles and an half from Clonegal are ruins of *Caſtle Ryland* and *Clohaman* caſtles. Five miles from Clonegal ruins of an antient caſtle; and within a mile of Eniſcorthy and between it and *Ballnahallen*, the ſeat of Mr. Newton, is *Blackſloops*, a moſt romantic and beautiful ſituation, containing a view of the town and the river Slaney [y].

Faithleg hill preſents a ſtriking proſpect, and under it is the market town of *Bolton*, formerly called *Check point*, the eſtate of Mr. Bolton, who has eſtabliſhed a cotton manufactory there, and built himſelf a handſome houſe with fine gardens [z].

Carnſore. At *Carnſore* in the barony of Forth and near Wexford harbour St. Domangart biſhop of Oſſory built a monaſtery at the foot of the very high mountain which overhangs the ſea; Ptolemy's Ἱερον ακρον, afterwards *Salanga* and *Sheve Domangaird* [a].

Down, on the river Derrihy, had a houſe of Canons regular before the arrival of the Engliſh [b].

Taghmon, a poor village and borough, ſix miles weſt of Wexford, had an abbey founded 634 [c].

At *Kilclogan* and *Ballyhack*, preceptories of Knights Templars, afterwards of Knights Hoſpitallers; the ſecond founded by the O Mores in the 13th century [d].

At *Glaſcarrig* or *de Viridi rupe*, a Benedictine abbey, founded in the 14th century, ſubject to St. Dogmail in Wales [e].

At *Dunbrody*, a Ciſtertian abbey by Harvey de Monte Mariſco 1182. The interior walls of the church of this very extenſive abbey are nearly entire with the chancel and three ſide chapels; the tower low, the weſt window entire, and the weſt door adorned with rich light carving; the foundations of the cloiſter and other buildings traceable [f].

At *Clomin*, ſix miles eaſt from Dunbrody, an Auguſtin abbey, founded by the Cavenaghs 1385: the ruins overhang the river [g].

[h] Wilſon, 299, 300. [i] Archd. 755—758. [k] Ib. 758. [l] Ib. 755—759. [m] Beauford.
[n] Wilſon, 300. [o] Wilſon, 314. [p] Archd. 731. [q] Wilſon, 282. Virt. Muſ. XII.
[r] Archd. 740. [s] Harris' Ware, I. 435. Leland, I. [t] Wilſon, 297. [u] Archdall, 733.
[x] Wilſon, 302. [y] Ib. 282. 298. [z] Ib. 365. [a] Archd. 733. [b] Ib. 731.
[c] Ib. 751. [d] Ib. 732. 748. [e] Ib. 745.
[f] Ib. 736—740. See a view of it in Virt. Muſ. XLI. [g] Archd. 734.

At

At *Little Horton*, a Carmelite friary, founded in the 14th century[h].

Abbey Kilbrayey near Dunmain, is now the ſeat of Mr. Cliff, but we can learn nothing of the antient erection[i].

Begeri. At *Begeri* or *Little Ireland*, an iſland to the north of Wexford harbour at the mouth of the Slaney, wherein St. Ibar or Ioor built a celebrated monaſtery and founded a ſchool ſo early as A. D. 420, and was buried 500[k].

The iſland *Edri*, by Pliny called *Andros*, is placed by Ptolemy among the weſtern iſlands of Ireland; and the learned ſir James Ware believes it to be the ſame with *Beg-Eri*[l]. Edri.

At *Dair inis* another iſland near Wexford was an antient abbey[m]. Dair inis.

Other religious houſes at *Achadhabhla*[n], *Ardhladhraun*[o], *Camros*, *Clonemore*[p], *Druim Chaoin Chellaigh*[q], *Fionmagh*[r], *Inbherdaiole*, *Iniſbeg*, *Iniſfeal*[s], *Maghere Nuidhe* or *Maghinemha*[t], *Seanbhotha*[u].

[h] Archd. 747. [i] Ib. 731. [k] Ib. 733. [l] G. [m] Archd. 735.
[n] Ib. 731. [o] Ib. 732. [p] Ib. 733. [q] Ib. 736. [r] Ib. 745.
[s] Ib. 747. [t] Ib. 749. [u] Ib. 751.

CAUCI.

THE Cauci, who were alſo a maritime people of Germany, lived near the Menapii, but not at the ſame diſtance as in Germany. To them belonged that tract on the coaſt poſſeſſed by the *O Toles* and *Birns*, Iriſh families, men who live by rapine and blood; ever reſtleſs, and truſting to the ſtrength of their forts, they refuſe to ſubmit to laws, and bear an inveterate enmity to the Engliſh. In order to reſtrain their outrages and enforce the laws, a deſign was formed by certain perſons of great abilities to reduce theſe ſeveral tracts into the form of a county in 1578, and diſtribute them into ſix baronies with their reſpective bounds, forming the county of *Wicklo* or *Arcklo*. For this is the principal place hereabouts, and a caſtle of the earl of Ormond, who, among his other titles, bears that of *lord of Arcklo:* below which, the river which Ptolemy calls Ovoca, falls into the ſea, and as Giraldus Cambrenſis relates, "whether the tide be in and "fill the bay, or quite out, retains its native freſh-"neſs unallayed with any brackiſhneſs even to the "ſea."

COUNTY OF DIVELIN.

BEYOND the CAUCI lived the EBLANI, where is now the county of *Dublin*, which, on the east is washed by the Irish sea, on the west bounded by the county of *Kildare*, on the south by the districts of the *O Tooles* and *O Birnes*, and those called *Glinnes*, on the north by the county of *Meath* and the little river *Nanny*. It is a good corn country, abounding with all sorts of game, but so bare of wood in many parts that they are forced to burn turf or English pit coal. All the south part, which is least cultivated, and rises here and there with woody knolls, under which lie the deep woody vallies called *Glynnes*, is infested by those two mischievous clans the *O Tooles* and *O Birnes*. Among these vallies is the bishopric of *Glandilaugh*, which has been deserted ever since its union to the archbishopric of Dublin. The other parts of this county are well stocked with towns and inhabitants and surpass the rest of Ireland in improvements and a peculiar neatness, and are divided into five baronies, viz. *Rathdown*, *Newcastle*, *Castle Knoc*, *Cowloc*, and *Bal-rodry*, which for want of knowing the bounds I cannot describe so distinctly as I could wish. I shall therefore first only survey the coast, and then following the course of the rivers visit the inland parts, as no part of this county is more than 20 miles from the sea. To begin then from the south, the first place that presents itself on this coast is *Wicklo*, where is a narrow harbour, commanded by a rock inclosed with strong walls serving as a castle, of which as well as of the rest in this kingdom by act of parliament none but an Englishman can be constable, because the Irish who commanded it had neglected to make a proper defence, and connived at the escape of persons imprisoned there to the prejudice of the state. Of this port let us hear Giraldus, who calls it *Winchiligillo*[a]. "There is," says he, "a port at *Winchiligillo* on the side of Ireland "facing Wales, which in the time of flood receives "the tide, and in time of ebb returns the waves it "has admitted[b], and after the sea has completely "quitted the bay the river that runs into it is ren-"dered brackish by the salt water in every creek."

Glynnes.

Wicklow, now made a county 1606.

Next after this we see *Newcastle*, commanding a view of the sea from a hill, and overlooking the extensive sand banks called *the Grounds*, between which and the shore the water is however said to be seven fathoms deep. Where the little river *Bray* falls into the sea a little higher up one sees *Old Court*[c], an estate of the *Walshes* of *Carychmain* of antient nobility and numerous in these parts. Near this is *Powers Court*, formerly as it should seem by the name belonging to the *Poers*, it was a large castle till *Tirlaugh O Toole* in his revolt destroyed it. From the mouth of the *Bray* the shore bends in to form the bay, and opposite the turn of the bend lies the little island of *St. Benedict* belonging to the archbishop of Dublin. This bay is called *Dublin haven*, into which falls the *Liffy**, the noblest river in this county, which though it rises 15 miles from its mouth, yet fetches such a winding circuit, that running first south by St. Patric's land, then west, then north and watering the county of Kildare, and afterwards turning east it passes *Castle-Knoc*, formerly the barony of the *Terills*, whose estate which came by females about the year 1370 passed to other families, and by *Kilmaine* antiently belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, now a retreat of the lords deputies. This Liffy is certainly mentioned by Ptolemy; but, by the carelessness of transcribers is got out of its place. For the river LIBNIVS stands in the copies of Ptolemy in the same latitude on the other part of the island, where there is no such river. The reader, therefore, will allow me to restore it to its EBLANI, and to present him with these lines of Necham on it:

Newcastle.

The Grounds.

Bray r.

Old Court.

Powers Court.

Isle of *St. Benedict.*

Dublin haven.

Liffy r.

Castle Knoc.

Kilmaine.

LIBNIVS fl.

Viscera Castle-Knoc non indignatur Aven-Liff,
Istum Dublini suscipit unda maris.

Nor Castle-Knoc does Liffy's flood disdain,
Whose stream at Dublin pours into the main.

For, seven miles from its mouth stands the most renowned of all the Irish cities, the city which Ptolemy calls EBLANA, we *Develin*, Latin writers *Dublinium* and *Dublinia*, the Welsh *Dinas Dulin*, the Saxons antiently Duplin, and the Irish *Bala-Cleigh*, q. d. *the city of hurdles*, pretending it is built on hurdles in a marsh as *Seville* in Spain, which Isidore says is so called from its being built on piles in a deep marsh. Concerning the antiquity of *Dublin* I have no certain account: but the authority of Ptolemy leads me to pronounce it very antient. Saxo-Grammaticus says it was miserably ravaged in the Danish wars. It afterwards fell into the hands of Edgar king of England, which the charter before-mentioned confirms. The Norwegians had possession of it next: whence in the life of *Gryffith ap Cynan* prince of Wales, we read, that Harald of Norway after reducing the greatest part of Ireland built Dublin. This Harald seems to have been *Harfagar* or the *fair haird*, first king of Norway, whose pedigree is thus deduced in the life of *Gryffith*. Harald had Auloed, Auloed another Auloed†, who had Sitric king of Dublin: Sitric had Auloed, whose daughter Racwella was mother of *Gryffith* ap Conan, born at Dublin when Tirlogh was king of Ireland. But this by the way. Dublin afterwards on the first arrival of the English submitted to their valour, and

DUBLIN.

* *Aven Liff.* Girald. Top. Hib. I. 6.

† called also Abloic, Anlaf, and Olave.

[a] *Guykingelo.* Topog. Hib. II. 2. [b] Q. if Holland and Gibson have has not totally mistaken this, putting *ebb* for *flood* and *flow* for *ebb*.

[c] Bishop Gibson makes this a seat of the *Talbots*, and *Old Connaught* that of the Walshes.

was by them bravely defended, when Auſculph prince of Dublin, and afterwards Goffred king of the iſles, vigorouſly aſſaulted it on every ſide. Shortly after a colony was ſent hither from Briſtol, to whom king Henry II. granted it with "all the liberties and free "cuſtoms which the men of Briſtol enjoy" in the words already produced. From this time it continued to flouriſh, and in many critical and difficult ſituations gave eminent proofs of its fidelity to the kings of England.

This is the royal city of Ireland, its moſt noble mart and chief ſeat of juſtice, defended with ſtrong walls, adorned with beautiful buildings, and well peopled with inhabitants. An antient writer * calls it a city "enobled by its people, moſt pleaſantly ſitu-"ated, well ſupplied with fiſh from the ſea and "rivers, famous for its commerce, rendered agreeable "by its verdant plain, planted with groves of oaks, "and ſurrounded with retreats of game." William of Newburgh † ſays of it, "Divelin is a maritime "city, the metropolis of all Ireland, having a moſt "famous harbour, and for trade and reſort rivaling "our London." Its ſituation is particularly pleaſant and healthy. For the mountains riſe on the ſouth. On the weſt are extenſive plains; on the eaſt the ſea near at hand; and the river *Liffy* running by on the north makes a ſafe ſtation for ſhips. On the river are *kays* as we call them to break the force of the water: *caiare* ſignifying among the antients to check, curb, reſtrain, as the moſt learned Scaliger ‡ has obſerved. From hence run very ſtrong walls of hewn ſtone (defended alſo on the ſouth with ramparts); having ſix gates, which open into ſuburbs extending a great way beyond them.

On the eaſt is *Dammes* gate; near which ſtands on an eminence the royal caſtle fortified with ditches, towers, and a magazine, built by archbiſhop Henry *Loundres* about the year 1220. In the eaſt ſuburb near the church of St. Andrew Henry II. king of England, as Hoveden [e] relates, "cauſed to be erected "a royal palace for himſelf in an extraordinary ſtyle "of workmanſhip, of ſmooth wattles according to "the cuſtom of this country, in which he with the "kings and princes of Ireland kept the feſtival of "Chriſtmas."

Oppoſite to this one ſees on the ſite of the monaſtery of *Allhallows*, a handſome college, dedicated to the holy and undivided Trinity, for the promotion of learning, endowed with the privileges of an univerſity § by queen Elizabeth of bleſſed memory, and lately furniſhed with an excellent library; giving no ſmall hopes that religion and learning will return to Ireland as to their antient reſidence, to which foreigners once flocked as to the mart of all good
1320. arts. In the reign of Edward II. Alexander *Bicknor*, archbiſhop of Dublin, having procured of the Pope the privileges of an *univerſity*, and eſtabliſhed public lectures ‖, began to recall them; but the troubleſome times which enſued defeated the laudable deſign of this good man.

The north gate opens to the bridge which was built on arches of hewn ſtone, by king John, who united *Ouſtman-town* to the city. For here hiſtory tells us, the *Ouſtmen* (who, according to Giraldus, came from Norway and the northern iſles) ſettled about the year 1050. In this ſuburb was formerly the famous church of St. Mary de *Ouſtmanby*, as it is called in a charter of king John: alſo Blackfriars, a houſe of friars preachers, to which the public courts of juſtice are now removed. On the weſt ſide of the city are two gates, *Ormond's gate* and *Newgate* (which laſt is the public priſon) leading to a very long ſuburb called *St. Thomas'* and a noble abbey of the ſame name called *Thomas Court*, founded and richly endowed by Henry II. to atone for the murder of Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury. On the ſouth is *Paul's* gate, and another called *St. Nicholas's*, leading to St. Patric's ſuburb, in which ſtands the archbiſhop of Dublin's palace called *St. Sepulchre*, and a ſpacious church dedicated to St. Patric, diſtinguiſhed by the workmanſhip of the inſide, the Moſaic pavements, vaulted ſtone roof, and lofty tower. When this church was firſt built is uncertain. The hiſtory of Scotland relates, that Gregory, king of Scotland, came on pilgrimage to it about the year 800. It was afterwards greatly enlarged by king John of England. John *Comyn* archbiſhop of Dublin firſt made it prebendal in the year 1191; which inſtitution was confirmed by Pope Celeſtine III. and Henry *Loundres* his ſucceſſor in this ſee augmented it *perſonatuum dignitatibus*, to uſe the expreſs words of the founder, and modelled it according to the liberties, forms, and cuſtoms of the church of Saliſbury. At this time it conſiſts of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, two archdeacons, and twenty-two prebendaries, being, to borrow the noble encomium given to it by the parliament ** of this kingdom, "the only light and lamp of "all religious and eccleſiaſtical diſcipline and order "in Ireland."

There is alſo in the heart of the city another cathedral church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and commonly called Chriſt Church. Of its erection we read thus in the archives of the church. "Sitric "king of Dublin, ſon of Ableb earl of Dublin, "gave to the Holy Trinity and to St. Donat firſt "biſhop of Dublin, ground to build the church of "Holy Trinity; as alſo gold and ſilver ſufficient to "build the church and the whole court thereof:" This was about the year 1012, when [Caradoc of] Lancarvon proves that Sitric, ſon of Abloic, as he calls him flouriſhed. The work begun by Donat was finiſhed by Lawrence archbiſhop of Dublin. Richard *Strongbow*, earl of Pembroke, commonly called earl of Strigil (whoſe monument, repaired by Henry Sidney, lord deputy, is to be ſeen here), Robert *Fitz-Stephen* and Reimund *Girald*. On the ſouth ſide of the church riſes the Town hall called *Toleſtale* *Toleſtale*; where the mayor hears cauſes, and where the aſſemblies of the citizens are held. The city alſo enjoys many privileges. It had antiently for chief magiſtrate a *provoſt*: but in the year 1409 Henry IV. granted them the privilege of choſing annually a *mayor* and two *bailiffs*, and that the mayor ſhould have a gilt ſword borne before him for ever. Edward VI. afterwards changed the bailiffs into ſheriffs. Nothing is wanting to make this the moſt flouriſhing city, except the removal of that heap of ſand thrown up by the tides in the mouth of the *Liffy*, by which the harbour is ſo blocked up that it will not bear large ſhips except at high water. So much for Dublin, for many particulars about which I muſt own myſelf

* Jocelin Furnes in Vit. S. Patric. † Anglic. lib. ii. c. 26. ‡ Ad Auſon. Ep. II. 13.
§ The univerſity was begun 1519, the foundations being laid May 13, and ſtudents firſt admitted 1593.
‖ MS. pen. bar. Houth. ** Stat. Parl. 18 Hen. VIII. c. 15. [e] P. 302. a.

 indebted

indebted to the diligence and learning of James Uſher, chancellor of St. Patric's, who poſſeſſes a degree of knowledge and judgement above his years.

I need not here repeat what has been already obſerved of Robert Vere earl of Oxford, whom king Richard II. profuſe of his honours created marquis of Dublin and afterwards duke of Ireland.

Marquis of *Dublin.*

Where the river *Liffy* empties itſelf into the ſea ſtands *Houth*, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, from whence the noble family of *St. Lawrence* who live there take the title of barons *Houth*. By a ſingular happineſs during ſo long a ſeries (for they trace the family as far back as the time of Henry II.) not one of them, they ſay, has been convicted of treaſon, nor any left in a ſtate of minority. Not far from hence is *Malebid*, diſtinguiſhed by its lords the *Talbotts* of Engliſh extraction.

Houth.

St. Lawrence.

Barons *Houth.*

Malebid.

Further inland adjoining to Dublin to the north lies *Fingall*, q. d. (if we derive it from the Iriſh language) *the nation of foreigners* (the Iriſh calling the Engliſh *Gall* as foreigners, and *Saiſſones* as Saxons), a well cultivated tract, and as it were the granary of this kingdom, ſo great a quantity of wheat does it yearly produce. The land here ſeems in a manner to vie with the labour of the huſbandman; as in other parts of this kingdom it ſeems to upbraid heavily the idleneſs of its inhabitants, who ſuffer it to lie neglected and uncultivated.

Fingall.

Throughout this county are ſcattered many illuſtrious families of Engliſh extraction, viz. beſides thoſe already mentioned, the *Plunketts*, *Barnwells*, *Ruſſels*, *Talbotts*, *Dillons*, *Nettervilles*, *Holywoods*, *Lutterells*, *Burnells*, *Fitz-Williams*, *Gouldings*, *Uſhers*, *Cadleys*, *Finglaſſes*, *Sarfelds*, *Blackneys*, *Cruceys*, *Baths*, &c.

Thus much in brief for LEINSTER, which formerly extended no further. I know not whether it will not be thought too ridiculous to relate that Thomas *Stukeley* after loſing his character and fortune in England and Ireland, eſcaping the juſtice of the law, gained by his great promiſes and pretences ſuch favour with Pope Gregory XIII. that he obtained of him the title of marquis of *Leinſter*, earl of *Weisford* and *Caterlogh*, viſcount *Murrough*, baron *Roſs* and *Ydron*. Proud of theſe titles intending to invade Ireland, he turned aſide to Africa, and ended a romantic life by an honourable death with three kings, who fell with him in the ſame battle.

WICKLOW

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Wicklow, before it was reduced to ſhire ground, contained the northern part of the antient diſtrict of *Dalmachſcoeb*, divided into two principalities, that is, *Croigh Cuolan* and *Fir Tuathal*. Croigh Cuolan, or the narrow diſtrict, contained all that part of the county comprehended between the mountains and the ſea [a], being undoubtedly the Manapii or Μανεπιοι of Ptolemy, the word *Mene ui pou* in old Britiſh having a great reſemblance to Ptolemy's Μανεπιοι, and the ſame ſignification as the Iriſh Croigh Cuolan, which comprehended the preſent baronies of *Rathdown*, *Newcaſtle*, *Wicklow* and *Arklow*, having an O Kelly or Hy Cuollagh for its chief; ſome of whom remained after the arrival of the Engliſh, but had before that period been deprived of a greater part of their dominions by the Danes. Fir Tuathal contained all the mountainous country, which was alſo diſtinguiſhed under the name of *Ciarmen*, *Cierman*, or *Carmen*, that is, the rocky diſtrict, containing the baronies of *Talbotſtown*, *Ballynacur*, and *Shellaley*. The princes or chiefs of this diſtrict were the Mc Mhthuils or O Tools and O Birns [b], who for ages maintained themſelves againſt the Engliſh government; nor were they entirely ſubdued and their country reduced to ſhire ground until the reign of James I. though ſeveral attempts had been made for that purpoſe during the reign of Elizabeth [c].

The county of Wicklow, once a part of that of Dublin, is waſhed on the eaſt by St. George's channel, bounded on the weſt by Kildare and Caterlogh, on the north by Dublin and part of Kildare, and on the ſouth by Wexford. It is 28 miles long by 21 broad, and divided into the ſix baronies of *Rathdown* a half barony, *Newcaſtle*, *Arklow*, *Ballynacour*, *Talbotſtown*, and *Shellaley*, in which are 54 pariſhes and four boroughs. It is pretty mountainous, and in one of the mountains is a copper-mine, and in others very deep glens and ſtriking waterfalls; but the low lands are well inhabited, fruitful, and ſo much improved as to be very advantageous to the proprietors. The whole county is celebrated for its romantic beauties, and reckoned the moſt picturesque in the kingdom.

John Stratford was created baron Baltinglaſs 1763, viſcount Aldborough 1776, and earl of Aldborough and viſcount Amiens 1777; which titles are enjoyed by his ſon and nameſake 2d and preſent earl.

Wicklow. *Wicklow*, or as the Iriſh called it *Kilmantan* [d], ſtanding on the ſea ſide on the river Vartrey is the ſhire town, a corporation, ſea-port, market, and borough town, famous for the beſt ale in Ireland, and for giving title of viſcount to the family of Howard. William Fitz-William, who was appointed governor of all that part of the country, built the caſtle 1375, the town having been burnt by the Iriſh 1301. A monaſtery was founded here for conventual Franciſcans by the O Byrnes and O Tooles in the reign of Henry II. The walls ſtill remain in the garden of Mrs. Eaton by her care [e].

Arklow. • *Arklow*, one mile ſouth from Wicklow, antiently called *Guarianis*, a reſidence of the kings of Dublin, changed its name on coming into the poſſeſſion of the Ouſtmen. The town was adorned with a caſtle and a monaſtery of Dominicans, founded by Theobald Fitz-William, fourth butler of Ireland, who died 1285, and was buried in this church, where he had a monument; large ruins of this noble ſtructure ſtill remain [f].

A mile from Arklow is *Shelton* the fine ſeat of lord viſcount Wicklow [g].

Ballyhin. In the ſame barony of Arklow at *Ballyhin*, ſix miles north of Arklow, was an abbey, on whoſe ſite Mr. Whaley's houſe now ſtands [h].

Baltinglas. *Baltinglas* is a pretty large market and borough in the barony of Talbotſtown, on the river Slaney, quite in the weſt part of the county, of late much improved by the noble proprietor the earl of Aldborough, who has eſtabliſhed there manufactures of linen and woollen, and to whom the caſtle belongs. It had an abbey of Ciſtertians, founded about 1148 or 1151, by Diarmit M'Murchad O Cavanagh, king of Leinſter, who was buried there: the abbot ſat in parliament [i]. A parliament was held in the town, and there is a Daniſh fort near it. In the park of Baltinglas are a cromlech and other antient ſepulchral monuments, and on the top of a very high mountain called *Lug na Cullach* north of the town is another fine cromlech [k]. In 1787 at *Saunders-grove* near this town were diſcovered ſeveral graves or tombs, compoſed of large flag ſtones ſet edgeways without a bottom, and covered by a large ſhapeleſs ſtone. In theſe tombs were urns of pale baked earth, with rude attempts at ornament, and full of burnt bones and aſhes [l].

Donard, ſix miles north-eaſt of Baltinglas, in the ſame barony, had a religious foundation [m].

Dunlavan. About a mile north of Donard is *Sliabh Guth* or Church mountain; on the top of which is an immenſe pile of rude ſtones incloſing an area, wherein is a well much frequented by pilgrims. Tradition aſſerts, that theſe ſtones were collected ſome time in the 12th century to build a church and to pave a way over this mountain from old Kilcullen in the county of Kildare to Glendaloch; part of which road was executed from Glendaloch to Glendaſann for

[a] Collect. Reb. Hib. N° XI. [b] Ib. [c] Davis's Tracts, p. 198, 8vo. [d] Beauford. Collect. Hib. ubi ſup.
[e] Archdall, 778. Wilſon, 295. [f] Archd. 769. [g] Wilſon, 296. [h] Archd. 760.
[i] Wilſon, 266. 322. Archd. 761—763. [k] Beauford. [l] Dublin Chron. Oct. 2, 1787. [m] Archd. 764.

ſome

ſome miles along the valley, and ſtill remains perfect; but the work on ſome account was diſcontinued, and the materials for the church remain to this day in their priſtine ſtate[m]. A view and plan of the ſtone on the mountain may be ſeen in pl. XLV.

A in the internal area.

B the ſuppoſed church or tumulus. *a* the choir 22 feet long and 18 wide.

b the altar.

c the nave 24 feet long and 18 wide. Length of the whole church 36 feet. Thickneſs of the walls 3 feet.

C the external incloſure of rough ſtones, higheſt part 12 feet.

D a well.

E a kind of foſs.

F the preſent entrance.

G the ſuppoſed original entrance.

H foundations.

I heaps of ſtones.

K apparent remains of a well, now filled up.

A mile beyond Bray is *Kilruddery*, the antient ſeat of the earls of Meath[n].

Dunlavan. *Dunlavan* is a handſome market town, the property of the Tynte family: the late ſir James Tynte embelliſhed it with many buildings and other improvements[o].

Bleſſington. *Bleſſington* is a ſmall but pleaſant place, ſituated on riſing ground, the property of the earl of Hillſborough, who has a ſeat near it; a large and curious pile of Dutch brick work, begun 1663 and finiſhed 1667, after a deſign and under the inſpection of Auſtin Cooper, eſq; of Pyſleet in Surrey, a gentleman remarkable in his day for a fine taſte in architecture and gardening. Two miles and a quarter from hence is *Ruſborough*, the magnificent ſeat of the earl of Milltown[p].

Stratford on Slaney. *Stratford upon Slaney* was intended to be made a manufacturing town within theſe few years by the preſent earl of Aldborough. A church and a few houſes were built, but are now in ruins and without inhabitants[q].

Glen of the Downs. Among the glens wherewith this county abounds, that of the *Downs* is much celebrated, a paſs between two vaſt ridges of mountains, partly covered with wood, which have a very noble effect. The vale admits a ſerpentine road and river, ſeparated by narrow ſlips of rocky and ſhrubby ground. It opens into fine corn country, and a vale of charming verdure, broken into and bounded by two rocky mountains[r].

At *Newton mount Kennedy*, the ſeat of general Cuninghame, was one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the kingdom, an immenſe Arbutus tree, unfortunately blown down, which meaſured 13 feet 6 inches in circumference ſolid wood, and 18 inches above the ground. In its fall it ſplit into two parts: one of its branches now meaſures 6 feet 2 inches in circumference, and another very near as much[s]. *Dunran*, a vaſt rocky glen, belongs to the general, who has opened a way into the *Devils glen*, in which the river *Vartrey* winds along, and at the fartheſt end falls about 100 feet with aſtoniſhing fury into the glen. Three miles from Dunran is *Ballynury*, the fine ſeat of Mr. Tottenham[t].

Copper mines. Five miles beyond Wicklow near Redcroſs the road leads to the copper-mines of *Cronebawn*, *Killminoc*, and *Cermery*. On the two latter town lands there were great proſpects of moſt valuable ore, and yet no works have been ever carried on with leſs advantage than at either. But a company of gentlemen are now formed for the purpoſe of trying ſome experiments with theſe mines. The works at Cronebawn exhibit a very remarkable ſpectacle of unceaſing labour; a ſpace of near a quarter of a mile ſquare being wrought into holes not more than 10 yards aſunder, and continually communicating with each other by ſubterraneous paſſages. The quantity of ore appears inexhauſtible, but its quality grows poorer. Out of theſe works riſes the celebrated copper water, which by being confined in a channel of hewn ſtone is carried over 800 feet ſuperficial of bar iron, which it corrodes, and in its place depoſits the richeſt copper ore, at ſome places almoſt pure metal. The ſtream is very ſmall, but ſuppoſed to be the ſtrongeſt vitriolic water in Europe[u].

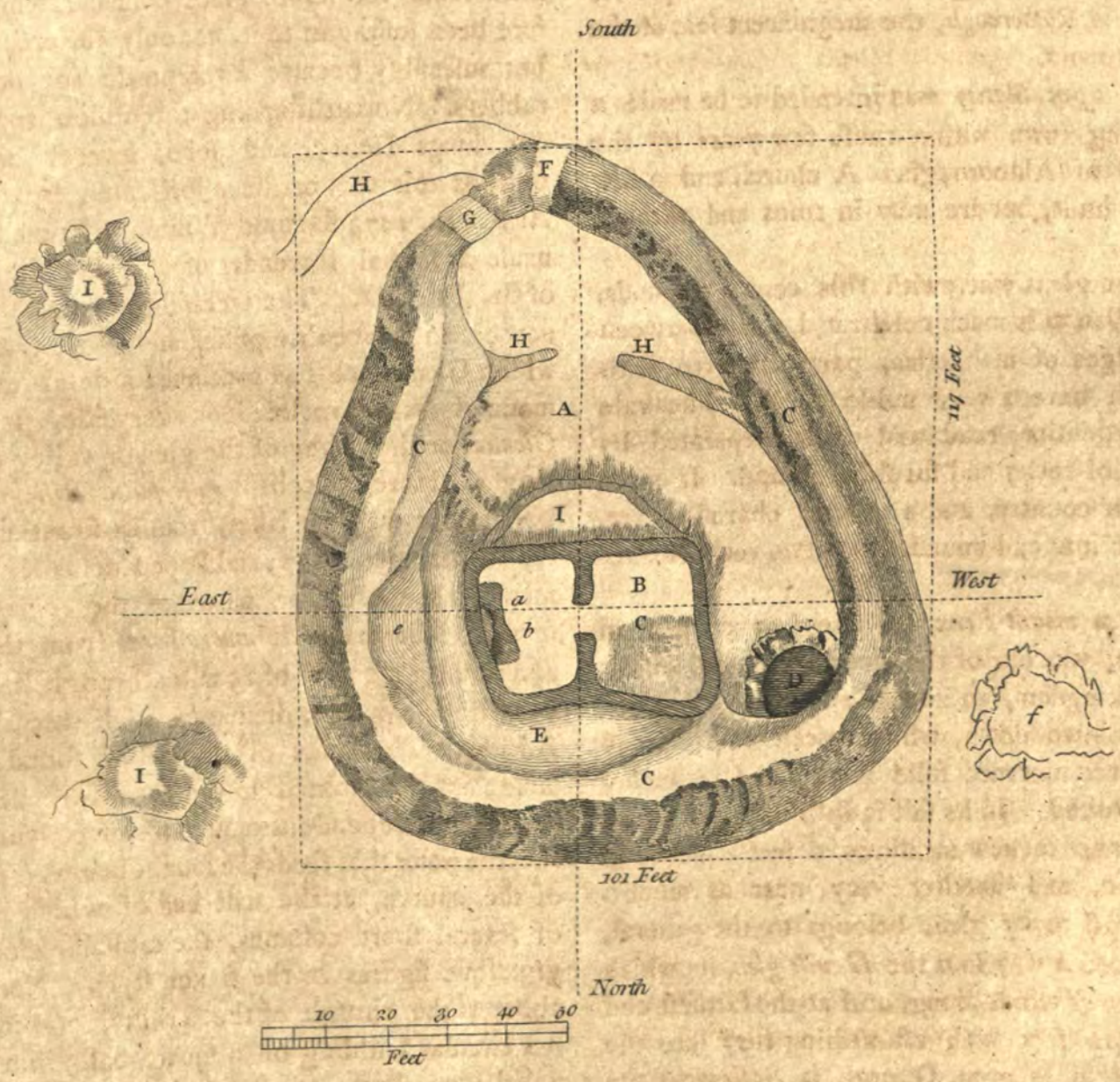
Shillelah. At *Shillelah* are the remains of the old wood, ſo well known in Ireland for its timber and oak ſaplings. Only about a dozen of the old native trees were lately remaining[x].

Glendaloch. *Glendaloch* in the barony of Ballynacor, 22 miles ſouth of Dublin and 11 north-weſt of Wicklow, was an antient epiſcopal ſee founded by St. Coemgene or Kevin, who was born A. D. 498, and died A. D. 618, aged 120. It was a well-inhabited city till about 1214, when the ſee after a ſucceſſion of twelve biſhops was annexed by the Pope's legate to that of Dublin on the death of William Piro 1214, and the city memorable for its religious edifices, which had before been ſuffragan to it, not only ſuffered by decay, but inſenſibly became a receptacle for outlaws and robbers. Notwithſtanding this union confirmed by our kings Henry and John, ſeveral biſhops had uſurped this ſee or been preſented by the Popes. At length, 1479 Dennis White, a Franciſcan friar, made a formal ſurrender of it in the chapter-houſe of St. Patrick[y]. The archbiſhops of Dublin could not obtain peaceable poſſeſſion till that time; ſince which Glendaloch has continued a deſart among high mountains which incloſe it on every ſide. It was called *Glenade* or the abbey of the glen or valley of the two loughs. Hoveden calls it *epiſcopatus Biſtagnienſis*, the biſhopric of the two lakes, from its ſituation in a valley between two lakes; and Pope Lucius III. expreſsly mentions it under the name of the *epiſcopatus inſularum*. The river *Avonmore* flows from theſe lakes, and running a courſe of 15 miles through ſteep banks, beautifully wooded, diſcharges itſelf into the ſea at Arklow. The ruins of the abbey founded by the ſame ſaint are ſituated in the bottom of the vale ſurrounded by ſtupendous mountains, over whoſe craggs falls the water that feeds the loughs below. They conſiſt of the church, at the eaſt end of which is an arch of ſeveral ſhort columns, the capitals adorned with groteſque figures in the Saxon ſtyle. North of the abbey is the church of the Trinity, and in front of it a circular building on a ſquare baſe, intended for a belfrey. But Glendaloch has been moſtly celebrated for its ſeven churches, whoſe walls yet re-

[m] Beauford. [n] Wilſon, 290. [o] Ib. 322. [p] Ib. 265.
[q] The account given of this town by Mr. Wilſon, p. 265. is all erroneous. [r] Wilſon, 291.
[s] Wilſon, 292. [t] Ib. 293, 294. [u] Ib. 295, 296. [x] Ib. 320. [y] Harris, 375—378.

Church Mountain near Donard.

View and Plan of an antient Monument on the Top of Sliabh Guth commonly called Church Mountain near Donard in the County of Wicklow.



Hary Sculp.

main with the doors and windows richly ornamented. The entrance to the area on which they ſtand is on the north-eaſt through the ruins of a gateway 16½ feet by 16, the arches 9½ feet wide and 10 high. The cathedral meaſures 48 feet by 30; on the ſouth ſide were three ſmall windows, and at the eaſt end an arch 17 feet 6 inches wide, behind which was another building 37 feet 6 inches by 23, with a beautiful eaſt window, two ſmall north ones, and one on the ſouth, and a door communicating with a ſmall building 16 feet by 10. Under a ſmall ſouth window of the choir is a tomb of freeſtone ornamented, and in the cemetery ſtands a round tower 110 feet high, uncommonly well built and in fine preſervation, the roof alone having ſuffered by time; at bottom it meaſures 52 feet in girth, and the walls are 4 feet thick. Among the ruins are many tomb-ſtones with croſſes, figures, and inſcriptions in the Iriſh language; alſo remains of ſeveral croſſes: and about half a mile from this town are remains of another; and that in the cemetery of this church is one entire ſtone 11 feet high. *St. Keivin's Kitchen* was one of the ſeven churches, and is now almoſt entire, except having loſt its only window, which was of freeſtone. The church meaſured 22 feet 9 inches by 15, and 20 high; the walls 3 feet 6 inches thick; an arch at the eaſt end opens to another building 10 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 3 inches; on the north ſide of which a door leads to another chapel 10 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 9 inches; each has an eaſt window. A round belfrey 45 feet high with a vaulted ſtone roof riſes from the weſt end of the church, entered through a ſquare hole in the cove of the church, over which between the cove and roof is a large ſpace open to the belfrey, lighted by a ſmall window; the ridge of the roof is about 30 feet above the ground, and the double building at the rear is only 20 feet. Having aſcended the roof of this building, we diſcover a groove cut in the eaſt end of the larger building, which ſhews that this was not the original tower but higher and narrower. The walls of the double building are ſeparated from thoſe of the larger, and though undoubtedly very antient, the inferiority of the materials and workmanſhip ſhew it was poſterior to the former, and erected by leſs ſkilfull builders. Our Lady's church, the moſt weſtward of the ſeven, and nearly oppoſite to the cathedral, is almoſt in ruins, but from the door and few remains of the walls appears to have been built with more knowledge of the art than the other buildings. At the eaſt end was an arch of hewn ſtone, exactly like that of the cathedral. The *Rheſeart*, literally *the ſepulchre of kings*, is famous for having ſeven princes interred within its limits. In this church is the tomb of M'Mthuil *or O'Toole, the antient chieftain of the country, with this inſcription in the Iriſh characters: See pl. XLIII. fig. 4.

Jeſus Chriſt

**Mile deach feuch corp re* Mac Mhthuil.

i. e. "See here the reſting place of the body of "king M'Thuill, who died in Chriſt 1010."

Many others of the family are ſaid to have been interred here, where a ſtone croſs elegantly carved is preſerved. Of *St. Saviour's priory* or the *Eaſtern church* only the foundations remain. The *Ivy church* is ſituated to the weſtward, entirely unroofed, and large breaches in its walls entirely over-grown with ivy. *Teanpul na Skellig*, in the receſs of the ſouth mountain, was the antient "Priory of the Rock," and was alſo called the "Temple of the Deſart," both expreſſive of the Iriſh name. The celebrated bed of St. Keivin on the ſouth ſide of the lough is a cave hewn in the ſolid rock on the ſide of the mountain, capable of containing three perſons, exceedingly difficult of aſcent, and terrible to look at, hanging near 30 feet perpendicularly over the lake. At a ſmall diſtance from this bed, on the ſame ſide of the mountain, are ruins of a ſmall ſtone building called St. Keivin's cell. St. Mochuorog was his ſucceſſor, and formed a ſeminary of ſaints and learned men here[z].

At *Windgate* is a remarkable heap of ſtones, ſuppoſed by Ware to be either a burial-place of perſons ſlain in battle, or a memorial in honour of Mercury, erected by travellers, or a boundary ſtone of the ſort antiently called Scorpions[a].

In a barrow near *Powerſcourt* were found ſix urns, not more than the ſize of a quart, each of light brown ſoft clay, rudely wrought, and each covered with a ſmall flat ſtone, and filled with black dirt or aſhes[b]. Powerſcourt.

The lands of Powerſcourt were granted 1609 by James I. to ſir Richard Wingfield, of an antient Suffolk family, for his ſignal ſervices in ſuppreſſing ſome dangerous inſurrections. The title of viſcount *Powerſcourt* was conferred on him by the ſame prince 1618, and expiring with him was revived in his couſin Folliot by Charles II. 1665; again in his ſecond couſin Richard 1743 17 George II. whoſe ſon and nameſake now enjoys it. *Wingfield* in this county gives title of baron to this family. Their manſion at Powerſcourt is elegant and delightful, beautifully ſituated in a fine park on the ſide of a mountain half way between its bare top and a well watered vale at its foot. It was built by that eminent German architect Mr. Caſtells, who deſigned ſeveral public buildings in Dublin, but not the parliament-houſe Near it are the celebrated *Dargle* and waterfall, the former a narrow glen or vale formed by two mountains covered with oaks, and at the bottom narrowed to the bed of the river which tumbles from rock to rock and at laſt down a precipice of ſome hundred feet[c].

Mr. Green opening a piece of ground near his houſe of *Greenville* in this county, at 6 feet below the ſurface the workmen diſcovered a ſmall incloſure of eight flag ſtones, ſix forming the ſide and two the bottom. Within was an urn of earth of the quantity of about 16 quarts, tapering towards the bottom, containing a conſiderable quantity of aſhes and calcined human bones[d].

Iniſboyne and *Kilgorman* in Arklow barony were religious foundations[e]; alſo *Teachrombam*[f]. There was a nunnery at *Killaird*[g], and another at *Kilnaninghean*[h].

Sir William Maynard of Eſtaines parva c. Eſſex, bart. was created baron of Wicklow, and his lineal deſcendant Charles 6th lord viſcount *Maynard* 1766, and he was ſucceeded by his relation and nameſake 7th and preſent viſcount.

John Proby, eſq; was created baron *Carysfort* 1751, and ſucceeded 1772 by his ſon Joſhua-John 2d and preſent lord.

Sir John Huſſey Delaval, bart. was created lord *Delaval* of *Redford* in this county 1783.

[z] Archd. 765—776. Virt. Muſ. Pl. iii. * G. Siculus Flaccus, p. 4. [a] Harris, II. 146. One is engraved in the plate of urns.
[c] Wilſon, 269—271. [d] Tranſ. of the Royal Iriſh Academy. [e] Archd. 776.
[f] Ib. 777. [g] Ib. 776. [h] Ib. 777.

DUBLIN

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Dublin eaſt and ſouth of the river Liffy was in antient times part of the principality of Croigh Cuolan. And that part north of the Liffy was in the antient principality *Midhe* or Meath, and the Βλαυιοι of Ptolemy or Εβλανοι of his Palatine MS. from the cantred of *Dubhlana* of the Iriſh; whence *Dubhlean* or *Dubhlin* of the Iriſh; *Difelin* of the Danes, the antient name of *Dublin*, as the town or city of the *Dubhlana* or *Blanii*. The ſouthern diviſion lying on the bend of the river Liffy was denominated by the Iriſh *Crimthan* or *Cromtan*, that is, the crooked diſtrict, alſo *Caghaidh* or the ſeparated diſtrict, being cut off by the river from the other parts, and moſt probably the Καυκοι of Ptolemy; which names frequently occur in a number of Iriſh poems [a].

The county of Dublin, waſhed on the eaſt by the Iriſh ſea or St. George's channel, has on the weſt the county of Kildare; that of Eaſt Meath and the river Nanny on the north; and is parted from Wicklow on the ſouth by the river Bray. Its greateſt extent from north to ſouth is 24 miles, and from eaſt to weſt 14 miles; and it is divided into ſix baronies, *Balrudery*, *Nethercroſs*, *Coolock*, *Caſtleknock*, *Newcaſtle*, and *Rathdown* a half barony. The city nd liberties of Dublin make a diſtinct county. That of *Nethercroſs* has been added ſince Mr. Camden's time. The whole county contains 87 pariſhes, and two boroughs, beſides the city and univerſity of Dublin.

In the year 918 one earl *Hraold* (which may mean either Harald or Raoul) with earl Ohter in conjunction with a fleet from Brittany [Saxon Lidpiccum] ravaged the coaſts of England; but being repulſed and Harold ſlain, they made the beſt of their way to Ireland.

The firſt mention we find of *Difelin* in the Saxon Chronicle is *ſub anno* 938 in that famous Epinicion, which, among other victories of Athelſtan, mentions the Danes as retreating thither. As to what Mr. Harris [b] quotes from this Chronicle about Edgar's ſovereignty being acknowledged in Ireland I find it not.

When Eagan king of Munſter viſited it, it was called *Atha Cliath Dubh Line*, or the paſſage of the ford of hurdles over the black pool; and its harbour was known by the name of *Leam Cleath*, q. d. the harbour of hurdles or fiſhing wiers made of wicker work. Dublin being built on or near one of theſe harbours where a fiſhery of ſome eminence was eſtabliſhed, obtained the name of *Bally lean Cliath*, the town on the fiſhing harbour. It is deſcribed in the preſent Iriſh language by that of *Ath Cliath*, the ford of hurdles, and *Bally ath Cliath*, the town of the ford of hurdles, by which the inhabitants antiently paſſed to the river over hurdles laid on the marſhy grounds near the river; and this name was extended to the north from a temporary bridge of hurdles thrown over the Liffy [c].

This etymology of *Balacleigh* or the town upon hurdles is founded upon a very falſe ſuppoſition; for the ground on which Dublin ſtands could at no time have been either ſoft or quaggy. The antient city, *i. e.* the part of the preſent town once incloſed with walls, ſtands on very high and firm ground; and in the loweſt parts of it towards the river, where ſeveral new ſtreets have been built within 30 years, they come to a fine gravelly foundation in a few feet. The ſame may be ſaid of all other parts of the city. But there is nothing more fallacious than etymological conjecture. Were we to indulge an opinion, we ſhould ſuppoſe that the Iriſh metropolis was called the town of hurdles from its being built of hurdles, as we all know that the ſtructure in which king Henry II. entertained the Iriſh chieftains was of this ſort of material thatched, &c. The Iriſh call it *Drom chall coil*, the brow of a hazle wood.

DUBLIN. The city of DUBLIN is ſituate in 53° 20″ north latitude, 6° 6″ longitude from London on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland, at an almoſt equal diſtance from the northern and ſouthern extremities; diſtance from Holyhead about 20 leagues, from Cheſter about 40 leagues. It enjoys a ſituation for pleaſantneſs hardly to be equalled in point of beauties of nature or art, in a bottom between a long range of mountains, extended from ſouth-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, at the diſtance of five, ſix, ſeven, eight miles from it, and an acclivity to the north, ſlowly riſing to a great height; by favour of which poſition it enjoys a frequent draught of air from weſt to eaſt and from eaſt to weſt. It is very well watered, not only by the Liffy, but ſome other rivulets: the ſoil chiefly clay and bog. Dr. Rutty puts the number of inhabitants at 120,000, at the ſame time lamenting the fatal effects of an immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors on population [d].

The city is near ten miles in circumference, two miles and a quarter long, and nearly as many broad. Some parts of it are almoſt contiguous to the ſea, having been gained from it, and riſing from the ſurface thereof by a gradual aſcent to the height of 54 feet and upwards.

The north ſide was enlarged by Mc Turkill the Daniſh prince, who landed here A. D. 498, and ſoon after abandoned it for the ſouth ſide and left it only the name from its original invaders of *Eaſtmantown*, ſince corrupted to *Oxmantown* A. D. 448. Alpin M'Eachard, king of Dublin, and all

[a] Collect. N° II. Beauford. [b] Hiſt. of Dublin, p. 8. [c] Ib. p. 10. Wilſon, xv, xvi.
[d] Nat. Hiſt. of the county of Dublin, I. 1—30.

his

his ſubjects were converted to Chriſtianity by St. Patrick. Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Dublin, being driven out by Roderic O Connor monarch of Ireland, was reſtored by Henry II.; and 1171 Raymond le Gros and the Engliſh took the city. Henry next year obtained a ſurrender of it from Richard earl of Strongbow, who married Dermot's daughter, and here he received the homage of the Iriſh princes in a pavillion or palace of wicker-work. In 1210 upwards of 20 Iriſh princes ſwore allegiance here to king John, engaging to eſtabliſh the Engliſh laws and cuſtoms in the city, and the ſame year courts of judicature were eſtabliſhed. 1217 the city was granted to the citizens in fee farm at 200 marks *per ann.* and in 1227 Henry III. confirmed the charter of John, which was renewed 1609.

The city of Dublin has been ſo much increaſed ſince Mr. Camden wrote, that it is now almoſt double its former extent; and the river Liffy, which then bounded it to the north and ſeparated it from Ormond's or Oſtman town, now runs almoſt in the middle of it [a].

The walls, including thoſe of the caſtle in their largeſt extent, did not take up an Iriſh mile [d]. Dames gate took its name from the adjoining church of St. Mary le Dames, and was pulled down in this century [e]. The caſtle, though generally aſcribed to archbiſhop Loundres, was probably begun by royal commiſſion ſo early as 1205 [f]. The moſt ſtately of its towers is that called Birmingham tower, antiently a ſtate priſon, now a repoſitory of the public records, rebuilt 1777 and called Harcourt tower. The caſtle was not uſed as a palace or reſidence of the lord-lieutenant till the reign of Elizabeth [g], when ſir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy, repaired and beautified it [h]. It conſiſts at preſent of two courts, the principal of which an oblong ſquare includes the viceroy's apartments and ſecretary's offices. In the lower court is the treaſury, arſenal, armoury, and a ſmall barrack. In the caſtle garden is a range of buildings erected 1740: St. Patrick's hall, formerly called the ball-room, is not in the caſtle garden, it is rather in the upper court. The rear of the caſtle next the garden is a fine piece of mountain ſtone work, adorned with the Tuſcan and Doric orders. It is divided from the garden by a paſſage for carriages, and connected in one part by an arch. The viceroy's battle-ax or body-guard conſiſts of a captain, two ſubalterns, and 60 private men, and a ſubaltern's guard of horſe. Parliaments and terms were firſt ſtatedly held here at the end of Elizabeth's reign [i] and till 1641; ſince which they have had a ſumptuous houſe, courts, and chambers built for them [k]. The parliament-houſe is a ſuperb building, erected at the expence of £.40,000 between 1729 and 1739 [l]. The North or Bridge gate was repaired at conſiderable expence by queen Elizabeth 1598 [m]. Ormond gate is now taken down [n]. Newgate, which had that name ſo early as 1188, is entirely demoliſhed [o]. St. Nicholas' gate had its name from St. Nicholas' church. St. Paul's or rather Pole or Pool gate, from a pool of water near it, has now the name of St. Werburgh [p].

The epiſcopal ſee of Dublin is as antient as the middle of the 7th century, when Livinus was biſhop. Gregory, the 12th in ſucceſſion from him, after he had ſat about 30 years was inveſted with the archiepiſcopal pall by two legates from Rome A. D. 1152. At the ſame time the ſee of Gleandaloch was united to it after having ſubſiſted diſtinct for near 550 years. The ſee of Dublin by an eſtabliſhment peculiar to itſelf has two cathedrals, both within the city and liberties: Chriſt church, founded for Secular Canons, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity by king Sitric, ſon of Anlaf the Daniſh prince of Dublin about 1038, and converted into a collegiate church for a dean and chapter by Henry VIII. 1541. O Toole 1163 ſettled here Canons regular, of the order of Arroaſia, a branch of the Auguſtinians [q]. On the ſite of an old parochial church, founded by St. Patrick, archbiſhop Comyn 1190 erected another church, dedicated to that ſaint, for thirteen prebendaries, afterwards increaſed to twenty-two; and his ſucceſſor archbiſhop Loundres made it cathedral, "united," (ſays John Alan archbiſhop here 1124-1538 in his regiſter) "with the cathedral of the Holy Tri-"nity in one ſpouſe, ſaving to the other church the "prerogative of honour." Archbiſhop Minot, who died 1375, built the high ſteeple of St. Patrick of hewn ſtone 1370, the higheſt in the city. Archbiſhop Jones in the beginning of the 17th century repaired great part of Chriſt church, which fell in his time, as alſo the ſteeple which was ready to fall. Ten archbiſhops are known to have been buried in St. Patrick's: in Chriſt church only archbiſhop Comyn, who repaired the choir, and two others. There they ſhew alſo the monument of the famous Strongbow earl of Pembroke, who firſt reduced Dublin to the Engliſh 1170, which was broken by the fall of the roof 1562, and repaired by ſir Henry Sidney [r].

Dublin has eighteen pariſh churches, ſome of which are elegant ſtructures [s]. Cloſe to that of St. Michael le Pole was till 1781 one of the round towers, the only one of the kind within the precincts of the metropolis. St. Stephen's and St. Peter's churches were ſtanding 1610, but there are now no remains of either. St. Werburgh's church, built in an early period, burnt 1301 and 1754, was rebuilt in a beautiful form 1759 with an octagon ſteeple. Catharine church, built 1105, rebuilt 1769. St. Andrew's is a round church. St. Anne's was repaired in 1773. St. Thomas's is the lateſt building, being begun 1758, and finiſhed 1762. Many of the others have been re-edified in a modern form. There are beſides two chapels of eaſe, 15 Roman catholic chapels, ſix meeting-houſes for preſbyterians, one for anabaptiſts, four for methodiſts, two for quakers, a Daniſh, Dutch, and French church, and a Jewiſh ſynagogue.

The univerſity was firſt projected by archbiſhop Leech 1311, but death interrupted his deſign, which his ſucceſſor Bicknor revived, and eſtabliſhed it in St. Patrick's church. The ſciences were profeſſed here with good ſucceſs near 40 years after this time, but the revenues failing it lay neglected till queen Elizabeth's reign, when it was revived under the auſpices of the lord-deputy Sidney 1568 by voluntary contribution; and archbiſhop Loftus, by royal favour, refounded it 1591 on the ſite of the Auguſtine monaſtery of All Saints in the ſub-

[a] G. [b] Harris, ib. 57. [c] Ib. 60.
[d] Ib. 15. 17. [e] Ib. 33. [f] Ib. 36. [g] Ib. 42. [h] Ib. 47, 48.
[i] Ib. 410. [k] Ib. 66. [l] Ib. 67. [m] Ib. 68, 69. [n] Ib. 70, 71.
[o] Archdall, 147-171. [p] Harris, 312. [q] Ib. 379.

urbs

urbs by the name of the College of the Holy and undivided Trinity, founded by queen Elizabeth, who gave it a charter. James I. beſides a yearly penſion of near £.40 out of the exchequer, endowed it with large eſtates in the province of Ulſter: Charles I. and his ſucceſſors were alſo benefactors to it, and 1637 it received a new charter and ſtatutes. It conſiſts of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, provoſt, vice-provoſt, 22 fellows, and five royal profeſſorſhips of Divinity, Law common and civil, Phyſic, and Greek, three others founded by ſir Patrick Dun, knt. M. D. *viz.* Phyſic, Chirurgery and Pharmacy, beſides five others of Mathematics, Oriental languages, Oratory, Hiſtory, and Natural Philoſophy. The number of ſtudents is generally about 400, including 70 on the foundation. The building is noble and ſpacious, conſiſting of two quadrangles; one ſide of the inner court forming an elegant and well-furniſhed library. Here are alſo a hall, printing office, and park. The provoſt's houſe is an elegant modern building near the College. A handſome legacy from the late provoſt Dr. Francis Andrews, aſſiſted by the revenues of the college, enabled them to erect an obſervatory under the direction of profeſſor Uſher, on the higheſt part of *Dunſink* hill, of limeſtone rock about four miles north weſt of the city[t]. The act of ſettlement made proviſion for founding another college by the name of King's college, but this has not yet been done. In College Green, antiently Hoggin Green, is an equeſtrian ſtatue of William III. in braſs, erecte 1701 by the citizens. The Royal Exchange was begun 1769, finiſhed 1779 at the expence of £.40,000. raiſed by lottery: oppoſite the north entrance in the circular walk is a bronze ſtatue of his preſent majeſty by Van Noſt, and on the ſtaircaſe leading to the coffee-room one in marble of the late Dr. Charles Lucas, by Smith, a diſciple of Van Noſt. The new priſon was built 1773. The play-houſes are reduced to one under the ſole direction of Mr. Daly by act of parliament. To the public buildings ſhould be added the town-houſes of the duke of Leinſter, the earl of Charlemont, lord viſcount Powerſcourt, earl of Tyrone, built in a modern ſtyle; and in an antient ſtyle thoſe of the earls of Moira and Bective.

The Royal College of Phyſicians was eſtabliſhed 1679; the Royal College of Surgeons 1785; the Royal Iriſh Academy for advancement of ſcience, polite literature, and antiquities 1786[u]. The Hibernian ſociety for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing orphans and children of ſoldiers in Ireland, began with a voluntary ſubſcription 176[illegible], and obtained a royal charter 1769. The Hibernian marine ſociety took its riſe in the ſame manner 1766, and has been ſince incorporated. The board of truſtees for promoting the linen and hemp manufactory was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament; the Dublin ſociety incorporated by charter 1749 for improving huſbandry and other uſeful arts. The bank of Ireland was alſo eſtabliſhed by act of parliament 1783, beſides which there are four other banks. The general poſt-office was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament 1784; previous to which the poſt-office of this kingdom was only conſidered as a branch of the Engliſh. There is alſo a penny-poſt ſubject to the ſame officers as the general.

What Mr. Camden calls Blackfriars was ſince called *King's Inn*, where the judges and lawyers met in common one week in every term. This building is now removing to make room for the law offices.

The civil government of Dublin is executed by a lord-mayor, recorder, two ſheriffs, 24 aldermen, and a common council formed of repreſentatives from the 25 corporations. Every third year the city and ſuburbs are ſurveyed by the lord-mayor and the twenty-four companies. The city was antiently governed by a provoſt and bailiffs, John le Decet being the firſt provoſt 1308. In 1409 the title of the chief magiſtrate was changed to that of a mayor; and in 1547 the office of bailiffs to that of ſheriffs. Charles II. 1660 gave the mayor a collar of SS and a company of foot, and 1665 the title of lord with a grant of 500*l. per ann.* in lieu of the guards. Arthur earl of Eſſex introduced new rules for the government of the city; and in 1683 the tolſell or town houſe was built at the city's charge. The ground apartment was the exchange[x]. The mayor tries all offences (even capital ones, except murder and treaſon) and matters of property, for any ſum under 40*s.* extended by a late act to 20*l.*

The new police lately eſtabliſhed by act of parliament under a chief and three aſſiſtant commiſſioners and four diviſional juſtices who are aldermen of the city, conſiſts of 40 horſe and 400 foot, well armed, trained, and cloathed, ſtationed in watch houſes, and patroling the ſtreets every night.

Beſides the ſilk, woollen, and worſted manufactory carried on in that quarter of the ſuburbs called the Earl of Meath's liberty, and conſiderably improved within theſe few years, other branches of uſeful manufacture are eſtabliſhing in different parts of the metropolis; and though the trade of Dublin has heretofore conſiſted chiefly in the importation of foreign commodities, yet now that the reſtriction of its woollen and moſt other goods are removed, it is hoped the daily enlargement of the export trade will cauſe a proportionable increaſe of natural opulence.

Dublin would have been a commodious ſtation for ſhipping were not the harbour choaked up with two banks of ſand called the *North* and *South Bulls*, which prevent veſſels of large burden from coming over the bar. This, however, is in ſome meaſure remedied by a prodigious pier of ſtone and piles of wood, extending ſome miles into the bay on the ſouth ſide, at the end of which is a light-houſe. But the port of Dublin is capable of much greater improvement, particularly by turning the courſe of the river *Dodder*, building a mole from the north wall extending towards Howth, and cleanſing the harbour ſo as to form a grand baſon on the ſouth ſide for the reception of veſſels of all burdens. This work is to be carried into immediate execution. A canal for inland navigation is completed as far as *Moneſtereven*, between which and the canal harbour in James ſtreet boats ply every day, accommodated with all neceſſary refreſhments, and an elegant bridge of one arch is thrown over the canal.

Dublin is remarkably well ſupplied with proviſions; with coals chiefly from Scotland and Cumberland, and with water from the Liffy by machines curiouſly conſtructed at Iſland bridge on the north, and from a fine reſervoir on the ſouth.

The *Phœnix park* at the weſt end of the town was formerly part of the lands of the monaſtery of St. John of Jeruſalem; on the ſite of which the royal

[t] See a particular account of it by the profeſſor with plans and elevation in the Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy.
[u] A volume of their Tranſactions is juſt publiſhed in 4to. 1787.
[x] Harris, 472.

hoſpital of Kilmainhaim ſtands. It is an extenſive royal incloſure ſeven miles in circuit, diverſified with woodland, champain, and riſing ground, and well ſtocked with deer; and, beſides the Hibernian ſchool, is adorned with the viceroy's beautiful villa, the ſeats of his principal ſecretary, lord Leitrim, right hon. Mr. Gardiner, and Sackville Hamilton, eſq; and ſome handſome lodges belonging to the ranger. In it is alſo a powder-magazine and a battery that commands the city. In 1747 a fluted pillar 30 feet high with a Phœnix at the top was erected in the centre of a ring in this park by the earl of Cheſterfield when lord-lieutenant of Ireland. The circular road which ſurrounds the city beginning at one ſide of the river at the eaſt end of the town and terminating on the oppoſite ſhore is carried through the park, forming the boundary of the new police [y].

The charitable foundations in this city are the Blue-coat hoſpital, founded by Charles II. 1680 for the ſons of decayed citizens, taken down and rebuilt 1773. The Royal hoſpital of Kilmainhaim, a ſtately quadrangular fabric near the Liffy, built at the charge of the army 1685, for maimed and ſuperannuated ſoldiers, of whom it maintains near 500. A workhouſe for the poor, founded 1704, refounded 1728, an houſe of induſtry, and a charitable infirmary. The hoſpital for ſick and wounded, founded by Dr. Steevens, a phyſician, 1710; that by Mrs. Mercer 1734; that by public ſubſcription 1723; that for incurables, founded by the muſical ſociety 1744; the lying-in hoſpital by Mr. Moſſe, ſurgeon, 1745, opened 1757; St. Patrick's for lunatics at the ſame time, in conſequence of dean Swift's will, opened 1757; Simpſon's for blind and gouty 1780 [z]; the Meath hoſpital; beſides two or three more for chirurgical and other caſes, and ſeveral charity and other ſchools. St. Nicholas' hoſpital; the infirmary for ſick and wounded ſoldiers of the army; a Foundling and a Magdalen aſylum; the Marine ſchool for educating the ſons of deceaſed or diſabled ſeamen; the Hibernian ſchool for the like ſervice to the children of ſoldiers.

The barracks are an extenſive building of four courts, erected 1706 at the expence of the crown. The linen hall, erected 1728, for the reception of ſuch linens as are brought to Dublin for ſale, is a commodious uſeful building, enlarged to treble the number of rooms. St. Stephen's green is an Engliſh mile in circumference, ſituate at the end of the city, laid out in walks and planted with trees 1670, with an equeſtrian ſtatue of George II. by Van Noſt in the centre. The city is ſupplied with water from a large reſervoir, which receives the water from the neighbouring mountains. The Liffy being banked through the whole length of the city exhibits ſpacious and beautiful quays, where ſhips load and unload before the merchants' doors as far as Eſſex bridge, the principal of the five bridges over the river, firſt built by Humphrey Jervis 1681 in the government of Arthur earl of Eſſex; but the old foundation failing it was rebuilt 1753 with five arches, at the expence of £.20,661 upon the plan of Weſtminſter bridge with improvements. Arran, now called Queen's bridge, of three arches, rebuilt 1768 on a light and beautiful plan, after a deſign of col. Vallancey. Old or Dublin bridge was rebuilt 1489; Bloody bridge built 1671; Ormond bridge built 1689. The antient buildings of this city were like Henry II's palace here, built of wattles daubed over with clay. About queen Elizabeth's time they uſed timber, built in the cage-work faſhion, ſuch as the Flemings introduced into England about that time [a]. Several ſuch houſes with carving and dates, the roofs covered with tiles, ſlates, and ſhingles, remained till very lately. Brick and ſtone ſucceeded under the Stuarts, and within the laſt hundred years the city has been ſo much improved and extended as to be at preſent about 10 miles in compaſs without the walls, the ſecond in his majeſty's dominions, and the fifth if not the fourth in Europe [b].

Within the city are ſeveral purging waters.

Religious houſes in or near this capital were, beſides Chriſt church and St. Patrick's, the following:

At a village called *Hogges* was founded an houſe for Auguſtine canoneſſes by Dermot, ſon of Murchard king of Leinſter 1146 [c]; ſome ſuppoſe it is derived from *Oghes* or the *Virgins*. St. Mary's abbey, founded for Benedictines by the Danes about A. D. 948 was charged to Ciſtertians 1139 [d]. The nunnery of St. Mary les Dames ſtood without the Eaſt gate; St. Andrew's church now ſtands on part of the ſite; Lambert Simnell was crowned with the crown borrowed from the Virgin's ſtatue [e]. St. Olave's abbey was founded by a colony from Briſtol for Auguſtines [f]; St. Thomas's for canons of the order of St. Victor t. Henry II. [g]; Franciſcans 1235 [h]; Carmelites 1278 [i]; Dominicans at St. Saviour's by William Marſhal the elder, earl of Pembroke, 1202—1218, the ſite is appropriated to the law courts and their record offices [k]; All Saints priory for canons regular of Arroaſia 1166, pulled down except the ſteeple to build the univerſity 1560 [l]; Auſtin friars founded about 1259, ſucceeded by the theatre in Crow ſtreet [m]; hoſpitals of St. Stephen 1344; Stayne hoſpital 1220; Allen's, dean of St. Patrick, 1504 [n]. The monaſtery of Wyteſchan is ſuppoſed to have been that of the friars de pœnitentia Jeſu Chriſti priory founded 1268 [o]. The hoſpital of St. John the Baptiſt was founded about the end of the 12th century; a Roman catholic chapel is erected on part of the ſite, and the old ſteeple remains [p].

It is ſuppoſed the Knights Templars had a priory in a place called *Caſgot* in the ſouth ſuburbs of the city, probably where the archbiſhop's palace ſtands in St. Kevin's ſtreet [q]. Here is now a royal hoſpital for invalids founded by Charles II. completed 1685 on the plan of Chelſea hoſpital.

Kilmainhaim. At *Kilmainhaim* adjoining to Dublin on the ſouth was an abbey in the 7th century. A priory was founded on its ſite about 1174 for Knights Templars and an hoſpital for the ſick by Richard Strongbow earl of Pembroke. It was granted to the knights of the order of St. John Baptiſt, when it became an hoſpital for the reception of gueſts and ſtrangers, totally excluding the ſick and infirm [r]. The prior was a lord of parliament, and the houſe ſo ſpacious that the lords deputies uſed to reſide in it during the ſummer ſeaſon [r].

[y] Wilſon, 96. [z] Gent. Mag. 1785, p. 336. [a] See Hutchins' Dorſet. [b] Harris, 74. 76. 114.
[c] Archdall, 172. [d] Ib. 132—147. [e] Ib. 173. [f] Ib. [g] Ib. 178.
[h] Ib. 210. [i] Ib. 213. [k] Ib. 205—210. [l] Ib. 174—178. [m] Ib. 212.
[n] Ib. 214, 215. [o] Ib. 174. [p] Ib. 199—205. [q] Ib. 173.
[r] Archd. 221—251.

The number of inhabitants in Dublin in 1644 amounted to 2,565 men and 2,986 women Proteſtants, and 1,202 men and 1,406 women Catholics, in all 8,156. Its increaſe within the laſt twenty years has been amazing. It now contains about 22,000 houſes, and about 156,000 ſouls. An act of parliament 1774 for opening and new paving the ſtreets, and another 1785 for better paving and lighting, have greatly improved it. The houſes wherein perſons of diſtinction reſide are on the ſouth ſide of the river, eaſt of the college and Stephen's-green, which laſt is one of the largeſt ſquares in Europe. Merion ſquare, laid out by the late lord Fitz-William, will be nearly as extenſive. Rutland ſquare for its ſize is not perhaps to be equalled. The ſouth ſide of Dames ſtreet being new and uniformly built, renders it one of the firſt trading ſtreets in Europe; and Parliament ſtreet built ſome years ago is nearly equal to any trading ſtreet in London [s].

In the year 1646 while they were working upon the fortifications, on the approach of the popiſh army to beſiege the town, they dug up an antient ſepulchre formed of eight ſtones, whereof two covered the other ſix. In it was a great quantity of coals, aſhes, and burnt human bones. It is ſuppoſed to have belonged to ſome perſon of diſtinction among the Pagan Danes [t]. Such another was before-mentioned in Wicklow, p. 553.

At *Donnecarney* half a mile north-eaſt of Dublin, the manſion-houſe and park of the earl of Charlemont, was 1761 erected an elegant caſino, from a deſign of ſir William Chambers, in a demeſne of 200 acres, diſpoſed in beautiful plantations, lawns, and walks. The earl of Shannon has a fine ſeat at *Furry park*.

Mallahide. *Mallahide* caſtle or court ſouth of the bay of its name and 7 miles north of Dublin in Fingal, the part of Dublin formerly poſſeſſed by the Danes, was made a manor and free warren in favour of ſir Thomas Talbot by Edward IV. whoſe buſt was formerly over the gate. The caſtle or court the ſeat of Richard Talbot, eſq; is an irregular antient building, forming a ſquare on a limeſtone rock, commanding a fine view of the bay of its name. Colonel Talbot has eſtabliſhed a ſucceſsful cotton manufactory [u].

Mallahide church is a large and beautiful fabric in ruins, and near it a fine ſpring, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whoſe ſmall ſtatue is ſet up in the building over it [x].

Baldongan. The caſtle of *Baldongan* is about two miles from the ſea, boldly and conſpicuouſly ſituate on a riſing ground, commanding an extenſive proſpect. It has two large ſquare towers on the weſt ſide, from whence a regular building is carried on each ſide, but narrower, to which is joined a ſimilar tower at the north-eaſt angle; but at the ſouth-eaſt angle is only a ſmaller tower, in which are ſtairs leading to the battlements, and on the front are the arms of lord Howth. Tradition ſays this was both a friary and nunnery in ſucceſſion. It appears to have been erected in the 13th century for a baronial manſion rather than a place of defence. It was the ſeat of Richard Bermingham, eſq; whoſe ſiſter and heireſs married ſir Chriſtopher St. Lawrence lord of Howth, who dying 1542, this caſtle became the property of the Howth family. Oliver Cromwell battered it from his ſhips; many of the balls have been found in digging in the gardens. *A little ſouth-eaſt from it is a ſmall chapel with a large chancel and a ſquare weſt ſteeple with a cemetery* [y].

Ballymadun. At *Ballymadun* in Balruddery barony was a cell, in which dwelt an anachoreſs. Here are ruins of an antient church [z].

Near Balruddery is *Proſpect*, the ſeat of the earl of Bective. Further on is *Hampton-houſe* that of the hon. baron Hamilton; and three miles and an half further *Gormanſtown* that of lord Gormanſtown [a].

Bremore. Near Balbriggen are ruins of *Bremore* caſtle [b].

Caſtle Knock. At *Caſtle Knock* a ſmall village three miles north-weſt from Dublin Richard Tyrrel founded an abbey of Auguſtine canons, now a pariſh church, and built a ſtrong caſtle, whoſe ruins remain [c].

Clondalkin. At *Clondalkin*, four miles ſouth-weſt from Dublin in Newcaſtle barony, was an abbey founded in the 8th century; the church of which is now parochial, and adjoining to it is a fine round tower [d].

Clontarf. At *Clontarf*, a village at the mouth of the Liffey in Cooloch barony, was a monaſtery founded 550, and a commandry of Knights Templars t. Henry II. The view from the caſtle, the reſidence of Mr. Vernon, is rich and extenſive [e]. Here was fought 1014 a bloody battle between the Iriſh and Danes, won by the former, though with the loſs both of their king Brian Boiromh and his ſon Murchard. The ſheds of Clontarf, ſo called from the antient buildings erected for curing fiſh, have with the neighbouring town been ſupplied with freſh water lately by the munificence of Mr. Weeks. Oppoſite to the church of Clontarf are the fine ſeat and beautiful gardens of lady Southwell [f].

Finglas. At *Finglas* two miles north of Dublin in the barony of Caſtleknock, was early founded an abbey, now a pariſh church; the rectory belonging to the chancellor of St. Patrick. Here was formerly a famous well, dedicated to that ſaint, and its virtues have been lately recommended. Dr. Rutty compares the water with that of Malverne [g].

Howth. *Howth* is a peninſula running out into the Iriſh ſea and forming the north-eaſt ſide of the bay of Dublin, a barren lofty hill called the *hill of Howth*; the ſhores rocky and precipitous, broken into caverns, the retreat of ſeals. It was formerly covered with oaks, though now bare; and in a ſequeſtered vale on the eaſt ſide of the hill is a druid altar. This hill has been above 600 years in poſſeſſion of the family of St. Lawrence, ſo called from their victory over the Danes on that ſaint's day 1177, their former name being Triſtram. The manſion-houſe is built in form of a caſtle, boldly ſituated on the weſt ſide of the hill, commanding an extenſive proſpect of the Iriſh ſea, but now decaying, the hall being the only ſpacious room; and in it is preſerved the ſword wherewith the victory before-mentioned was gained. The family chapel, a more modern building, ſtands near it; and on the weſt ſhore in the roofleſs church of St Mary are ſome handſome monuments of the family; and due weſt of the houſe the ruins of St. Fenton's church [h].

The family of St. Lawrence are barons of Howth, by tenure ever ſince the time of Henry II. and by

[s] Wilſon, xxi. xxiii. xxv. [t] Ware. G. [u] Wilſon, 311, 312. Milton's view. [x] Ib. 68.
[y] Archdall, 130, 131. [z] Ib. 131. [a] Wilſon, 3. [b] Ib. 9. [c] Archd. 131. [d] Ib. 131-7.
[e] Ib. 132. Wilſon, 308. [f] Wilſon, 308. [g] Archd. 215, 216. Rutty's Nat. Hiſt. II. 152—158. 270.
[h] Wilſon, 304, 305. Milton's view.

king John's patent of confirmation, which was confirmed 1489, 4 Henry VII. The firſt part of their boaſt that none of them have been convicted of treaſon is true; but many inſtances in their ſucceſſion contradict the latter. Thomas the preſent is the 27th baron, whoſe father greatly improved their ſeat.

Lambay. Near the ſhore of Dublin is *Lambay* a large iſland full of rabbits and having a ſacred well. Sir James Ware ſuppoſes this iſland the *Limni* of Ptolemy, and not *Ramſey* off Pembrokeſhire as Mr. Camden [i].

Gracedieu. At *Gracedieu*, three miles north of Swords in Balruddery barony, was a nunnery of Auſtin canoneſſes, removed from Luſk by archbiſhop Comin 1190. Part of the ruins remain. The antient road from hence to Swords is ſtill to be ſeen paved with a reddiſh ſtone [k].

Inis Patrick. In *Inis Patrick*, an iſland about a mile ſouth-eaſt of Holm Patrick, was an abbey in the 9th century, whoſe ruins are ſtill viſible; but the ſituation being inconvenient it was by archbiſhop Henry between 1213 and 1228 removed to *Holm Patrick* in the barony of Balruddery on the ſea ſide 14 miles north of Dublin [l].

Ireland's Eye. In *Ireland's Eye*, a ſmall rocky iſland lying three quarters of a mile to the north of the hill of Howth and formerly joined to it, compoſed of a high rock on the north ſide, and a perpendicular rock called *the Stags* to the eaſt [m], St. Neſſan founded an abbey about 570. The book of the Four Goſpels called the *Garland of Howth* was preſerved here, of which archbiſhop Allen in the Liber Niger ſays, "the book is held in ſo much eſteem and veneration "that good men ſcarcely dare take an oath on it "for fear of the judgements of God being imme-"diately ſhewn on thoſe who ſhould forſwear them-"ſelves [n]."

There was a monaſtery at *Kilſaghlan* eight miles north of Dublin, of which little is known [o].

Luſk. An abbey was founded at *Luſk* in the barony of Balruddery eight miles north of Dublin in the firſt ages of Chriſtianity. In 695 St. Adamnanus held a ſynod in it. The fine old church conſiſts of two long ailes divided by ſeven arches; the eaſt end fitted up for the uſe of the pariſh. Adjoining to the weſt end is a handſome ſquare ſteeple; three angles of which are ſupported by round towers; and near to the fourth angle is one of the antient round towers, ſo peculiar to this kingdom; it is in good preſervation, and ſeveral feet above the battlements of the ſteeple [p]. Here was an Arroaſian nunnery, tranſlated 1190 by archbiſhop Comyn to Grace Dieu; its walls are ſtill to be ſeen here [q].

Ballymore Euſtace. *Ballymore Euſtace* is a ſmall town pleaſantly ſituated on the Liffy with a handſome bridge over the river, but much decayed ſince the turning the great ſouth road from this town to Kilcullen bridge [r]. The bridge is lately rebuilt, and the road conducts over the commons of Broadley, where is a gobhlan or round pillar ſtone, and ſeveral tumuli of earth. About a mile eaſt from hence is the water fall of Poll a Phuca or the Dæmon's hole.

Dalkey. *Dalkey*, a romantic village at the north baſe of a high mountain in the half barony of Rathdown ſix miles and an half from Dublin, was one of the antient manors of the archbiſhop of that ſee, and a place of conſiderable ſtrength. At preſent it conſiſts of the venerable remains of ſome old caſtles and a church, a few good dwelling-houſes and about twenty cabbins. It was defended by ſeven caſtles, and on the ſouth by a moat or ditch. The entrance to the weſt was through a gate, ſecured by two caſtles, of which little traces remain; and the eaſt end, though now open, ſeems to have been antiently walled. Of the ſeven caſtles one has been repaired by additional buildings, and made a commodious habitation or ſummer lodge for Robert Barry, eſq; who has converted a 2d into a billiard-room; a 3d and 4th are inhabited by poor publicans and labourers; a 5th the moſt complete of all is a ſtable; the walls of the 6th may be ſeen in a cabin, and the 7th was demoliſhed 1769 for the materials. Theſe caſtles have been aſcribed to the Oſtmen or Danes, and to the Engliſh in the reign of Henry II. to guard the ſound of Dalkey, which has been a conſiderable landing-place from England to almoſt the end of the laſt century before the port of Dublin was improved. In 1482 22 Edward IV. the town could raiſe 20 men in arms, and has ſeven fairs beſides weekly markets, whoſe tolls were applied to wall and pave the town. At the weſt end of the town ſtands Dalkey lodge, a ſmall neat houſe with an extenſive proſpect belonging to a citizen of Dublin. To the town on the eaſt adjoins a large common of 123 acres. About a quarter of a mile from hence is the *Iſland of Dalkey* or *St. Benedict*, containing about 18 acres of good marſh land for cattle, and the ruins of a church, and divided from the main land by a channel called the ſound of Dalkey, wherein, as the water is never leſs than eight fathoms deep at the loweſt tide, ſhips of the greateſt burthen lie ſecure from the north-eaſt winds; ſo that it is to be regretted a commodious port is not made here for the accommodation of paſſing from Holyhead [s]. At *Shangenagh* and on *Shankillhill* are caſtles [t]. To the eaſtward is a cluſter of rocks called the *Muglins*; among whoſe cavities immenſe quantities of fiſh are taken. On the top of Dalkey hill is *Clogh hobber gilline ſtone*, an immenſe ſtone ſupported by a few leſſer and probably a cromlech. Another in a glen near *Brennanſtown*. Half a mile north of Dalkey ſtands *Bullock* or *Bloyke*, a ſea-port near the centre of the bay, capable of being made a ſafe harbour for larger veſſels than at preſent frequent it: on the land ſide it is incloſed with a ſtone wall and defended by an old caſtle kept in good repair: a new quay has lately been built for the convenience of conveying ſtone to the new light-houſe, erected in the ſea on an artificial rock by John Smyth, eſq. The church is ruined, and the whole town chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen belongs to John Watſon, eſq; who has a houſe at the caſtle gate, and near it is a rocking ſtone [u]. South of Dalkey on the weſt ſide of Killeny or Loftus hill is the ſpacious manſion-houſe of lord viſcount Loftus, and a mile ſouth-weſt *Rocheſter*, the ſeat of John Mapas, eſq. [x] At *Mount Druid*, the ſeat of Mr. Wilſon, is a Druid temple [y] or circle 135 feet in circumference, compoſed of large ſtones ſet upright; within the area are three tombs or altars, and a circular figure cut in ſtone. And near them was diſcovered in 1787, below the ſurface of the earth, a

[i] Wilſon, 305. [k] Archd. 216—218. [l] Ib. 218.
[m] Wilſon, 305. [n] Uſher, 597. Archd. 221. [o] Archd. 250. [p] Ib. 251, 252. Wilſon, 11.
[q] Archd. 252. [r] Wilſon, 263. [s] Ib. 286. [t] Ib. 288. [u] Ib. 286.
[x] Mr. Wilſon in Gent. Mag. vol. XL. p. 205—209. [y] Wilſon, 287.

great

great number of tombs or ſtone coffins, compoſed of thin flag ſtones, and in the form of our modern coffins. They had no flags at bottom, but were nicely covered at top and laid ſide by ſide. A great number of ſkeletons lay near them without coffins. They were about 2 feet below the ſurface and laid in rows[z].

Leixlip. All the outlets of Dublin are pleaſant, but more particularly that which leads through *Leixlip*, a neat little village about ſeven miles from the city up the Liffy, whoſe banks being prettily tufted with wood and enlivened by gentlemen's ſeats, afford a variety of beautiful landſcapes. Near this village is a venerable old caſtle the property of the right hon. Thomas Connolly, ſeated on an eminence, where lord Townſhend, when lord-lieutenant, ſpent his ſummers, and which a late lord primate uſed as his country ſeat. The gardens are extremely pleaſing, on an eminence along the river ſteep to the waters' edge, and ſkirted from top to bottom with various kinds of trees. In the ſummer ſeaſon Leixlip is much reſorted to from Dublin and many parts of Ireland on account of a ſulphureous ſpa that emerges cloſe by the margin of the Liffy a little below the village, at which are ſome ſalmon leaps; the principal about 20 feet high with ſeveral leſſer above it. Theſe fiſh will riſe above that height by bending their tails almoſt to their heads, and by the ſtrong re-action of their tails againſt the water, they ſpring ſo much above it, that, if common opinion be true that they ſpring from the bottom of the river, they muſt ſometimes riſe 30 or 40 feet[a].

St. Doulough. St. *Doulough's* church is built in the ſtyle of architecture that was obſerved between the cloſe of the 8th and the 11th centuries in imitation of the Chriſtian churches of the ſouth, copied from the heathen temples. They are all remarkably ſmall, ſeldom exceeding 40 feet in height and 20 in breadth, vaulted with ſtone and the walls and arches frequently ornamented with columns and pilaſters in rude imitation of the Corinthian and Doric orders. Here is a well dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and near it a ſmall place called St. Catharine's park[b].

Bray. *Bray* is a ſmall poſt and market town on the verge of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, where are held two annual fairs for frieze and flannel, black cattle, and ſheep. Its vicinity to the ſea and mountains renders it an agreeable ſituation during ſummer for drinking goat's whey and ſea bathing[c].

Ruſh. *Ruſh* is a pretty large fiſhing town famous for the ling cured there. Near Ruſh houſe are ruins of a caſtle and church[d].

Balbriggin. *Balbriggin*, a ſmall ſea-port belonging to Mr. baron Hamilton, who had an extenſive cotton manufactory here, now diſpoſed of to other perſons and in a very thriving ſtate. The town ſubſiſts by the baron's care and attention to the fiſhery, and he has built a fine pier[e]. The three rocks or iſlands called *Skerries* at a ſmall diſtance from the town of *Skerries*, are remarkable for ſea weed, of which kelp is made; that called *Holm Patrick* was the reſidence of St. Patrick, and ſhews remains of his church[f].

Skerries.

Drumcondra. At *Drumcondra* is a very pleaſant ſeat of lord Rokeby, primate of all Ireland, formerly the reſidence of lord-chancellor Bowes, who greatly improved it[g].

Near *Santry* is Santry houſe, a large and beautiful edifice with extenſive demeſnes, the ſeat of Mr. Domville, and lately inhabited by the lord-chancellor[h]. Santry.

At *Brackenſtown* is an houſe of lord viſcount Moleſworth; and at *Naul* the fine ſeat of lord Beaulieu. The old caſtle ſtands over a moſt romantic glen, wherein are many caves, watered by a ſmall ſtream dividing the counties of Dublin and Meath; and at a ſmall diſtance lower forming the fine waterfall called the *Roches*. A little beyond Naul to the left are ruins of *Snowton* caſtle; and three miles and an half further the beautiful and well-known hill of *Bellewſtown*[i]. Naul. Snowton.

Loughſhinny has a fine harbour with a large pier, not yet finiſhed; but of great importance to ſhipping againſt the ſouth-eaſt winds, ſo fatal in that quarter[k]. Loughſhinny

Four miles from Dublin are ruins of *Cappage* caſtle[l]. Cappage.

Chapel Izod on the banks of the Liffy juſt without the wall of Phœnix park conſiſts of a number of well-built houſes, a church, and barracks for the royal Iriſh artillery; behind which is a handſome place well planted by the river ſide called the *King's garden*, now belonging to the Hibernian military ſchool, to which a chapel was added 1773. The fineſt ſtrawberries grow at this town, the beds extending ſeveral miles towards Lucan[m]. Here are two petrifying ſprings; a third at the Black mill near Hermitage on the north ſide the Liffy[n]. Chapel Izod.

At *Lucan* ſix miles weſt from Dublin is a noted ſulphureous ſpring[o] behind Lucan houſe the ſeat of the right hon. Mr. Veſey, originally the reſidence of general Sarsfield, created lord Lucan by James II. after his abdication; but no veſtiges of the old houſe remain. In front are ſome ſmall remains of an abbey[p].

Hermitage is the ſeat of lord Carhampton, and *Edmondſbury* that of lord viſcount Pery; *Lutterell's town* that of lord Carhampton. *Broomfield* of lord viſcount Mc Caſhell. *Rahatar* of the earl of Tyrone[q]. *Nephine* late of lord Tracton; ſince purchaſed by lord Earlsfort[r]. *Monkſtown* lord Ranelagh's; and on the ſite of the abbey counſellor O'Neil's[s]. *Glanamena* of lady Maſſareen. *Sans ſouci* the fine ſeat of the earl of Laneſborough[t].

Palmerſtown gives title of viſcount to Henry Temple, whoſe father was ſo created 1722 9 George I. Palmerſtown.

At *Rathmines*, a ſmall village, a mile from Dublin, the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament forces under colonel Jones with the loſs of 4000 men killed and 3000 taken priſoners[u]. Rathunnes.

Four miles from Dublin is *Dundrum* caſtle; and a mile and an half further *Murphyſtown* caſtle; and a little further that of *Kilgobbin*[x].

About a mile beyond *Kilternan* is a very remarkable chaſm in the ridge of a mountain called the *Scalp*, appearing as if part of the mountain had been undermined, and that the maſs of rock which filled up and formed the ridge had tumbled in. In paſſing through the hollow vaſt fragments of broken rock are ſeen on either hand looſely thrown together; the larger fragments lie at the bottom, and cloſe to the ſmaller ſtones remaining in heaps above. The ſides of the chaſm are not perpendicular, but ſlope

z Dublin Chron. Sept. 20. 27, 1787. a Virt. Muſ. p. CVII. b Wilſon, 310.
c Ib. 288. d Ib. 306. e Ib. f Ib. 306, 307.
g Ib. 3. h Ib. i Ib. 10, 11. k Ib. 11. l Ib. 80. m Ib. 96.
n Rutty's Nat. Hiſt. II. 146. o Ib. 188—270. p Milton's view of it.
q Wilſon, 265. r Ib. 285. s Ib. 286. t Ib. 289. u Ib. 267. x Ib. 267.

from the top very conſiderably, the ſpace between the ſummit being wider than at bottom where the road runs [y].

Half a mile from Stephen's-green are ruins of *Baggotrath* caſtle; of another at *Old Merion* [z].

Of the families mentioned by Mr. Camden the Barnewalls of Turvey have been advanced to the title of viſcount Kingſland 1646, of whom George is the 5th and preſent viſcount; the Fitz-Williams of Merion to that of viſcount Fiz-Williams 1629, of whom Richard is the 7th and preſent; the Luttrells were advanced to the barony of Irnham of Luttrell's town in this county 1768; and created viſcounts Carhampton of Caſtlehaven 1780; the Tracies, a Glouceſterſhire family, were created viſcounts and barons Tracy of Rathcoole 1642, from whom the preſent and 6th viſcount Thomas-Charles is lineally deſcended. The baronage of Santry in the Barry family is extinct. Of the Dillons ſee in Roſcommon, Nettervilles in Meath, Cooles in Sligo.

Milltown gives title of earl to Joſeph Leeſon, viſcount and baron Ruſsborough, ſo created 1763.

George Pigot was created lord Pigot of *Pateſhull* in this county 1765, and ſucceeded 1777 by his brother Robert 2d and preſent lord.

William Mayne was created lord Newhaven of *Carrickmayne* 1776.

In the county of Dublin were the following religious houſes:

Swordes. *Swordes*, ſix miles north of Dublin in the barony of Coolock, is a borough town and gives title of viſcount to lord Moleſworth. Here is one of the moſt perfect round towers 73 feet high and 50 or 60 feet from the church, plainer and more ſimple than others of the like kind [a]. A ſumptuous monaſtery was founded here 512 by St. Columb, who gave to it a miſſal written by himſelf, bleſſed the well there, and placed St. Finan Lobheir or the Leper over the abbey, which is now a pariſh church [b]. Here was alſo a nunnery mentioned in a record of Edward IV. There are in this village ſome ruins of a palace of the archbiſhops of Dublin [c]. They have a noble antient palace with handſome gardens at *Tallagh* five miles from Dublin, where was an abbey founded in an early age [d].

Moortown. At *Moortown* called alſo *Glaſſmore*, about a mile from Swordes, was an antient monaſtery, where St. Cronan and all his monks were maſſacred by the Daniſh pirates, who landed at Jubher Domhann, a port in the eaſt part of Leinſter not far from Dublin, after A. D. 636 [e].

Near *Palmer's town* on the Liffy, three miles weſt from Dublin, was an hoſpital of lepers [f].

At *Saggard* or *Taſſagard*, ſix miles ſouth of Dublin, was an antient monaſtery [g].

Another at St. *Doulagh*, and a celebrated well dedicated to that ſaint, four miles north-eaſt from Dublin [h].

At *St. Catharine's* near the Liffy a priory of the canons of the congregation of St. Victor [i].

Tegh Sacra was an abbey near Tallagh, founded in the 7th century [k].

Mr. Harris mentions a priory of canons of St. Victor near *Salmon leap*, founded 1219, united to St. Thomas's abbey, Dublin, 1323; but it is not in Mr. Archdall. This is at Leixlip in the county of Kildare before-mentioned, p. 541; and the ſalmon leap there now belongs to general Robert Sandford [l].

[y] Wilſon, 268. [z] Ib. 285-6. 289. [a] Ib. 3. [b] Archd. 255—257. [c] Ib. 257.
[d] Ib. 257. [e] Ib. 252. [f] Ib. 253. [g] Ib. 254. [h] Ib. 255.
[i] Ib. 254. [k] Ib. 258. [l] Milton's view of it 1785.

M E T H.

THE reſt of the country of the *Eblani* was formerly a kingdom, and the fifth part of Ireland, called in the language of the country *Mijh*, by the Engliſh *Methe*, by Giraldus *Midia* and *Media*, perhaps from its being in the *middle* of the iſland. For *Killair* caſtle hereabouts, which ſeems to have been the LABERVS [a] of Ptolemy, is counted the centre of Ireland, and its name implies as much, *lair* in Iriſh ſignifying *middle*. This country reaches from the Iriſh ſea to the river Shannon, having as Barthol. Anglicus deſcribes it, "a ſoil which yields "plenty of wheat, and paſtures well ſtocked with "herds, abounding with fiſh, fleſh, and other pro- "viſions, butter, cheeſe, and milk, and well watered "by rivers: the ſituation of it is delightful and the "air healthy. The woods and marſhes in its ex- "tremities defend its approaches, and from the num- "ber of people, the ſtrength of its caſtles and towns "and the peace which it enjoys in conſequence "hereof, it is commonly called *the Chamber of Ire- "land.*" In the laſt age when the county was too large to be governed by one ſheriff, for the better adminiſtration of juſtice it was divided into two parts Eaſt and Weſt *Meath* by act of parliament 38 Henry VIII. [b]

[a] Mr. Beauford places it at *Tarah*, of which preſently.

[b] It now comprehends Weſt Meath and Longford. G.

A D D I T I O N S.

THE county of Meath called in Iriſh *Midhe* or *Miadhanagh*, and in Latin *Medino* or *Meteno*, was an antient principality; the princes or chiefs of which frequently ſtyled themſelves kings of Ireland. According to ſeveral Iriſh poems and MSS. *Midhe* in the early and middle ages was as at preſent divided into two parts, that is eaſt and weſt; the eaſtern part or Eaſt Meath was denominated *Oireamhoin* or eaſtern country, and the weſtern part or Weſt Meath *Eireamhoin*; whence the *Heremon* of the Iriſh poems and romances.

The prince of Eaſt Meath was *O Nial*, hereditary chieftain of *Caelmean*, *Clan-Colman* or *Coilleman* in the north of the principality, comprehending the preſent baronies of Kells, Morgallion and Slane, and denominated in the Iriſh MSS. the ſouthern O Nial. The prince of Weſt Meath was O Lachlin Mc Lachlin or O'Maclaghin. Theſe two princes were ſtyled kings or monarchs of Ireland according as their power and intereſt prevailed [a].

[a] Beauford in Collect. Hib. N° XI. p. 390.

COUNTY

COUNTY OF METH.

THE county of *Meth* has on the ſouth the county of *Kildare*, on the weſt that of *Dublin* and the ſea, on the north that of *Louth*, and on the weſt that of *Weſt Meth*. The whole is divided into eighteen [a] baronies, viz. *Dueleke*, *Scrine*, *Slane*, *Margallen*, *Navan*, *Kenles*, the half barony of *Fower* by *Kenles*, *Killalou*, *Demore*, *Clone*, *Moylagh*, *Logherne*, *Oldcaſtle*, *Luyn*, *Moyfeuraraghe*, *Deeſe*, *Rathtouth*, and *Dunboyn*.

Boyn r.

The noble river *Boyn* called by Ptolemy BVVINDA, by Giraldus *Boandus*, riſing in the north ſide of *King's* county runs through this. In the hither part on this ſide the Boyn the moſt remarkable places are

Galtrim.

Galtrim, where the family of the *Huſeys* has long lived:

Killin c.
Baron *Killin.*

Killin caſtle, built by Hugh *Lacy* warden of Ireland under Henry II.:

Dunſany.

and *Dunſany*, which has its parliamentary barons [b] of antient rank, of the family of the *Plonketts*, which others derive from Denmark: but they evidently bear the ſame arms differently blazoned as Alan de *Plonket* of *Kilpeck* in England, who was a baron under Edward I. This family of Plonket has figured in Ireland ever ſince

Plonketts.

Chriſtopher Plonket, a brave and diſcreet perſon, who was *deputy* to Richard duke of York, viceroy in the time of Henry VI. was advanced to the title of baron Killin, which fell to him by his wife, heireſs of the family of *Cuſac*, and his ſecond ſon by his valour purchaſed the title of baron *Dunſany*.

Baron *Dunſany.*

Beyond the Boyn are *Trimletſtoun*, which has its baron of the *Barnwell* family [c]; for king Edward IV. created John Barnwell a parliamentary baron:

Baron *Trimletſtown.* *Barnwell.*

Gormanſton, which has its honorary viſcounts, who have highly merited of their country and are ſuppoſed to be deſcended from the family of *Preſton* in Lancaſhire; and *Slane*, which alſo has its barony of the family of *Fleming* [d]: and among theſe is *Aboy* a market town of good reſort. On the river Boyne after it has paſſed *Glan-Jores*, q. d. *the land of the Fitz-Georges* (deſcended from the family of the *Birminghams*, whoſe heireſs by marriage carried a fine eſtate with *Carbray* caſtle into the family of the *Preſtons*), it runs under *Trim*, a little market-town of more note, where William *Pepard* built a caſtle. This was the antient barony of the *Lacies*, afterwards an additional title of the dukes of York, who wrote themſelves *lords of Trim*. It next runs by *Navan*, which has a baron or baronet, but not a parliamentary one, and is generally the reſidence of the biſhop of the dioceſe, who has now no cathedral church, but acts in all matters with the aſſent of the clergy of Meth. The ſee ſeems to have been at *Cluanarard* otherwiſe *Clunart*, where Hugh *Lacy* formerly built a caſtle: for, in the apoſtolic letters we read of the biſhop of *Mida* or *Cluanarard*, corrupted as it ſeems in the Roman Provincial into *Elnamirand*.

Glan-Jores.

Carbray c.

Trim.

Navan.

Biſhop of *Meth.*

The Boyn now haſtens with a fuller ſtream and rapider courſe for ſome miles till it falls into the ſea near *Drogheda*. May I be allowed to ſuppoſe it has the name of *Boyn* from the rapidity of its courſe, for *Boan* both in Iriſh and Britiſh ſignifies *ſwift* [e], and our countryman Necham ſings thus of it:

Ecce Boan *qui* Trim *celer influit, iſtius undas*
Subdere ſe ſalſis Drogheda *cernit aquis.*

Swift flows the Boyn to Trim, then makes his way
To join at Drogheda the briny ſpray.

The families of greateſt note and rank in this county beſides the *Plonketts*, *Flemings*, *Barnwells*, and *Huſſeys* already mentioned, are the *Darcies*, *Cuſacks*, *Dillons* [f], *Birminghams*, *De-la-Hides*, *Nettewilles*, *Garvys*, *Cadells*, and others, whom my readers will forgive my not mentioning, or reciting thoſe in either liſt not exactly according to their dignity.

[a] Mr. Camden gives *ſix* more baronies than are at preſent in this county.
[b] now extinct. G.
[c] Extinct about the time of the civil wars. Viſcount Kingſland is deſcended from this branch. Lodge, III. 46.
[d] Q. extinct.
[e] *Buvinda* its name in Ptolemy ſeems to be derived from the Cimbric Britiſh words *Bu uen dav*, q. d. the clear rapid water; whence called by the Iriſh *Boand* or *Boiand*, by corruption *Boyne*. Beauford ubi ſupra.
[f] of Roſcommon. Gibſon. who adds to thoſe in this county the *Weldons*, *Cruſes*, *Drakes*, *Lloyds*, and *Jones*.

MEATH

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Meath is bounded by the county of Dublin and the ſea on the eaſt, Kildare on the ſouth, Weſt Meath on the weſt, and Cavan and Louth on the north. Its length from Maiden tower at the mouth of the Boyne to Caſtle Jordan is 35 miles; its breadth from Clance to Roſs at the extreme part of the half barony of Fore 33 miles. It contains the twelve baronies of *Kells*, *Morgallion*, *Slane*, the half barony of *Fore*, *Navan*, *Duliek*, *Skreen*, *Lune*, *Moyfenrath*, *Deece*, *Ratoath*, and *Dunboyne*; in which are 139 pariſhes and ſix boroughs. The county abounds in corn, paſture, and cattle; the air and ſoil are good, and the inhabitants numerous, but decreaſing by emigration.

Sir James Ware conjectured the *Laberus* of Ptolemy to have been *Kenanuſe* or *Kells* in Meath. Joſeph Moleſius calls it *Ampreſton*, but no ſuch place is to be found. Baxter deriving it from the Britiſh *Lhavar*, and the Iriſh *Lavra*, a *ſpeech*, inclines to fix it at *Liath-truim* or *Tarah*, where parliaments or national aſſemblies were antiently held in the Pagan times[a]. Ware's objection to Mr. Camden's derivation that a caſtle could hardly be called a city will not hold, becauſe a city once conſiderable might by length of time be reduced to a caſtle.

Drogheda. In *Drogheda* on the Meath ſide of the river was the priory and hoſpital of the order of Croſsbearers, to which William de Lacie, if not the founder was at leaſt a principal benefactor. It belonged to the grand priory of Kilmainhaim near Dublin. Here was alſo a Carmelite friary, founded by the inhabitants of the town; part of which was afterwards repaired for the ſervice of the pariſh[b].

Drogheda gives title of earl to the family of Moore, of whom Gerald was created viſcount 1621, and his grandſon Henry earl of Drogheda 1661. Charles, his great grandſon, is preſent and 6th earl.

The Boyne will ever be famous for the victory gained on its banks by William III. over James II. and the Iriſh July 1, 1690. It gives title of viſcount (which is perhaps an honour peculiar to it) to the Hamiltons of Stackallan in this county deſcendants of a younger ſon of the firſt lord Paiſly, of whom Guſtavus who had a large ſhare in the ſucceſs of that battle was ſo created 1714 George I.[c] Richard his grandſon by his 2d ſon is the preſent and fourth viſcount.

At *Dardiſtown* about two miles from Drogheda were found in digging three heads of deer with uncommon large horns; many of which ſort have been found in other parts of Ireland. The common people call them elk's horns, but as they exceed that ſize ſir Thomas Molyneux inclines to refer them to the American mooſe deer, which are leſſer than an ox and their horns larger than theſe[d].

On the left hand of the road aſcending the hill to lord Neterville's houſe at *Douth* on the Boyne is a circle of large unhewn ſtones about 5 or 6 feet high, 21 feet in diameter; eight remaining together in one part, two in another, and one by itſelf ſet on end with the remains of a kiſtvaen forming the north ſide thereof. On the left hand from the entrance lies a large flat ſtone which ſeems to have been the top of a kiſtvaen or cromlech. About 100 yards in the ſame line further from the road are the veſtiges of an oval camp which is Daniſh. Juſt on the brow of the hill is on the left hand a very large tumulus or barrow, under which report ſays there is ſuch a cavern as that at *New Grange*[e].

Duleek. *Duleek*, now an almoſt deſolated village, four miles ſouth-weſt of Drogheda, from its ruins every where obſervable muſt be ſuppoſed a town of note, though at preſent it retains no other marks of antient magnificence than giving name to the barony and being repreſented by two members in parliament. Its antient name was *Domleagh*, *Daimleag*, and *Damleag*, q. d. *the houſe of ſtone*; and it is celebrated for having the firſt ſtone church in Ireland, built by St. Kenan in the 4th century, which was the head of a biſhopric till united to that of Meath in the 13th century[f]. It was frequently plundered by the Danes and twice burnt. An abbey was built here by St. Patrick[g]. Here was a priory of Canons regular, founded by one of the family of O Kelly long before the arrival of the Engliſh[h], and an hoſpital[i].

Colpe. At *Colpe*, a ſmall village at the mouth of the Boyne, Hugh de Lacy founded 1182 an abbey for Canons regular of St. Auſtin, the walls of whoſe church are ſtill to be ſeen with arches both in the Saxon and Gothic ſtyle, and the eaſt window the oldeſt. On the ſouth ſide are two chapels, one of them the burial-place of the Bellew family: on the north ſide another ſmall one[k].

Donnygarney At *Donnygarney* a mile eaſt of Colpe are ſome ruins of a nunnery[l].

Tradition informs us, that at *Beamore* in the pariſh of Colpe and barony of Duleek about two miles ſouth of Drogheda, was a preceptory belonging to the priory of Kilmainhaim; of theſe are ſtill to be ſeen ſome ſmall remains of an antient building[m].

Ratoath. At *Ratoath*, a wretched village, which gives name to a barony and is a borough 13 miles north of Dublin, was an abbey of St. Mary Magdalen; the

[a] Harris's edit. of Ware, p. 40. Mr. Beauford Collect. Hib. III. N° xi. p. 373. [b] Archdall, 531—532.
[c] Lodge, III. 234—240. [d] G. Harris. Phil. Tranſ. N° 227. See before, p. 484.
[e] Wilſon, 452. [f] Beauford in Collect. Hib. N° XI. p. 334. [g] Archd. 533.
[h] Ib. 537. [i] Ib. 539. [k] Ib. 527—528. [l] Ib. 529. [m] Ib. 516.

weſt window and ſome old walls of which remain [n]. The church is rebuilt on its ruins, and near it is a very fine and conſpicuous mount [o].

Dunſhaglin. In the ſmall town of *Dunſhaglin*, ſituate in the barony of Ratoath 14 miles from Dublin, St. Patrick's nephew Seachlan, who came into Ireland A. D. 439, founded an abbey, and was buried in it [p]. Here is a very conſiderable ſchool kept by the rev. Mr. French [q].

Dunboyne. *Dunboyne* gives title of baron to lord Grimſton, ſo created 1719 5 George I. *Killeen* caſtle is the property of lord Fingall. *Dunſany* the ſeat of lord Dunſany [r]. *Dungan* is a noble one of the earl of Mornington ſituated by the ſide of a ſmall lake [s].

Garret Colley Weſley ſecond baron of Mornington, whoſe father was ſo created 1746, was himſelf advanced to the title of viſcount Weſley of Dungan and earl Mornington of Mornington in this county 1760 34 George II.

At *Rathmore* is a fine park belonging to the earl of Darnley [t], who is baron Clifton of Rathmore by creation 1721, viſcount and earl of Darnley 1725. The late earl died 1781, and has a handſome mauſoleum in his park at Cobham in Kent, and is ſucceeded by his ſon John 4th earl.

Bellew gave title of baron to John Bellew of Duleek, whoſe grandfather was ſo created 1686 2 James II.

Balrath gives title of baron to Henry fourth lord Aylmer, whoſe great grandfather was ſo created 1718 4 George I.

Peter Ludlow of *Ardſalla* in this county was created baron Ludlow 1755, viſcount and earl 1760.

John Netterville, viſcount Netterville of *Douth* in this county, is the 6th of his family on whom this honour was conferred 1622 20 James I.

Belvedere gives title of earl to George Rochfort, whoſe father was ſo created 1756.

The county itſelf gives title of earl to Anthony Brabazon 6th and preſent earl, whoſe great great grandfather was ſo created 1627 3 Charles I.

Skrine. *Skrine*, an antient town, now depopulated, about 20 miles from Dublin, gives name to a barony. It was called *Scrinium* from the ſhrine of St. Columb, brought from Britain into Ireland to ſave it from the Danes A. D. 875. The abbey of Regular canons was deſtroyed 1152; of the houſe of Auſtin friars founded 1341 ruins near the church may ſtill be ſeen [u].

Killeen. *Killeen* in the barony of Skrine two miles ſouth of Tarah, now an inconſiderable town, though once in high repute, had a caſtle built by Hugh de Lacie 1180, afterwards the reſidence of the Fingal family, and now the reſidence of the preſent earl. Near it was a beautiful church with a handſome eaſt window, and weſt of the church two towers. The ruins ſhew many tombs with figures in pontifical habits and mitres [w].

St. Endeus founded an abbey of Canons regular at Killeen, and a nunnery for his ſiſter Fanchea, and the monaſtery of *Killenda* on one of the iſles of Arran [x].

Kilmainchambeg. At *Kilmainchambeg* in the barony of Kells 12 miles north of Navan, William de Lacie lord of Meath in the reign of Richard I. founded a commandery for Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, whoſe church is now the pariſh church, where an antient ſteeple is ſtill to be ſeen [y]. In Kilmainham wood a commandery of Knights Hoſpitallers was founded in the 13th century by the family of Preſton [z].

Liſmullen. At *Liſmullen* in Skrine barony about two miles north of Tarah, Alice, ſiſter of Richard de la Corner biſhop of Meath, founded 1240 an Auguſtine nunnery [a].

Odder. At *Odder* in the barony of Skrine the family of Barnwall founded a nunnery [b].

Gerard's town. Trevet. Three miles beyond Ratoath is *Gerard's town*, a pleaſant ſeat, near which ſtands the old church of *Trevet* in the barony of Skrine, rebuilt by Hugh de Lacie, who ſettled here a colony of his Engliſh followers. Though now become an inconſiderable village it had a conſiderable monaſtery, but by whom founded is not known. The Engliſh erected a beautiful church in honour of St. Patrick; it is now in ruins, but many fragments of beautiful tombs and ornaments ſtill remain [c].

Tarah. *Tarah* was ſuppoſed to have been a palace of the antient kings of Ireland, where a triennial parliament was held, compoſed of all the nobility, gentry, prieſts, hiſtorians, and men of learning, diſtinguiſhed by their abilities in every art and ſcience, who here enacted new laws, repealed ſuch as were uſeleſs or burdenſome, and conſulted the public welfare in their reſolutions. It was alſo called *Teagh mor ragh* or the great houſe of the king, being the palace of the kings of Meath. It is ſuppoſed the *Laberus* of Ptolemy from the Britiſh *Lhavar*, whence *labh reigh* a ſpeaking place in Iriſh. In its neighbourhood is the hill of *Naaſteghan*, where the ſtates aſſembled from the beginning of the firſt to the middle of the ſixth century. The Chriſtian clergy A. D. 560 anathematized the hill, where ſtood the *Labheireg* or the ſtone of deſtiny, on which the monarchs of Ireland were inaugurated. From that time the ſtates aſſembled in the court of the palace of Taragh till the final deſtruction of that fortreſs by Brien Boiromh A. D. 995 [d]. But this flattering repreſentation has been diſputed by writers of eminence, who have attempted to prove that it has not the ſmalleſt foundation in truth [e].

Near Tarah hill, on whoſe ſummit ſtands the church, is *Liſmullan* the ſeat of baron Dillon. A little further and on the oppoſite ſide of the Boyne *Ardſallagh*, a beautiful ſeat of the earl of Ludlow [f].

Navan. *Navan*, at the conflux of the Blackwater and Boyne, a market-town and borough, gives name to a barony, and was walled by Hugh de Lacie. It had an abbey for Regular canons about the end of the 12th century. The preſent horſe barrack is erected on its ſite, and in the burial-ground are the remains of many antient tombs with figures in relief [g].

Kilberry. Sir Roger Jones was created baron Jones of Navan and viſcount Ranelagh 1628; his great grandſon Charles is 4th and preſent viſcount.

Kilberry about four miles north of Navan, though now but a ſmall village, ſhews ruins of an abbey or church, in which was a perpetual chantry of two

[n] Archd. 568. [o] Wilſon, 81. [p] Archd. 540. [q] Wilſon, 68.
[r] Ib. 69. [s] Ib 106. [t] Ib. 432. [u] Archd. 569, 570. [w] Ib. 550.
[x] Ib. 550—551. [y] Ib. 551. 554. [z] Ib. 554. [a] Ib. 555. [b] Ib. 566. [c] Ib. 574.
[d] Beauford in Collect. Hib. vol. III. N° xi. p. 274. 373. 419. Vallancey's deſcription of it Coll. Hib. vol. III. N° xii. p. 512—541.
[e] Wilſon, 69. [f] Ib. 69. [g] Archd. 558—560. Wilſon, 432.

prieſts[h]. Four miles from it are ruins of *Kildaregan* caſtle[i].

Donaghmore. Within a mile of Navan are ruins of the church of *Donaghmore*. In the church-yard ſtands a round tower about 70 feet high and 12 diameter; the door 10 feet from the ground[k].

Athlumny. Near Navan are ruins of the caſtle and church of *Athlumny*, once a noble ſtructure, ſaid to have been burnt by one M'Guire on the approach of Cromwell after the taking of Drogheda[l].

Ardbraccan. At *Ardbraccan* a ſmall village in the barony of Navan and two miles weſt from the town of that name was one of the antient biſhoprics, which now form the dioceſe of Meath. In 1641 it was a place of conſiderable ſtrength. The preſent biſhop Dr. Maxwell has lately erected a magnificent palace here. The abbey was founded in the middle of the 7th century, but the church is now parochial[m]. Near

Liſcarton *c.* it is *Liſcarton* caſtle, the birth-place of the firſt lord Cadogan, to whoſe family it belongs[n].

Newtown. At *Newtown* on the north bank of the Boyne half a mile below Trim was a priory of Canons regular of St. Victor 1206, founded by Simon de Rochfort biſhop of Meath, who made the church a cathedral, and held a ſynod in it 1216. The prior was the third in dignity, and ſat in parliament. The remains of the large old church are ſtill in being, and an antient tomb ſaid to be that of a daughter of king John[o].

At Newtown was alſo a priory of Crouched friars, erected in the 12th century. It ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the river a little below the abbey and contiguous to the bridge, and its ruins are extenſive. A ſquare caſtle adjoins the bridge, from whence a regular range of building along the water's edge extends to another caſtle at the eaſt end, near which ſtands the eaſt window of a ſmall chapel, of a light triple form, and on the road ſide near the caſtle is a very neat octagon turret[p].

Trim. *Trim*, a market, borough, poſt, and aſſize town on the Boyne, was formerly walled, and over the river ſtands a very antient and ſtrong caſtle, incloſed with a ſtrong wall and trench. Here are alſo ruins of a church and of a very large caſtle, ſaid to have been the reſidence of king John. It is governed by a ſovereign, recorder, and town-clerk, and has a charter ſchool for 40 children, founded by Richard firſt baron Mornington[q]. This town had many religious foundations; St. Patrick founded a houſe of Canons regular; the lofty handſome ſquare tower whereof with leſſer at the corners, uſually called the *Yellow tower*, was half demoliſhed by Oliver Cromwell, againſt whom it held out a conſiderable time as a garriſon. A quarter of it being blown up by Cromwell the top overhangs ſeveral feet, and the whole is undermined at one of the angles[r]. The Grey friars or Obſervantines founded by king John is totally demoliſhed, and a ſeſſions-houſe erected on its ſite. The Dominican friary near the gate leading to Athboy was founded 1263 by Geofrey Geneville lord of Meath. Parliaments were held in it 1484, 1487, 1491. The Crouched friars' houſe was founded by one of the biſhops of Meath. The writer of the Life of St. Patrick mentions alſo a nunnery here, and Mr. Harris[s] a church of the *Grecians* or Greeks[t].

Within two miles of Trim are ruins of *Sairlacks* caſtle[u]; and one mile and an half from Trim *Trimleſtown* the ſeat of lord Trimleſtown. *Clifton lodge*, four miles from Trim, belonged to lord Darnley[x]. One mile and a quarter from Trim are ruins of *Newhaggard* caſtle[y].

Bectiffe. At *Bectiffe* three miles eaſt of Trim on the river Boyne, Murchard O Melaghlin, king of Meath, founded 1146 or 1152, a Ciſtertian abbey called *de Beatitudine*, the abbot of which ſat as a baron in parliament. Here are large ruins remaining, and the cloiſters with a tower are almoſt entire[z]. Oppoſite to it is *Balſoon*, once the eſtate and reſidence of the great primate Uſher[a].

Ballybogan. At *Ballybogan* in the barony of Moyfinrath on the river Boyne 3 miles ſouth of Clonard was a priory called *de laude Dei*, founded for Auſtin canons in the 12th century by Jordan Comin, large remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen[b].

Clonard. *Clonard*, which has long ſince fallen into decay, though once a biſhop's ſee, ſituated near the Boyne, had an abbey of Canons regular, founded by St. Finan before his death 549. The entrance into this abbey on the weſt was through a ſmall gateway into a ſmall court of offices. Moſt part of the choir, a large and elegant building with windows in a light Gothic ſtyle, remains. On the ſouth ſide of the altar is a ſmall double nich in the wall divided by a pillar and ſuppoſed to have been the founder's tomb. Many ruined walls adjoin to the abbey. At a little diſtance eaſt in the burial-ground ſtands a ſmall chapel, in which is a table monument of the Elizabethan age covered with coats of arms, particularly thoſe of Dillon. Here was alſo a nunnery of Canoneſſes regular, founded before the arrival of the Engliſh by O Melaghlin king of Meath[c].

Two miles beyond Clonard church are ruins of *Ticroghan* caſtle[d].

Athboy. *Athboy*, a market and borough town in the barony of Lune ſix miles north-weſt of Trim, had a priory founded by William de Loundres about 1317[e].

Two miles from it is *Drewſtown* the ſeat of the earl of Farnham[f].

Final. On an iſland in *Lough Sheallen* near the county of Weſt Meath are to be ſeen ruins of a large friary, built in an early age, but by whom unknown or for what order, but to this day it continues a burial-place of note[g]. This lough extends to *Final* in that county where it communicates with *Lough Inny*. Final is a ſmall but pleaſant village, ſituate on a ſtream that unites the two loughs, over which is a bridge that ſeparates the counties of Weſt Meath and Cavan[h]. On the ſide of this lough is *Fortland*, a pleaſant family ſeat of Dr. Maxwell biſhop of Meath[i].

Four miles beyond Final is *Carlingſtown*, a fine ſeat of earl Nugent. *Gaulſtown*, formerly of lord chief-baron Rochfort, purchaſed from the late earl of Belvedere by ſir John Browne, bart. who is building an elegant houſe on the ſite of the old one, ſo often mentioned by dean Swift[k].

Lough Ramor near Virginia is a pretty large lake with ſeveral iſlands having ruins of caſtles[l].

[h] Archd. 550. Wilſon, 327. [i] Wilſon, 327. [k] Ib. 459. [l] Ib. 69.
[m] Archd. 510—512. [n] Wilſon, 70. [o] Archd. 560—565. [p] Ib. 566. Wilſon, 88.
[q] Wilſon, 88. 428. [r] Gent. Mag. LIV. 80. [s] Ware, II. 164. [t] Archd. 575—582.
[u] Wilſon, 88. [x] Ib. 89. [y] Ib. 428. [z] Archd. 516—518. [a] Wilſon, 431.
[b] Archd. 514. Wilſon, 434. [c] Ib. 519—526. Ib. 431. [d] Wilſon, 434. [e] Archd. 513.
[f] Wilſon, 484. [g] Archd. 558. [h] Wilſon, 89. [i] Ib. 435. [k] Ib. [l] Ib. 71.

Fig. 1.

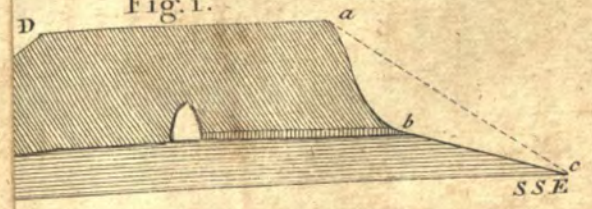
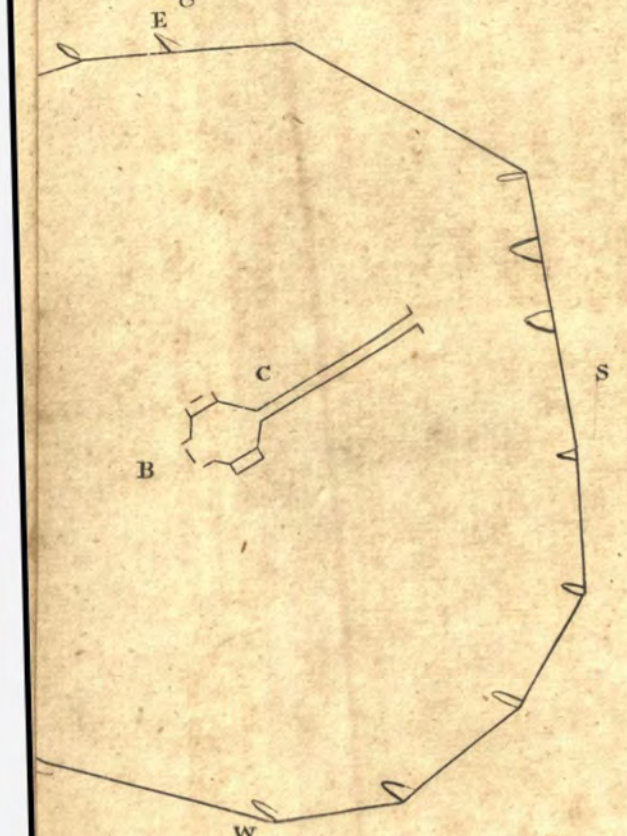


Fig. 2.



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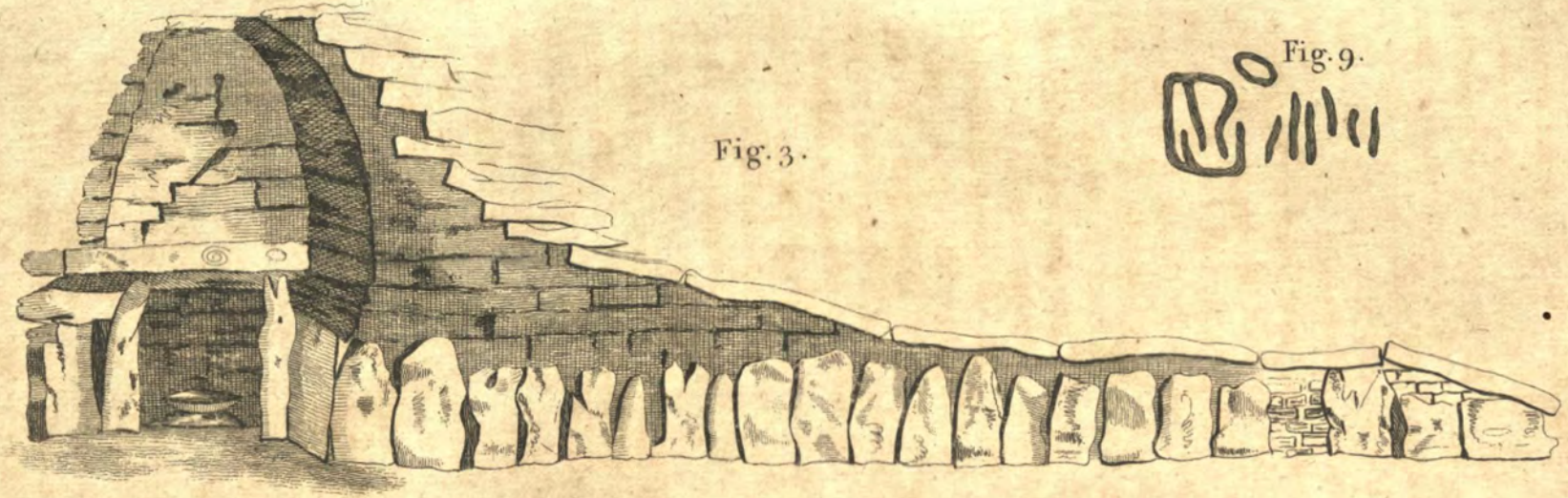


Fig. 9.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

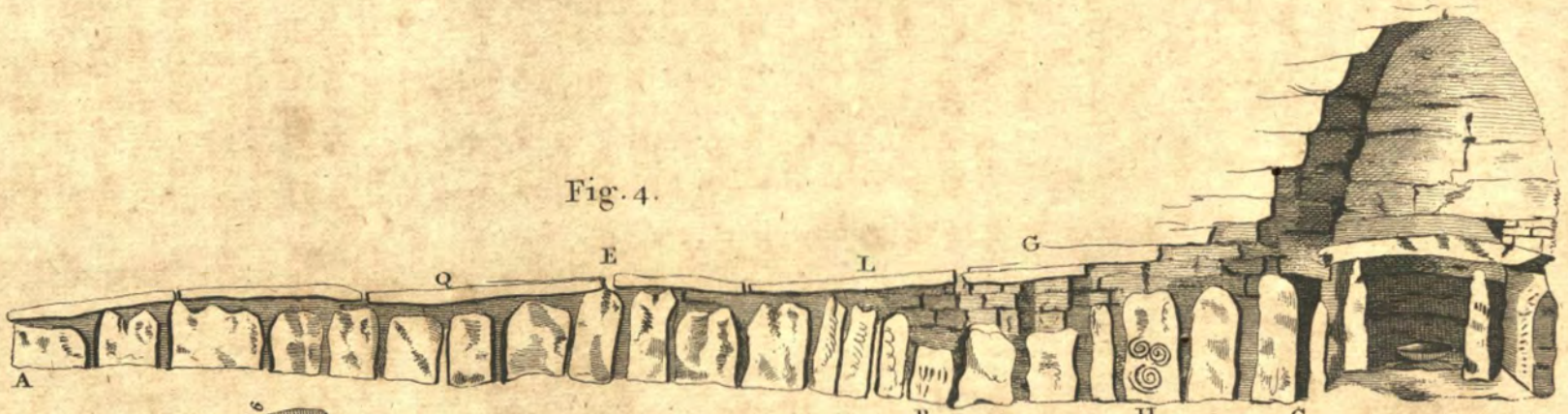
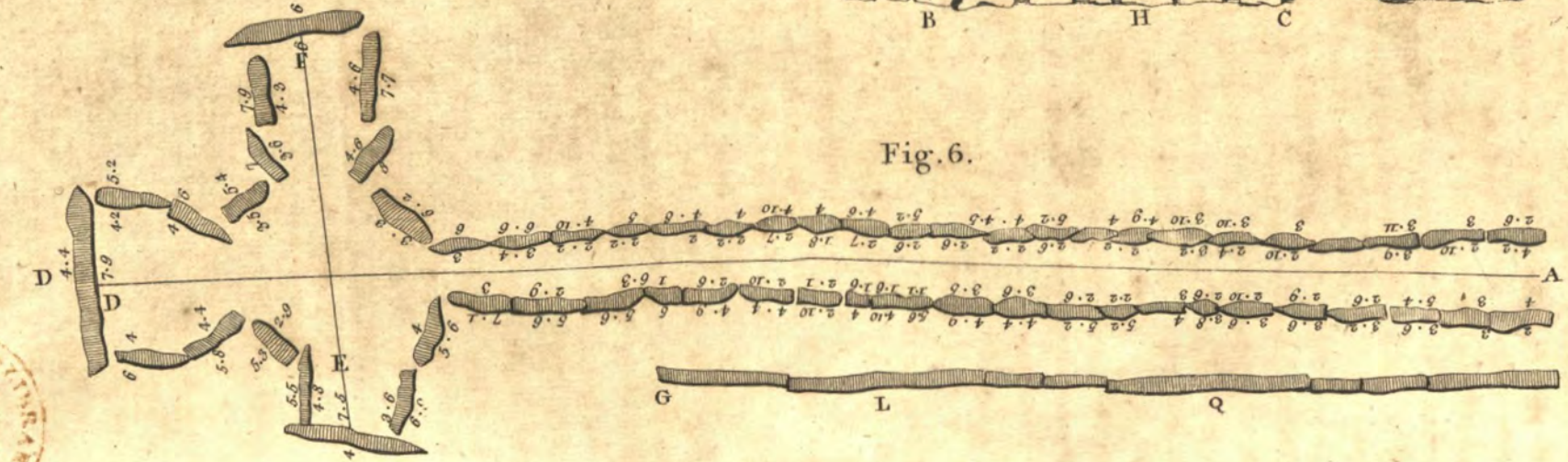


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 6.



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Kells.

Kells, antiently called *Kenanuſe* and *Kenlis*, on the river Blackwater eight miles north-weſt of Navan, was reckoned one of the moſt famous cities in the kingdom, and gives name to the barony; and when it dwindled into a ſmall town it was ſtill called from its ſituation and ſtrength the key of that ſide of Meath. Though at preſent an inconſiderable town it has a market and is a borough, and gives title of baron to Edmund Butler preſent and 11th baron, viſcount Montgarrit, premier viſcount of the kingdom of Ireland, conferred by Edward VI. 1550, and of viſcount to the noble family of Cholmondeley, ſo created 1661 13 Charles II. On the arrival of the Engliſh it was fortified with walls and towers. In 1178 a caſtle was erected where the market-place is now, and oppoſite the caſtle was a croſs of an entire ſtone, ornamented with figures in bas relief, and many curious inſcriptions in the antient Iriſh characters. Within a ſmall diſtance was the church of St. Senan, and on the ſouth of the cemetery is a round tower which meaſures 99 feet from the ground, the roof ending in a point, and near the top are four windows oppoſite to the cardinal points. The celebrated monaſtery of regular canons *founded in this* town about A.D. 550 *owes its origin* to St. *Columb*, to whom the ſite was granted by Dermod ſon of Kervail king of Ireland. The greater part of the churches in the county of Cavan did belong to this abbey and to that of Fore in Weſt Meath. An epiſcopal ſee was afterwards placed here, and in the 13th century united to Meath. In this abbey was held 1152, a ſynod by John Paparo the Pope's legate, wherein he diſtributed palls to the four archbiſhops of Armagh, Dublin, Caſſil, and Tuam[l]. In the church of Kells is a handſome monument erected 1737 to ſir Thomas Taylor and his lady, grandfather and grandmother of the preſent earl of Bective. In the market-place is a ſtone croſs with bas reliefs of ſtags and dogs[m]. Here was alſo a priory of Crouched friars of St. Auſtin, founded by Walter de Lacy lord of Meath in the reign of Richard I.[n] Here was born St. Cuthbert biſhop of Lindiſarn, though others ſay at Kilmacudrie near Dublin.

Headfort.

Within a mile of Kells is *Headfort*, the magnificent ſeat and plantations of the earl Bective, who was created baron Headfort 1760, viſcount Headfort 1762, and earl Bective 1766[o].

Donogh Patrick.

At *Donogh Patrick*, four miles eaſt of Kells and in its barony, an antient town, though now depopulated, pleaſantly ſituated on the Blackwater, St. Patrick founded an abbey[p].

Slane.

The religious foundations near *Slane* ſix miles weſt of Drogheda on the north ſide of the Boyne, ſufficiently evince the antiquity of this town, which in the time of Hugh Lacie was one of the boroughs in his palatinate of Meath. The hermitage of *Eirc* ſouth of the town near the river takes its name from the firſt biſhop of Slane, who was conſecrated by St. Patrick, and died A. D. 514. On a hill about three-quarters of a mile from the town was the abbey of Canons regular, founded in any early age, and remarkable for being many years the reſidence of Dagobert king of Auſtraſia, who was at ſeven years old depoſed by Grimoald, maire de palais, ſhorn a monk, and baniſhed hither, whence after 20 years confinement he was recalled and reſtored. The abbey at the diſſolution was granted to James lord of Slane, whoſe family erected a ſpacious caſtle here, but engaging in the rebellion 1641 the eſtate was veſted in the crown. The right hon. William Conyngham, who now poſſeſſes it, is making it a beautiful reſidence, fitting it up under the direction of Mr. Wyatt in a ſuperb ſtyle. The entrance is juſt finiſhed. Under it flows the Boyne in a reach broken by iſlands, the ſhore on one ſide rocky, on the other wooded[q]. Mr. Jebb's flour-mills on the right of the town on the river Boyne deſerve the attention of the curious[r].

Two miles from Slane is *Stackallen*, the noble ſeat of lord viſcount Boyne[s]: and five miles further *Hays*, that of the archbiſhop of Tuam[t].

New Grange. Pl. XLVI.

At *New Grange* near Slane is the celebrated mount or pyramid formed of pebble or coggle ſtones, which ſome think muſt have been brought 12 or 14 miles from the ſea coaſt at the mouth of the Boyne, *but Mr. Vallancey ſays they cover the ſurface of the county 10 miles round.* It was firſt deſcribed by Mr. Edwards[u] and by Dr. Thomas Molineux[x] from a narrative and drawings by Mr. Samuel Molineux a young gentleman of the college of Dublin; but neither the meaſurement nor obſervations are exact or juſt, any more than thoſe of Mr. Wright[y]. Governor Pownall[z] 1770 procured exact meaſurements of it in all its parts by Mr. Samuel Bovie a land-ſurveyor in that country. The baſe pl. XLVI. f. 2. covers about two acres of ground, and was encircled by a number of enormous hewn ſtones, of which ten remained as marked in the plan, 7 to 9 feet high, only one being thrown down which is near 11 feet[a]. This pyramid in its preſent ſtate is but a ruin of what it was, having long ſerved as a ſtone quarry to the country round. The mouth of the gallery in the perfect ſtate of the monument lay concealed and ſhut up near 40 feet within the body of the pile. The dotted line *a c* in the ſection fig. 1. gives the ſuppoſed perfect ſide. The triangle *a b c* is the hollow ſpace from whence the ſtones have been taken, *b* marks the mouth. The gallery is formed of large flag ſtones; thoſe which compoſe its ſides are ſet on edge, and are of *different* altitudes from 2 to 7 feet high, and of various breadths from 2 to 3 feet and an half, as may be ſeen by the figures in the plan fig. 6. where the figures on the outſide denote the heighth, thoſe on the inſide the breadth: the thickneſs of each could not be taken with any certainty, but ſome of the larger ones are from 1 foot and an half to 2 feet thick. Fig. 3. and 4. give perſpective ſections of the gallery and of the eaſt and weſt tabernacles. Fig. 5. is a perſpective ſection of the north ſide oppoſite the entrance. One of the ſtones marked Q fig. 4 and 6. which lies acroſs and forms part of the top or roof of the gallery is 13 feet long and 5 broad; another at L, 11 feet long and 4 feet and an half broad. This

[l] Archdale, p. 544. See before, p. 486** and note g.
[m] Wilſon, 430. [n] Archd. 541—550. Wilſon, 430. [o] Wilſon, 70. [p] Archd. 529.
[q] Archd. 570—573. [r] Wilſon, 64. [s] Ib. 459. [t] Ib.
[u] in a letter to Rowlands at the end of Mona Antiqua.
[x] in Phil. Tranſ. N° 335 and 336. and afterwards in his deſcription of Daniſh forts in Ireland annexed to the Natural Hiſtory of Ireland and copied into the late edition of Ware. [y] in his Louthiana. [z] Archæol. II. 236—275.
[a] Colonel Vallancy ſays of the five large ſtones oppoſite the entrance the middlemoſt is 10 feet high, 4 thick, and 4 broad, and above 3 feet underground. Theſe were raiſed from a quarry in lord Netterville's park two miles off and above 200 feet below the level of the place they ſtand in.

gallery

gallery at the mouth is 3 feet wide and 2 feet high. At 13 feet from the mouth it is only 2 feet 2 inches wide at bottom, and of an indeterminate width and height: four of the ſide ſtones beginning from the 5th on the right hand or eaſt ſide ſtand now leaning over to the oppoſite ſide, ſo that here the paſſage is ſcarce penetrable by ſqueezing in except by creeping on hands and knees. Afterwards the paſſage admits a perſon to walk upright, and then riſes from 6 to 9 feet. At H in the ſection fig. 4. on one of the ſide ſtones were traces of a ſpiral line. The diſtance from A to B in the ground plot is 42 feet, from B to C 19 feet 4 inches, from C to D 19 feet 2 inches, from E to F 21 feet. The dome of the cell ſprings at various unequal heights from 8 to 10 feet on different ſides forming at firſt a covering of 8 ſides. At the height of 15 or 16 feet the north and ſouth ſides of this coving run to a point like a gore, and the coving continues its ſpring with ſix ſides; the eaſt point coming to a point next is reduced to five ſides; the weſt next, and the dome ending and cloſed with four ſides not tied with a key-ſtone, but capped with a flat flag ſtone of 3 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 5 inches. The conſtruction of this dome is not formed by key ſtones, whoſe ſides are the radii of a circle or of an ellipſe converging to a centre. It is combined with great long flat ſtones, each of the upper ſtones projecting a little beyond the end of that immediately beneath it. This cell is ſuch an octagon as might be ſuppoſed to be formed with ſuch rough materials into ſuch a rude ſtyle of architecture. The entrance and the 3 niches or tabernacles make four ſides, and the four impoſts the other four, and the area may be circumſcribed within a circle of 17 feet and an half. Fig. 5. gives a view of the tabernacle oppoſite to the entrance, and fig. 3, 4. of the two ſide ones. Each ſide of that on the eaſt or right hand conſiſts of two ſtones ſtanding erect in the poſition and of the dimenſions marked in the plan. The back is formed by a large flat ſtone laid edgeways in its length. The whole is covered with one large flat ſtone ſloping towards the back and forming a kiſtvaen. The north tabernacle is formed exactly in the ſame manner. The other on the weſt or left hand differs, each ſide being compoſed but of one ſingle ſtone; where the back ſtone does not reach up to the top covering ſtone the ſpace is completed by maſonry of three courſes. The north tabernacle has for its floor a long flat ſtone 6 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 11 inches. The two ſide niches have no other floor but the natural ground, but each has a rock baſon within it: that on the left fig. 7. is placed on the natural ground, that on the right fig. 8. on a kind of baſe. That on the right hand is 4 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 4 inches, and the baſe 6 feet by 5 feet 4 inches; that on the left 4 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 7 inches; in the narrow point of its oval it is 2 feet broad. On the flat ſtone which forms the north ſide of the left hand niche Governor Pownall diſcovered what he took for traces of letters exhibited fig. 9. as traced from the ſtone. As they are reducible to no known alphabet but come neareſt to the Phœnician, he ſuppoſed the ſtone brought from ſome old monument of that people on the ſea ſhore here. Colonel Vallancey comparing it with the druidical Ogham reads it *Aongtus*, a common name of Iriſh kings and here of the arch-druid: but the Governor cannot deduce ſuch a reading from the Ogham. On ſome of the ſtones which form the ſides and backs of the kiſtvaens he found lines cut in a ſpiral form: in the front edge of one of the ſtones forming the top of the kiſtvaens ſome lines forming a kind of trellis work in ſmall lozenges, ſuch as are not unfrequently found on Daniſh monuments and croſſes. The Governor inclines to think this barrow ſepulchral, the cave at the end the cemetery, and the three kiſtvaens or tabernacles repoſitories of three ſeveral perſons of different ranks, whoſe aſhes were collected and laid in the rock baſons. Dr. Molyneux ſays *two entire ſkeletons* not burnt were found on the floor in the cave when it was firſt opened: Colonel Vallancey only *one*, and that it lay on the large ſtone in the centre, and no other bones but black aſhes in the three niches. He deems it a tomb built by a Druid in his life-time, who offered ſacrifices in it, and thence he calls it *Antrum Mithræ* [b]; but the Governor maintains that it is a Daniſh monument formed ſucceſſively as the perſons interred in it died, and the inſcriptions brought from another place [c].

Ruined caſtles in this county are *Greenaoe*, *Maretown* [d], *Tyanſtown* [e], and *Donore* [f].

There were formerly many epiſcopal ſees in Meath. The principal were *Clonard*, *Duleek*, *Kells*, *Trim*, *Ardbraccan*, *Dunſhaglin*, *Slane*, and *Fowre*; all which except Duleek and Kells or Kenanuſe were united and fixed at Clonard before 1152; at which time the diviſion of the Iriſh biſhoprics was made by cardinal John Papara legate from Pope Eugenius III. The other two ſees afterwards underwent the ſame fate. The firſt biſhop of Clonard was St. Finian a diſciple of St. David A. D. 520. Here he kept a famous ſchool, and was buried A. D. 563. The laſt biſhop was Simon Rochford an Engliſhman. St. Kenan founded the ſee of Duleek in the 5th century. Afterwards followed that of Kells, a contraction from *Kenlis*, q. d. *Kenan's ſee*. The abbey of *Fowre* founded by St. Fechin was made an epiſcopal ſee in the 8th century. The ſees of Trim and Dunſhaglin were founded by St. Patrick's two nephews. That of Slane by St. Erc in the beginning of the 6th, and that of Ardbreccan by St. Ulſtan in the middle of the 7th century. The dioceſe of Meath, which now comprehends all the reſt has neither dean, chapter, cathedral, nor œconomy. The archdeacon is the next officer under the biſhop, and to him and the clergy in general the *congé d'élire* is directed. A ſynod with a common ſeal tranſact all buſineſs [g].

[b] Collect. Hib. IV. 211. He finds another but in a natural cavern called *Carrig Coire* or the cave of the rock in Waterford near Tramore, and a ſimilar one in Angleſea diſcovered 1778.
[c] Archæol. II. 238, 239. 251—260. 269, 270.
[d] Wilſon, 63.
[e] Ib. 70.
[f] Ib. 433.
[g] Harris' Ware I. 135.

COUNTY OF WEST METH.

THE county of *Weſt Meth*, which has its name from its ſituation in reſpect of the foregoing county to which it adjoins on the weſt, reaches to the river Shannon between *King's* county to the ſouth and the county of *Longford* to the north: inferior to neither of theſe in fertility of ſoil, number of inhabitants, or any thing except perhaps in the elegancies of life. *Molingar* which lies as it were in the centre was made by act of parliament the chief town of the county, and the whole country divided into twelve hundreds or baronies, viz. *Fertulagh* where the Tirells live, *Ferhille* the reſidence of the Darcies, *Delvin* which gives title of parliamentary baron to the *Nogents*, an Engliſh family, deſcended from Gilbert Nogent, to whom Hugh *Lacy* the conqueror of Meth gave theſe lands with thoſe of *Fourry* for his bravery and ſervices in the wars of Ireland, as related by that learned gentleman Richard Stanihurſt. *Fourry* before-mentioned and *Corkery* where the *Nogents* live; *Moyaſſel* where live the *Tutes* and *Nogents*; *Maghertiernan* where are many of the *Petits* and *Tutes*; *Moygoiſy* where are the *Tutes* and *Nangles*; *Ratchmore* belonging to the *Daltons*; *Magirquirke* to the *Dillons*; all of Engliſh extraction: *Clonlonan* where are the *O'Malaghlins* of the royal family of Meath; *Moicaſſell* where prevail the *Magohigans*, native Iriſh, and others whoſe names have ſomething barbarous in them; but, however, as Martial ſays, after enumerating ſeveral barbarous names of places in Spain, his native country, he had rather have them than Britiſh ones, ſo the Iriſh had rather have theſe than Engliſh, inſomuch that one of their great men ſaid he would on no account learn Engliſh, leſt the ſpeaking it ſhould make his mouth awry. Thus does every man eſteem what belongs to him ſo much beyond what belongs to others, deſpiſing them in compariſon of himſelf.

Molingar.

Meth had antiently kings or rather petty princes of its own, and Slane, monarch of Ireland, is reported to have aſſigned it for the proviſions of the royal table. But when the Engliſh gained footing in Ireland Hugh *Lacy* ſubdued the greateſt part of it, and king Henry II. gave it him in fee with the title of *lord of Meath*. While he was building *Derwarth* caſtle and ſtooping down to give directions to an Iriſh carpenter, he received from his ax a ſtroke which ſtruck off his head. He had two ſons Hugh, earl of *Ulſter*, of whom hereafter, and Walter, lord of *Trim*, who had a ſon named Gilbert, who died in his father's life-time. But by Gilbert's daughters Margaret and Matilda part came by the *Genevilles* (who are ſaid to be of the houſe of Lorrain), and by the *Mortimers* to the dukes of York, and ſo to the crown. For Peter *de Genevill*, ſon of this Matilda, had Joan married to Roger de Mortimer earl of March. The other part came by Margaret, wife of John *Verdon*, and his poſterity, who were conſtables of Ireland, to various families in England.

WEST MEATH

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Weſt Meath is 38 miles from north to ſouth, and from eaſt to weſt 21 miles. It is divided into thirteen[a] baronies, *Fore* (a half barony) *Moygeeſh*, *Corkerry*, *Moyaſhill*, and *Magherdernon*, *Delvin*, *Farbill*, *Mullingar*, *Raconrath*, *Kilkenny Weſt*, *Brawny*, *Clunlonan*, *Moycaſhell*, and *Fertullagh*; and contains 62 pariſhes and eight boroughs. The county is bounded on the north by Cavan, on the ſouth by King's county, on the eaſt by Meath, on the weſt by Longford, from which it is divided for the moſt part by the river *Inny*, and Lough Ree, which ſeparates it from Roſcommon. It extends from eaſt to weſt from Caſtletown near Aſhby to Athlone 35 or 50 Engliſh miles, and is in general not more than 14 or 15 miles broad, and contains above 180,000 acres of profitable land, beſides bogs with lakes and rivers. The moſt weſtern part of the barony of Kilkenny near Athlone is called the territory of *Brawney*, containing between 3 and 4000 acres. The ſoil is for the moſt part pleaſant and fruitful, well ſtored with coppices, the poor remains of the antient foreſts; many of the hills plowed to the top. The principal commodities are corn of all kinds, hides, tallow, flax, hemp, cheeſe, butter, wool, honey, wax, &c.

The principal rivers are the Shannon and Inny; the latter riſing in Lough *Rower*, paſſes through the four loughs of *Selin*, *Kinully*, *Direvreagh*, and *Sallagh* to *Ballybane*, thence under *Ballinglach* bridge through Lough *Iron* to *Ballincarrow* bridge to *Abby Shrool*, and is loſt in that great lake in the Shannon called Lough *Ree* or the King of lakes. The rocks in its channel prevent its being made navigable. Among its fiſh is one called *goaſke*, not unlike a herring.

The river *Bromy* riſing in Lough Foyle runs by Kilbeggin and through King's county into the Shannon at or near Bannagher.

The little river *Gayne* riſing among ſprings to the eaſt and ſouth of Monylea waters Multifernan friary and falls into Lough Direvreagh.

The county is alſo watered by a number of agreeable lakes. Lough *Lene* within half a mile of Fore town; *Direvreagh* under *Knock Eyen*, the higheſt hill in the county, in whoſe ſide next to the lake is St. Eyen or Keyon's chapel, cut out of the rock, and famous for pilgrimages on the firſt ſaint's day in harveſt; *Foyle* in the heart of the county has at the ſouth end an iſland with a church made a garriſon in the wars of 1641: *Iron*, a mile from Foyle, a mile long from north to ſouth: *Innell*, the largeſt of all, being five miles by two and an half; *Drin*, whoſe trout create a nauſea when eaten; *Eanean Annagh*, remarkable for being loweſt in winter and riſing in ſummer more than 20 feet of water.

The bogs in this county are two-fold from the colour of the peat or moſs produced in them, the red producing only moſs and the bitter ſtrong ſmelling herb called *Moregall* or in Iriſh *Reddoge*, and the *moonogs* or bog-berries and bill-berries, and *ros ſolis*. The black bog is rather a kind of meadow or paſture, capable of draining, and affording a ſort of black hard turf called *ſtone turf*, making a more laſting fire but not ſo pleaſant or ſweet. In all theſe bogs at the depth of 4 feet or more are found bodies, roots, and branches of oak, alder, and other foreſt trees, leaves of willow, &c. no way impaired except in colour, whole hazle nuts containing only thick blackiſh water. In Moygeeſh barony was the extenſive foreſt of the Black hog, now without a ſingle tree. Pieces of juniper, yew, and fir have been found in ſome bogs; alſo in draining one links of a gold chain and the bowl and ſtem of a tobacco pipe; proofs among others that theſe bogs grow in no very long time. The bog muſcle found in them is a ſhell-fiſh, in ſhape and ſize like the ſea muſcle, but flatter and broader, the ſhell brighter and greyiſh, thinner, and brittle[b].

The whole county is comprized in the dioceſe of Meath, except the half barony of Moygeeſh[c].

Of the cuſtoms and manners of the inhabitants ſee ſir Henry Piers' deſcription of the county, 108—126.

Delvin in the barony of its own name is a large oblong high caſtle with a large round tower at each corner. It gives title of baron by tenure from the time of Henry II. to the Nugents earls of Weſt Meath[d]. Delvin.

Foure, an antient corporation and borough town, governed by a portreive, though now a very mean village, ſtands on the north ſide of the hill between it and Lough Lene. It is ſaid to have been an univerſity, its name ſignifying in Iriſh the *town of books*, as that of the lough, in which is an iſland, the *lake of learning*. It is alſo called by the Iriſh *Ballyleabhair* or the town of brooks. Here are the ruins of three pariſh churches, one monaſtery of St. Fechin, who built it about 630 for Canons regular, and the only hermit's cell in all Ireland[e]. It was made an houſe for Benedictines by Walter de Lacy 1218. Foure.

Fahatty on the eaſt ſide of Lough Direvereah was the reſting-place of Mortimer earl of March, father of Henry IV. during the reign of Richard II.[f] Fahatty.

[a] Sir H. Piers' deſcription of Weſt Meath 1682, in Collectan. Hib. I. 1—60. only *eleven*, *Brawny* being made part of Kilkenny, and *Mullingar* omitted. [b] Ib. 1. [c] Ib. 126. [d] Ib. 62. Wilſon, 455.
[e] Piers, 63—66. Wilſon, 36. Archd. 711. [f] Piers, 66.

Ballinegroſs

Ballinegroſs. *Ballinegroſs* has a handſome church and tower rebuilt about 1682 [g].

Rathwire. *Rathwire*, a ſtrong well-built fort on an eminence in Farbill barony, erected as reported by Hugh de Lacy, one of the firſt Engliſh conquerors in the reign of Henry II.[h] He alſo built at *Killucquin* the largeſt pariſh church in the county with a handſome caſtle [i].

Within a mile of *Kinnegad* are ruins of *Ardmullen* caſtle [k].

Near *Ballynacargy* is *Baronſtown* the fine ſeat of lord Sunderlen [l].

Mullingar. Some miles to the ſouth is *Mullingar*, a large well-built town, ſituate on a river iſſuing out of Lough Foyle in the centre of the county, of which it is the chief town, and returns two members to parliament. Here the aſſizes and ſeſſions and all the public meetings are held, and a conſiderable wool fair, and here are barracks for a troop of horſe. Here were a houſe of Canons regular founded by Ralph le Petit biſhop of Meath about 1227; and another of Friars preachers by the Nugents 1237, wherein ſeveral chapters of the order were held; part of the ſteeple and other ruins remain. The antient corporation is diſſolved, and the whole town and commons given to the earl of Granard and his heirs as a manor. It ſends two members to parliament, and gave title of viſcount to the earl of Carbery in Wales [m]. In 1622 the friars of Multifernan began here an houſe for Franciſcans, but it was never completed [n]. Three miles from Mullingar is *Belvedere* the ſeat of the earl of Belvedere [o].

In March 1748 in plowing at *Carne*, an eſtate ſeven miles weſt of Mullingar, the plough cutting through a ſandy hillock in the middle of the field turned up a flag ſtone about 4 feet by 3, which covered a grave of ſtones; the bottom, ſides, and ends being each compoſed of a ſingle ſlab, and containing the bones of a human body of very large proportions. The head was covered with an integument of clay as with a cap, which on handling mouldered to duſt, the border of which neatly wrought like point lace reached half way down the forehead. With the bones lay an urn of yellow clay, and beſide it a ring ſet with 25 table diamonds, regularly and well diſpoſed in gold. Five ſimilar graves of ſmaller dimenſions containing alſo human bones were afterwards found diſpoſed in a regular figure round the other, two on each ſide and one at the feet. They were ſuppoſed to have been the graves of a chieftain and his attendants: or perhaps a family burial-place of ſome great perſonage. Five more ſuch graves were alſo diſcovered within a mile of this place on the lands of *Adamſtown* [p].

Multifernan. *Multifernan* had a monaſtery of Franciſcans founded by William Delamere 1236, reformed to Obſervantines 1460. A provincial chapter of the order was held in it 1529. Notwithſtanding the general ſuppreſſion the friars were permitted to repoſſeſs themſelves of this houſe, and continued in open and peaceable poſſeſſion of it till 1641, when the rebellion which broke out with ſo much fury on the Engliſh Proteſtants in this kingdom was concerted in it, being a place conveniently ſituated almoſt in the centre of the kingdom, and much reſorted to for ſome time before by the Popiſh clergy from all parts thereof. This friary was neat and compact, and had a handſome narrow ſteeple 60 feet high. The houſe was burnt by ſome of the Rochforts, and ſome of its ruins built of a blackiſh ſtone remain [q]. Not far hence eaſtward on the north ſide of a high hill, after aſcending more than half the height, one ſees a great cavern called *Catt's hole*, entered for 14 feet by creeping on all fours, then 7 or 8 feet high, divided into different apartments, and ſaid to end at Croach Patrick in Connaught [r].

Kilmacahill. At *Kilmacahill* or *Killmac Cathill* are ruins of a Franciſcan friary founded by the family of Petyt [s]; and at *Kennard* on the ſouth ſide of the Inny within a mile of Lough Iron, a priory of Auguſtine monks called *Triſternaugh*, founded by ſir Geoffrey Conſtantine, one of the Engliſh conquerors; the church in form of a croſs with a central tower entire, except the roof. Scarce a quarter of a mile weſt of it is a ſmall well-built chapel of *Temple croſs*, which ſupplies the defect of the mother church of *Kilbixy*, the Kilbixy chief reſidence of Conſtantine, where is a piece of an old ſquare caſtle called the Burgage caſtle, and 40 acres of land belonging to it called the Burgage land [t]. It is an antient town in the barony of Moygeeſh, was adorned with a caſtle built by Hugh de Lacie 1196; and had an hoſpital for lepers [u].

Ballimore. *Ballimore*, a market town having two fairs, ſtands in Rathconrath barony on the weſt ſide of Lough Sendy, and was the chief fortreſs of the county in the midway between Mullingar and Athlone. Here was an abbey founded in or before the 8th century. The family of Lacie erected one for Gilbertines 1218 [x]. To it adjoins *Plary*, a Gilbertine priory, founded by ſome of the Lacies. Henry VIII. converted the church into the cathedral of the dioceſe of Meath for a ſhort time [y].

Ardnacranna. North-weſt from hence at *Ardnacranna* is a Carmelite monaſtery, founded by Robert Dillon of Drumrany in the 14th century [z].

Kilbeggan. *Kilbeggan*, a corporation, borough, and market town, in the barony of Moycaſhel on the Broſny, had a monaſtery founded by St. Becan of the blood royal of Munſter, and reformed 1200 by the family of Dalton for Ciſtertian monks from Mellefont [a], which being burnt in the war aforeſaid ſhews no remains [b].

Athlone. *Athlone* is a corporate and borough town, ſituate on both banks of the Shannon, walled and fortified; the part on this ſide was formerly much the better built. The other part with the caſtle on the weſt bank is in the county of Roſcommon, united to the other by a handſome ſtrong bridge commanded by the caſtle built by king John on a high raiſed round hill with a lofty tower in the centre. On the ſide next the river were the apartments of the lord-preſident of Conaught, who was governor of the caſtle; but ſince the preſidency was diſſolved the caſtle was granted in fee to Cole earl of Ranelagh, to whom Athlone gave the title of viſcount. On the bridge is a monument with figures cut in marble and queen Elizabeth's arms and ſome inſcriptions declaring the time and foundation of the building. Athlone was for-

[g] Piers, 68. [h] Ib. 60. [i] Ib. 60, 61.
[k] Wilſon, 101. [l] Ib. 102. [m] Piers, 77—79. Wilſon, 101. [n] Wilſon, 437. Archd. 722—726.
[o] Wilſon, Ib. [p] Biſhop Pocoeke in Archæol. II. 32, 33. [q] Archd. 726—727. [r] Piers, 68—70.
[s] Ib. 71. Archd. 721. [t] Piers, 71—76. [u] Archd. 720. [x] Ib. 706.
[y] Ware. Piers, 76. not in Archdall. [z] Archd. 705. Piers, 80. [a] Archd. 717—719. [b] Piers, 84. Wilſon, 117. 434.

merly

merly conſidered as a place of very great importance, yet in 1691 part of the Engliſh army under general Ginkle took poſſeſſion of it with conſiderable loſs in face of the Iriſh who were ſtrongly entrenched on the oppoſite ſide of the river. For this and other noble ſervices performed by this general the title of earl of Athlone was conferred on his family [c]. The town was wholly deſtroyed by fire in the war, and ſince that experienced a ſecond calamity of the ſame kind. Here were two monaſteries, one on the Connaught ſide called St. Peter's for Ciſtertians [d]; the other on this ſide in the *Engliſh town* for Franciſcans, founded by a prince of Conaught; completed 1241 by ſir Henry Dillon of Drumrany who was buried in it [e].

The nave of the Carmelite church at Athlone is uſed as a pariſh church. In the ruined chancel are ſeveral inſcriptions both in Latin and Engliſh, and in the ſouth aile ſome antient monuments. One of the vaults falling in diſcovered a corpſe which had protruded hair through all the interſtices of the coffin [f].

On a promontory jutting into Lough Ree five miles north of Athlone was a nunnery of the order of St. Clare called Bethlem, which being burnt in the firſt year of the war the nuns were diſperſed, but united again at Athlone [g].

Kilkenny Weſt. *Kilkenny Weſt*, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the city of Kilkenny, gives name to the barony, and is ſituated five miles north-eaſt of Athlone. An abbey was founded here in the 8th century, afterwards a priory of Crouched friars 1185, where was an holy well [h]. Here are ſome remains of a houſe of Knights Templars, founded by Thomas, a prieſt, great grandſon to ſir Henry Dillon, who came into Ireland 1185 [i].

Ardnorchar. At *Ardnorchor* Hugh Lacy, one of the firſt Engliſh adventurers under Henry II. was killed by one of his workmen employed in building the ſtately caſtle, of which ſome ruins remain. It is now called *Horſeleap* [k].

Robert Dillon of Drumrany founded a houſe of Dominicans at *Athnecarne* in the 14th century [l].

At *Drumrany*, ſix miles north-eaſt of Athlone, was a famous monaſtery A. D. 588 [m].

At *Killare* in the barony of Raconrath were three churches and three holy wells [n].

At *Clonnellen* is an elegant church with a ſteeple and ſpire, lately built in the Gothic ſtyle [o].

Loughall is a fine lake three miles long and one broad, with ſeveral iſlands well planted and cultivated [p].

Lower Lough Erne is noted for fine pike, eels, and a ſort of fiſh called *goaſke*, nearly of the ſhape of a herring, and caught in the month of May [q].

Near *Caſtle Pollard* is *Pakenham* hall, the ſeat of lord Longford [r].

Religious houſes in Weſt Meath were

Auſtin canons regular; *Rath Edha* or *Rathaodha* founded by St. Aid [s].

Franciſcans: *Farrene Manach* [t]: *Kilmichael* founded by the Petits [u].

Killuken, *Leckin*, and *Lynn* abbies are now pariſh churches [x].

St. Colman built one at *Diſart*, where a houſe of Franciſcans was afterwards founded [y].

St. Carthag alias Mochuda erected a famous monaſtery at *Rathyne*, where he preſided near 40 years over 867 monks and a celebrated ſchool, but being driven out by king Blathmac 630 the founder took refuge at Liſmore, where he died 636 [z].

St. Fechin of Fore founded a monaſtery of *Tibradain Maine*, now a chapel in the half barony of Fore [a].

At *Tober*, two miles north-eaſt of Ballymore, was founded 1488 a Dominican monaſtery [b].

At *Triſternagh* on the borders of Lough Iron in Moygeeſh barony was a priory of Canons regular, ſometimes called *Kilbixy* priory, founded by ſir Geoffrey Conſtantine 1200. This magnificent and beautiful edifice in form of a croſs and of conſiderable extent was built of blackiſh ſtone, and the ſteeple ſquare ſurmounted by an octagon 74 feet high, and the column octagon with plain capitals. It was totally deſtroyed 1783 [c].

Dunamore gives title of baron to John Baker Holroyd lord Sheffield 1781, and alſo baron of Roſcommon 1783.

Richard, 10th baron, was created earl of Weſt Meath by James I. 1621. His great great grandſon Thomas is the preſent and 6th earl.

[c] Wilſon, 118, 119. [d] Archd. 600. [e] Piers, 85—88. Archd. 705. [f] Gent. Mag. LV. 972.
[g] Piers, 81. [h] Archd. 720, 721. Wilſon, 424. [i] Piers, 81. [k] Archd. 710. Wilſon, 117.
[l] Archd. 706. [m] Ib. 710. Piers, 81. [n] Archd. 716. [o] Wilſon, 19. [p] Ib. 102.
[q] Ib. [r] Ib. 436. [s] Archd. 727. [t] Ib. 710. [u] Ib. 721.
[x] Archd. 721, 722. [y] Ib. 710. [z] Ib. 727. [a] Ib. [b] Ib. 728. [c] Ib. 729.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

TO Weſt Meth on the north adjoins *Longford*, reduced into the form of a county by the care of Henry Sidney, lord-deputy, a few years ago; it was antiently called *Analè* and inhabited by the numerous family of *O Pharoll*, of which there are two branches; one to the ſouthward called *O Pharoll Boy* or the *yellow*, the other to the north *O Pharoll Ban* or the *white*. There are but few Engliſh, and thoſe but lately ſettled among them.

Analè.

O Pharoll.

Shannon r.

This county is waſhed by the *Shannon*, the nobleſt river in all Ireland, which runs as was before obſerved between *Meath* and *Conacht*, and is called by Ptolemy SENVS, by Oroſius SENA, and in ſome copies SACANA, by Giraldus *Flumen Senenſe*, but by the natives *Shannon*, q. d. according to ſome the *old river*. It falls from the mountains of *Therne*[1] in the county of *Letrim*, and flowing ſouthward through the fields ſometimes ſpreads itſelf among marſhes, ſometimes contracts its courſe, and after forming one or two lakes confines itſelf within its bounds, viſiting MACOLICVM mentioned by Ptolemy, now as the moſt learned geographer G. Mercator obſerves called *Malc*, and preſently after falling into a ſpacious lake called *Lough Regith*, whoſe name and ſituation points out that the city RIGIA which Ptolemy places hereabout is not far off. After paſſing by this lake it confines itſelf within a narrower channel, on which ſtands the town of *Athlon*, of which in its place[2]. From thence the Shannon making its way down the fall at *Killaloe*, becomes fit to bear the largeſt ſhips, and encompaſſes the city of *Limeric* already deſcribed. From hence for near 60 miles the Shannon proceeds ſtrait weſtward, broad, and full of iſlands, and whereever the tide makes ſhallows, forts with garriſons were placed by the care of our anceſtors to prevent the incurſions of marauders. At length it falls into the weſtern ocean * at a wide mouth beyond *Knoc Patric* or *Patric's hill*. For ſo Necham calls it in theſe lines on the Shannon:

SENVS fl.
Shannia fl.

MACOLICVM

Malc.

RIGIA.

Fluminibus magnis lætatur Hibernia, Sineus
Inter Connatiam, Momoniamque fluit.
Tranſit per muros Limerici, Knoc Patric illum
Oceani clauſum ſub ditione videt.

Fair ſtreams and ample glad Hibernia knows;
Between Connacht and Munſter Shannon flows.
The ſtream continued runs by Limeric's wall,
Knoc Patric ſees it into ocean fall.

[1] G. *Trim.*

[2] See in Roſcommon.

* called by others *Mare Bredanicum.*

LONGFORD

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Longford is bounded on the north by Cavan, on the eaſt and ſouth by Weſt Meath, on the north by Leitrim, and on the weſt by Roſcommon. It is 19 miles long by 16 broad, divided into the ſix baronies of *Longford*, *Granard*, *Ardagh*, *Moydoc*, *Shrool*, and *Ratheline*, in which are 24 pariſhes and four boroughs. The ſoil is for the moſt part rich and pleaſant, though it has ſome bogs and fenny paſtures.

There being no ſuch place as *Malc* ſir J. Ware placed *Macolicum* at *Melie* in Galway; but this is not a maritime town. Much leſs will Baxter's endeavour to fix it at Kilkenny ſucceed by deriving that place from *Mack Collack*, q. d. the field of cornel trees. Ptolemy was entirely ignorant of the interior parts of Ireland, and none of the Iriſh writers mention Kilkenny. The name *Macolicum* ſeems a corruption in *Magh Ol i cand*, the place of the principal wharf or port, and was evidently therefore *Limeric*, the antient *Lunmeach*[a].

Ptolemy's *Regia* is to be ſought for at *Clogher*, the rath or palace of the antient kings of Ergall[b].

Longford. *Longford*, the capital of the county, ſtands on the river Camlin, and has a caſtle, whoſe garriſon was baſely murdered by the Papiſts 1641, after promiſe of quarter. It gave title of earl to the family of Aungier, now extinct; of viſcount to that of Micklethwaite; and at preſent gives title of baron to the noble family of Pakenham, ſo created 1756. Here was a houſe of Dominicans founded by Cornelius O Farrel biſhop of Ardagh or prince of Annaly 1400[c].

Granard. *Granard* in the north-eaſt part of the county is a pretty neat new-built town, which gave title of viſcount to the noble family of Lane, and now gives the title of earl as at firſt of viſcount to a deſcendant from the Scotch family of Forbes, ſo created 1675 and 1684, whoſe lineal deſcendant George is the ſixth and preſent earl. This family had a beautiful caſtle at Longford, which was burnt by the O Neiles in king James's war. Their preſent ſeat is at Newtown Caſtle-Forbes alias Liſbrack, near Newtown Forbes in this county, where the firſt earl built the church and ſettled a linen manufacture[d]. Here have lately been given annual prizes to the beſt performers on the Iriſh harp. Mr. Dungan, a native of Granard, having raiſed a fortune in Denmark ſome years ago, determined to employ part of it in charitable or uſeful donations to his native country; and finding that a prize had been offered in Scotland to the beſt Highland bag-pipers, inſtituted four prizes for the Iriſh harpers, who accordingly met in July 1784 and 1785 before a large and brilliant company; but the performers were moderate and the muſic common and ill ſelected[e]. On a remarkable hill called the *mote of Granard* is ſuppoſed a Daniſh rath, and from its top is a proſpect into ſix or ſeven adjoining counties[f].

Near Colehill is *Tenelick* the noble ſeat with beautiful demeſnes of the late lord Annaly on the river Inny, on the oppoſite ſide of which are ruins of a caſtle. Within three miles of *Ballyſhannon* are ruins of two caſtles oppoſite each other[g].

Shannon park or Ballinrea gave title 1660 of viſcount to Richard Boyle 6th ſon of the great earl of Cork, which expired with his ſon 1740.

Laneſborough on the Shannon gives title of viſcount to Robert Herbert Butler, whoſe great grandfather was ſo created 1728, and his father earl 1756.

The right hon. John Gore lord Annaly of Tennelich in this county was created a peer 1765.

William Henry Lyttelton of Ballemare, governor of Jamaica and ambaſſador to Portugal 1760, was created baron Weſtcote 1776.

Religious houſes in this county were two abbies and a priory of Auguſtin canons at *Inis Boffin* in Lough Ree, founded in the 6th century[h]; another in the iſland of *All Saints*[i]; and a third at *Innis Clohran*[k]; a priory on *Inchy* moor in Lough Gaun of the ſame date[l]; a priory of Regular Canons at *Derg* in the reign of John[m]; an houſe of Regular Canons and another of Franciſcans at *Ardagh* of the 6th century, reformed to Obſervantines 1521[n]; two nunneries of the ſame order founded by St. Patrick at *Cluin Bronach* and *Druimcheo*[o]. A houſe of Ciſtertians at *Lerha* near *Granard*, founded by ſir Richard Tuite about 1210[p]; another at *Shrule*, founded about 1150[q]; another houſe of Franciſcans at *Ballyne Saggard*[r].

The ſee at *Ardagh* founded by St. Patrick before 454, is juſtly reputed one of the moſt antient in Ireland. After the Reſtoration it was united to Kilmore, from which it was ſeparated only for one year 1692. There are no chapter or prebends in this church. All that remains of it is part of a wall built of large ſtones, which when entire appears to have been a very ſmall building[s].

[a] Beauford in Coll. Hib. N° XI. [b] Ib. Lodge, I. 90. [c] Wilſon, 95. 103. Archd. 443.
[d] Lodge, I. 382—385. Wilſon, 103. [e] Walker's Hiſt. of the Iriſh Bards, p. 99. [f] Wilſon, 107.
[g] Ib. 94. [h] Archd. 440. [i] Ib. 441. [k] Ib. 440. [l] Ib. 439.
[m] Ib. [n] Ib. 437, 438. [o] Ib. 438. 439. [p] Ib. 442. [q] Ib. 436.
[r] Ib. 438. [s] Harris, p. 247.

CONNAGHT.

THE fourth part of Ireland fronting the weſt incloſed by the river Shannon diſcharged from *Logh Erne* (called by ſome *Trovis*, by others *Bana*), and by the weſtern ocean, is called by Giraldus Cambrenſis *Conachtia* and *Conacia*, by the Engliſh *Conáght*, and by the Iriſh *Conaghty*. It was occupied antiently as we find in Ptolemy by the GANGANI [a], called alſo CONCANI [b], AVTERI [c], and NAGNATÆ [d]. Theſe CONCANI or GONGANI as well as the LVCENI their neighbours, by the affinity of name and ſituation ſeem derived from the CONCANI of Spain, who alſo in different copies of Strabo [e] are written CONIACI and CONISCI, whom Silius [f] ſhews to be of Scythian [g] origin, and to have drank horſes blood, which is not unuſual among the preſent wild Iriſh.

Et qui Meſſagetem monſtrans feritate parentem,
Cornipedis fuſa ſatiaris, Concane, vena.

Thou too, expreſſive of thy ſavage breed,
Concanian, quaff'ſt the blood of mettled ſteed.

and beſides him Horace [h],

Et lætum equino ſanguine Concanum.

— he who joyous quaffs the thirſty bowl
ſtreaming with horſes blood. FRANCIS.

Unleſs any ſhould chuſe to ſuppoſe this Iriſh name *Conaghty* compounded of the CONCANI and NAGNATÆ [i].

The country in the main pleaſant and fruitful, by ſome marſhy places covered with graſs and called from their ſoftneſs *boghes*, is rendered like the reſt of the iſland dangerous and covered with many thick woods. The ſea-coaſt by its many bays and navigable rivers as it were invites and challenges the inhabitants to navigation; but the charms of their native indolence ſo with-hold them that they had rather beg their living from door to door than ward off poverty by honeſt labour. It is at preſent divided into the counties of *Twomond* or *Clare*, *Gallway*, *Maio*, and *Slego*, *Letrim*, and *Roſcommon*.

The *Concani* above-mentioned formerly poſſeſſed the ſouthern part of Connaght, where now are Twomond or Clare, the county of Gallway, the territory of Clan Richard, and the barony of Atterith.

[a] or *Cangani*. Sir J. Ware places them about Thomond and the ſouth parts of Galway, Mr. Beauford in the barony of Burnis in the county of Clare, deriving theſe names from *Ceas* a head land, and *gan* external, and *Burnis* ſignifies the ſame.

[b] Q. where this people of Ireland occur.

[c] Ware places them in Galway and Roſcommon, and diſcovers their name in *Athenry* antiently *Aterith*. This people are not mentioned by the Iriſh writers; but as the word ſignifies an habitation on the weſtern water, they were probably in Galway. Beauford. Richard of Cirenceſter writes it corruptly *Auteri*.

[d] or MAGNATI. Ware places them in Sligo and Mayo. Baxter in Galway deriving it from *Cuan-na-gnaëlie*, q. d. the port of the ſmall iſlands, q. d. of Arran, which agrees with Ptolemy's ſituation of Galway. Mr. Beauford from *Na Gaetagh*, the habitation on the ſea, reading it *Nagnata*.

[e] III. p. 156. 162. where ſee Caſaubon, who ſuppoſes them the ſame with Polybius' *Conii* (lib. x.). and Horace's *Conani* (a miſprint for *Concani*.)

[f] III. l. 301.

[g] The Scythicum promontory in Spain had its name from facing Scotia (i. e. Ireland) as the Portus Britannicus in Gaul from its ſituation reſpecting Britain. MS. n. Gale.

[h] Ode III. 4. 34.

[i] as Baxter ſeems to do, ſee note *d*.

ADDITIONS.

THIS province comprehending the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Roſcommon, Mayo, and Galway, was denominated *Olnemacht* and *Conmacne* by the antient inhabitants; and comprehended the principalities of *Conmacne*, including north Teffia and the ſame as *Lictdrum* or the preſent county of Leitrim; *Conmacne cuilt ola* the preſent county of Roſcommon, and the county of Mayo: the princes of which were the O'Connors, frequently ſtyled kings of Connaught: *Slioght Gae*, the preſent county of Sligo, called alſo *na Gaetaegh*, the Ναϊναῖαι of Ptolemy. This principality was generally tributary to the O'Connors. *Galeng*, comprehending the preſent county of Galway; the princes of which were the O'Kellys. As to *Thomond* or the preſent county of Clare, it has only lately been added to the province by being included in the Connaught circuit [a].

The province of Connaught, the meaneſt and worſt of the four, is in length from north to ſouth 90 miles, from eaſt to weſt 80, and about 500 in circumference, bounded on the eaſt by Leinſter and the Shannon, on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt by Munſter, on the north and north-weſt by Ulſter, and on the weſt by the weſtern ocean. It contains one archbiſhopric, five biſhoprics, ten boroughs or market-towns, eight ports, and 330 pariſhes, and is divided into the five counties of Sligo, Mayo, Leitrim, Galway, and Roſcommon, and ſubdivided into 43 baronies. It is the moſt mountainous and barren of all the four provinces, leaſt cultivated and incloſed, thinneſt of inhabitants, and they moſt ignorant and unpoliſhed. The air is much improved by draining the bogs and cutting down the woods.

[a] Collect. de Reb. Hib. N° XI.

TWOMOND, OR THE COUNTY OF CLARE.

TWOMON or *Twomond*, called by Giraldus *Thuetmonia*, and by the Iriſh *Towoun* or North Munſter (for though it lies beyond the river Shannon it was formerly accounted part of Munſter till Henry Sidney, lord-deputy, united it to *Conacht*), runs with a large tapering point into the ſea. On the eaſt and ſouth it is bounded by the winding river Shannon, which gradually increaſes in its progreſs; on the weſt it is ſo confined by the wide ocean, and on the north borders on the county of *Galloway*, that there is no approach to it by land except through the territory of *Clan Ricard*. It is a country in which no advantages of ſea or ſoil would be wanting if the inhabitants would exert a proper induſtry, ſuch as Robert de *Muſcegros*, an Engliſh gentleman, and Richard and Thomas *Clare*, younger ſons of the family of the earls of Glouceſter, to whom king Henry I. granted this country, endeavoured to excite among them by building towns and caſtles, and forming civil ſocieties. From them the chief town had the name of *Clare*, which is now the reſidence of the earl of Twomond, from whence the whole tract is called the county of *Clare*. The principal and moſt noted places are *Kilfennerag*, and *Killa-loe* or *lao*, the ſee of a biſhop. This in the Roman provincial is called *Ladenſis*. Here is a rock in the middle of the Shannon, from over which the water pours down with a great noiſe, and by its fall prevents veſſels from coming up any higher. If it were cut away or a canal drawn round it, goods could be conveyed much higher up in boats to the great advantage of the inhabitants. Not far from the bank of the Shannon ſtands *Bunraty*, for which Robert *Muſcegros* obtained of Henry III. the privilege of a market and fair, and having built a caſtle there gave it afterwards to king Edward, who granted this and the whole country to Richard *Clare* already mentioned. Seven miles from hence one ſees *Clare*, the chief town, on a receſs of the Shannon full of iſlands. Theſe two are the only market towns in this county. The many Engliſh formerly ſettled here are either deſtroyed or have degenerated. The principal authority is in the hands of the Iriſh families of *Mac Nemors*, *Mac Mahon*, *O Loghton*, and by far the moſt powerful the *O Briens*, who boaſt their deſcent from the old petty princes of *Conacht*, or the monarchs of Ireland. Of theſe *Murchard* of *Morogh O Brien* was created firſt earl of Twomond by Henry VIII. for life, and afterwards the earldom to deſcend to his nephew *Donat* or as they call him *Donogh*, who was at the ſame time made baron *Ibarcan*, ſucceeded in the earldom, and was killed by his brother Donell. Conogher O Brien, ſon of Donat was the 3d earl, and father of Donat the 4th earl, who has given great proofs of his fidelity and bravery in the ſervice of his king and country.

Kilfennerag.
Killaloe.

Bunraty.

Clare.

Earls of *Twomond.*

CLARE

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Clare, at preſent in the Connaught circuit, and formerly belonging to that province, now appertains to Munſter, and was denominated by the Iriſh *Tuath Mumhan* or *Thomond*, that is, north Munſter, containing the following cantreds; *Hy Lochlean*, *Corcumruadh*, *Ibh Caiſin*, *Hy Garman*, *Clan Cuilean*, and *Dal Gaes* [a].

Hy Lochlean or Bhurrin, the preſent barony of *Burrin*, on the weſtern ocean; the chiefs of which were the O'Loghlins or Laghlins [b].

Corcumruadh, the preſent barony of *Corcomroe*; the chiefs of which were the O'Garbhs. In this cantred was the antient biſhopric of Fenebore or Kilfenoragh, at which place a battle was fought in 1317, where were ſlain Mortogh Garbh and Teige O'Brien [c].

Ibh Caiſin comprehended the preſent barony of *Ibrichan*; the chief of which was Cumheadh-mor O'Brien; this cantred being the hereditary diſtrict of the O'Brichean or O'Briens [d].

Hy Garman comprehended the preſent barony of *Moyarta*; the hereditary chiefs of which were the O'Briens Arta. Theſe four cantreds, whoſe reſpective denominations ſignify the maritime parts or countries on the ſea, were moſt probably in the early periods inhabited by the people whom Ptolemy calls *Conganii* or Γογγανοι [e].

Clan Cuilean comprehended the preſent barony of *Clanderlaw*; the chiefs of which were the Mc Namaraghs [f].

Dal Gaes contained the baronies of *Inchiquin*, *Bunraty*, and *Tullagh*; over which preſided the O'Briens, who had a caſtle or palace at Cancora near Killaloe, built by Brien Boromh. It was deſtroyed by O'Neil and his Ultonians in 1101. The only remains now viſible are the ramparts and foſſe of the rath [g].

Twomond or the county of *Clare* is bounded on the north by Galway, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Shannon from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry, and on the weſt by the ocean; is 53 miles in length by 38 in breadth; divided into nine baronies of *Burrin*, *Corcomroe*, *Inchiquin*, *Tullagh*, *Bunratty*, *Iſlands*, *Ibrichan*, *Clanderlaw*, and *Moyarta*. It contains 76 pariſhes and one borough, is a hilly country, abounds with good paſture, and produces the beſt horſes in the kingdom; the ſoil yields corn and rape.

Clare. *Clare*, a ſeat of the family of Thomond, once the capital of the county, now only a conſiderable market town on the river Fergus 12 miles above its fall into the Shannon. A great battle was fought here 1278 between Donell ſon of Teige Caoluiſke O Brien and Mahon O Brien, wherein the latter was defeated with great ſlaughter [h]. On an iſland on the river Fergus is the caſtle, uſed as a barrack for two companies of foot. An excellent bridge has lately been built over the Fergus [i]. A mile beyond Clare are ruins of an once noble abbey of Canons Regular, founded by Donald O Brien the great king of Limerick about 1195 [k].

Ennis. *Ennis*, the principal and ſhire town, conſiderable but not regularly built, ſtands on the river Fergus, ſends two members to parliament, and has a market on Tueſdays and Saturdays. Donac Carbrac O Brien about 1240 built a very noble monaſtery here for Franciſcans. Many of the antient ornaments of its church remain, one of its aiſles being the preſent pariſh church [l].

Killaloe. *Killala* or *Killaloe*, formerly called *Laoma*, is a ſmall town beautifully ſituate by the ſide of a large bay in the north-eaſt corner of the county on the weſt bank of the Shannon near the noted cataract which ſtops the navigation further up the river. It had an abbey founded by St. Molualobhair the grandſon of Eocha Baillderg king of North Munſter about the beginning of the 6th century. From him it has in almoſt all the Iriſh writers the name of *Killda-Lua*, q. d. church or cell of *Lua*, *Mo* being only a ſoftening addition. His diſciple and immediate ſucceſſor St. Flannan was conſecrated biſhop of this place A. D. 639 [m]. The cathedral built by Donald king of Limerick 1160 is in good repair, 200 feet long with a fine large eaſt window and a central tower, and to it adjoins the oratory of St. Molua erected in the 17th century. This church, whoſe weſt end, conſidering the poverty of the place, makes a beautiful figure, was much reſorted to by pilgrims, and one of the kings of Thomond and Deſmond died here 1142 on ſuch an expedition. Donald O Brien, king of Limerick, was a great benefactor to it. About the end of the 12th century the antient ſee of Roſcrea founded about A. D. 620 was united to it, whereby the dioceſe became very extenſive [n]. Here is a round tower. The chapter conſiſts of a dean, chanter, chancellor, treaſurer, archdeacon, and ſeven prebendaries [o]. There is another church in an iſland bearing marks of higher antiquity, a ſtone roof ridged and the door formed of plain great ſtones with a ſingle one for the lintel and wider at bottom than at top, and all the ſtones of the building of large dimenſions. The biſhop's houſe is at *Clarisford* near Killaloe, a handſome new building. The name of this place was given by the Engliſh ſettlers from Thomas de

[a] Collect. de Reb. Hib. N° xi.
[b] Ib. O'Connor's Ortelius.
[c] Collect. de Reb. Hib. N° iv. & xi. Ware.
[d] Ib. N° xi.
[e] Ib. Nos iv & xi. Beauford.
[f] Ib. N° iv p. 602.
[g] Ib. N° xi. Beauford.
[h] Wilſon, 386.
[i] Ib. 176.
[k] Archd. 43.
[l] Ib. 45, 46.
[m] Archd. 52.
[n] Harris, 589.
[o] Ib. 589, 590.

Clare earl of Glouceſter, it being the only ford over the Shannon into this county [f]. The river is croſſed by a bridge of 19 arches, below which is a ridge of rocks, which prevents the navigation up to Lough Derg. Here is a conſiderable ſalmon and eel fiſhery [g].

At O Brien's bridge is *Montpelier*, a ſuburb in the county of Limerick, having in the county of Clare an excellent ſulphureous ſpring, noted for curing ſeveral diſorders [r]. Two miles further is a bridge over the canal which is made from the Shannon about half a mile ſoutherly, and communicates with the ſame noble river within two miles from Limerick. Two miles and an half beyond O Brien's bridge are ruins of *Coolaſtigue* caſtle, and a mile further at *Doonas* ſir Hugh Dillon Maſſey, bart. is building a ſuperb and elegant houſe near the old one. Few eſtates in the kingdom are ſo much improved as this, the tenants being well encouraged. Three miles and an half from O Brien's bridge are ruins of *Rhinrow* caſtle near *Newtown* [s].

At *Smith's town* two miles from Kilfenora is a ſeat of lord viſcount Powerſcourt [t].

Dromoland. *Dromoland* is the noble and beautiful ſeat of ſir Lucius O Brien, bart. ſituated on a hill gently riſing from a lake of 24 acres in the middle of woods: three beautiful hills riſe above it commanding fine proſpects of the great rivers Fergus and Shannon at their junction, being each of them a league wide [u]. At the foot of a high hill are ruins of a caſtle.

Dyſart *c*. *Dyſart* caſtle is ruined, and ſo is *Inchiquin* caſtle in an iſland ſituated on the ſide of a pleaſant lake [x]. *Lemenagh* caſtle at foot of a high hill four miles from Coroſin belongs to ſir Lucius O Brien [y].

Two miles beyond *Kilmurry Ibrican* are ſome very pretty waterfalls [z]. At *Moyvore* is a ruined caſtle [a]. Half a mile from *Tullo* is *Liſin* caſtle [b].

Kilſenoragh. The ſee of *Kilfenoragh*, *Fenabore*, or *Cellumabrach*, may poſſibly have been founded by St. Fechnan, to whom the church is dedicated. As it was the leaſt and pooreſt in the kingdom, we are not to wonder the accounts of its prelates are ſo imperfect. It was made ſuffragan to the archbiſhopric of Caſhel; and ſince the Reſtoration annexed to that of Tuam, but now to Killaloe [c]. The cathedral is very antient but in good repair, the nave full of old family monuments, and in the choir is that of St. Fechnan, its original founder, having his effigy carved at full length. Here are alſo ſeven croſſes, each of a ſingle ſtone and ornamented with very antient ſculpture [d].

Bunratty. *Bunratty* caſtle on the ſide of the Shannon was the antient ſeat of the earl of Thomond. It was built 1277, and beſieged but not taken in 1307; but the town was burnt to the ground 1314.

Two miles from Bunratty is *Sixmile bridge*, a ſmall poſt town called in Iriſh *Abhuinn O Gearna* from the river *Gearna*, which runs from thence to the Shannon. There was a chapel or vicarial houſe near this town which belonged to the Dominicans of Limerick, but no remains of it ſubſiſt [e].

Corcumcroe. At *Corcumcroe*, a ſmall village in Burren barony, Donald, king of Limerick, founded 1194, or his ſon Donagh Carbrach 1200, a ſplendid monaſtery of Ciſtertians, called "the abbey of the fruitful rock." Donagh O Brien, king of Thomond, killed in the battle of Siudaine 1267, was buried here, and had a ſuperb monument, whoſe remains are ſtill to be ſeen [f].

Quin. At *Quin*, five miles eaſt of Ennis and one from *Ardſallas*, was an abbey, early built, burnt 1278, ſucceeded by one for Franciſcans about 1405 or 1350. Biſhop Pococke in his MS. journal deſcribes it as one of the fineſt and moſt entire monaſteries he had ſeen in Ireland. It is ſituated on a fine ſtream, with an aſcent of ſeveral ſteps to the church; the high altar is entire, and others on each ſide of the arch of the chancel. To the ſouth is a chapel with three or four altars and a very Gothic figure of a ſaint in relief. On the north ſide a fine monument of the family of M'Namarra of Rance, erected by the founder. On a ſtone by the high altar the name of Kennedye appears in large letters. In the middle between the nave and chancel is a fine tower built on the two gabel ends. The cloiſter is in the uſual form with couplets of pillars and buttreſſed round. On three ſides of it are the refectory, dormitory, and another grand room to the north of the chancel with a vaulted room under all. To the north of the large room is a cloſet leading through a private way to a very ſtrong round tower, the walls of which are near 10 feet thick. In the front of the monaſtery is a building which ſeems to have been an apartment for ſtrangers, and to the ſouth-weſt are two other buildings [g].

Killoen. *Killoen* had a nunnery founded for Auſtin nuns about 1190 by Donald O Brien king of Limerick [h].

Kilſhanny. *Kilſhanny* in the barony of Corcumroe was a cell to Corcumroe [i].

Inniſtymond. *Inniſtymond* caſtle is the handſome ſeat of Mr. O Brien, containing many old family pictures and ſituate in a fine park. This gentleman on the deceaſe of the late Marſhal de Thomond in France is now the acknowledged head of the family, and would be earl of Thomond were it not for the attainder of the laſt lord Clare, through whom he muſt derive [k]. Three miles beyond Inniſtymond are the ruins of *Moy* caſtle, delightfully ſituated in the midſt of a grove of trees on the eſtate of Mr. Fitz-Gerald [l].

On *Inchycronane*, an iſland in the Shannon, Donald O Brien, king of Limerick, founded an abbey of Canons Regular about 1190 [m].

Turlogh, ſon of Teige Caoluiſge, ſon of Conor Na Suithaine O Brien, king of Thomond, built a magnificent abbey at *Iniſanlaoi*, where he was buried 1305 [n].

St. Camin founded an abbey on *Iniſkeltair*, an iſland in Lough Derg on the Shannon. There yet remains here a fine round tower with ſeven ſmall churches, which are much reſorted to by pilgrims on certain feſtivals [o].

In *Iniſnegannanach* or the iſland of Canons in the Shannon, Donald O Brien, king of Limerick, in the 12th century founded or rebuilt a priory of Canons Regular of St. Auſtin [p].

Inniſcattery. On *Inniſcattery*, a rich and beautiful little iſland in the mouth of the Shannon, St. Senan founded an abbey before the arrival of St. Patrick in Munſter,

[f] Wilſon, 392. [g] Ib. 170. [r] Ib. 172. [s] Ib. 173. [t] Ib 387.
[u] Ib. 175. [x] Ib. 387. [y] Ib. [z] Ib. 151. [a] Ib. 150. [b] Ib 171.
[c] Harris. [d] Wilſon, 387. [e] Ib. 382. [f] Archd. 44. [g] Ib. 53, 54. Wilſon, 175. 382.
[h] Archd. 53. [i] Ib. [k] Wilſon, 387, 388. [l] Ib. 388. [m] Archd. 47.
[n] Ib. [o] Ib. 47, 48. [p] Ib. 48.

or as other ſay St. Patrick placed Senan here. He had eleven churches for his monks, and no woman was permitted to land in the iſland before the coming of the Danes. The prelates of this noble and antient church are called in eccleſiaſtical writers ſometimes biſhops, ſometimes abbots. In proceſs of time it became a priory of Regular Canons. The monument of St. Senan is ſtill to be ſeen here with the remains of eleven ſmall churches and ſeveral cells. In the ſtone that cloſes the top of the altar window of the great church is the head of the ſaint with his mitre boldly executed, and but little defaced: an antient round tower of 120 feet in height and in complete repair graces the ſcene. This iſland is remarkable for the reſort of pilgrims on certain feſtivals[q].

At *Tograny* three or four miles of eaſt Lough Derg was an abbey, founded early, now a pariſh church[r].

Kilmucreg or *Kilmorey*, a ſmall village on the ſea coaſt, gives title of viſcount to the family of Needham, of whom John is the 9th and preſent.

In 1784 was diſcovered by Mr. O Flanagan on *Callan* mountain (in Iriſh *Altoir na Greine* or altar of the ſun) about eight miles north-weſt of Ennis, a curious tomb-ſtone with the following inſcription which is in itſelf curious and rendered intereſting by the degree of authenticity which it ſeems to ſtamp on the early Iriſh MSS.

fan li da fica Conan
Colgac Coſ-obmda.

i. e. *Beneath this flag is interred*
Conan *the fierce and ſwift-footed.*

This remarkable ſtone which has been long celebrated in this county is of granite 11 feet and an half long, 3 broad, and about 1 thick, placed on a kind of tumulus at the ſide of a ſmall lake, in memory of Conan, one of the Conaught knights, ſlain in battle. In an hiſtorical tale written as ſuppoſed by Oſſian about the year 296 is this apoſtrophe: "But the intrepid hero Conan was not at this battle: for going to the adoration of the ſun the preceding May he was cut off by the Fenii of Fin or the Leinſter troops, though he was a ſingle knight of Conaught, and his body interred on the north-weſt ſide of the dreary mountain of Callan, and over a flag is his name inſcribed in the Ogham." This ſtone is copied in pl. XLIII. fig. 8, 9. from the Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy 1787. On the ſouth ſide of the mountain about half a mile from the high road leading from Ennis to Ibrican on the right is a very large druidical altar about 12 feet by 4, the moſt regular of the kind now remaining[s].

Burren barony is a continuation of very high rocky limeſtone hills, with little or no plain land through the whole barony. It produces immenſe quantities of juniper and ſome yew, great variety of capillary herbs, Virga aurea, Verbena, &c. Here has been found the Teucrium Alpinum magno flore of C. Bauhin, and a large ſhrubby cinquefoil anſwering to Morriſon's Pentaphylloides rectum fruticoſum Eboracenſe. *Kilcorney* is in a pretty low valley, entered at the eaſt end. On the north ſide of a ſmall plain of an acre, under a ſteep rugged cliff, lies *Kilcorren* cave. The mouth level with the plain about 3 feet diameter, part blocked up with lime and ſtone, widens beyond the entrance; the floor pretty even rock 2 to 4 or 5 yards broad, ſides from 6 to 12 or 14 high: 40 yards from the door a deep pit 7 or 8 yards over, after which the floor is even for 200 yards. Dr. Lucas, who deſcribes it, never paſſed beyond the pit. The cave pours forth occaſional deluges over the adjacent plain to the depth of above 20 feet, ſometimes once in a year or two, commonly three or four times a year, preceded by great noiſe as of falling water. It flows with rapidity and great noiſe for a day or two, and afterwards returns into the cave or the ſmall holes in the low ground but ſlower; is putrid like ſtagnated pond water, and leaves a rich ſcum. There is no river or lake near it, and it is ſix miles from the ſea[t].

The family of O Loghton is now extinct in this county[u].

Earls of Thomond.

The title of earl of Thomond expiring 1741 with Henry 8th earl and lineal deſcendant from the firſt, was revived 1756 in the perſon of his nephew Percy Wyndham (youngeſt ſon of ſir William Wyndham by lady Catharine Seymour, ſiſter of the earl's lady) to whom he left the reverſion of his eſtate; and with whom the title became extinct 1774. Of the ſame family was Murrough, created baron Inchiquin of this county 1543 35 Henry VII. whoſe deſcendant and nameſake the 6th baron was advanced by Charles II. 1660 to the title of earl of Inchiquin, now enjoyed by Murrough 5th earl.

Robert Craggs Nugent, earl Nugent, deſcended from ſir Richard Nugent 8th lord Delvin, anceſtor of the earl of W. Meath, was created viſcount Clare 1766 and earl Nugent 1776.

Robert Clive was created baron Clive of Plaſſy 1761, and ſucceeded 1774 by his ſon preſent lord.

[q] Archd. 49—52. Smith's Kerry, 227. O'Halloran, introd. lxxxi. lxxxv. cxxxvi.
[r] Archd. 55. [s] Wilſon, 179, 177. Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Acad. 1787. Antiquities, p. 3—17. [t] G.
[t] Account by Dr. Charles Lucas, Phil. Tranſ. N° 456. p. 360.

COUNTY OF GALLWAY.

THE county of *Galloway* is bounded on the ſouth by that of *Clare*, on the weſt by the ſea, on the north by the county of *Maio*, and on the eaſt by the river *Shannon*. The ſoil well repays both the ſkilful cultivator and the ſhepherd. The weſtern coaſt abounds with little friths, green iſlands, and rugged rocks, diſpoſed in a kind of regularity, among which the four iſlands of *Arran* as they are called conſtitute a barony, and are mentioned in romances by the name of the *iſlands of the living*. *Inis-ceath* antiently noted for a monaſtery, built by the holy man Colman for the Scots and Engliſh; and *Inis-Bovind*, which Bede* tranſlates from the Scotch language the *iſland of the White Heifer*, whereas it is pure Britiſh. But the monaſtery was ſoon deſerted by the Engliſh upon a difference between them and the Scots. Further inland is Logh *Corbes*, where Ptolemy places the river AVSOBA, near 20 miles long and three or four broad, navigable and diverſified with 300 graſſy and pine-bearing iſlands. Growing narrow as it comes nearer the ſea it waſhes *Gallway*, in Iriſh *Gallive*, whether ſo called from the Gallæci of Spain I do not pretend to determine. This is the chief city of this province, and at leaſt the third in Ireland, being handſomely built of hewn ſtone in a form nearly circular, and beautified with towers. It is diſtinguiſhed by the ſee of a biſhop, and frequented by merchants, who with great eaſe and advantage ſupply it with the various riches of land and ſea. Scarce four miles from hence is *Knoc-toe*, q. d. *the Hill of Hatchets*; below which was the greateſt rabble of rebels ever ſeen in Ireland, collected by *William de Burgh*, *O Brien*, *Mac Nemare*, and *O Carrall*. The famous William, earl of Kildare, who was at intervals 33 years lieutenant of Ireland, routed this body with great ſlaughter.

Iſles of *Arran*.

Inis-ceath.

Inis-Bovind.

Logh *Corbes*.

AVSOBA fl.

Gallway.

1576.

Knoc-toe.

Not far eaſt from hence is *Aterith*, (which retains traces of the antient name of the AVTERI) commonly called *Athenry*, incloſed with a vaſt circuit of walls, but thinly inhabited. It boaſts its warlike baron John de *Bermingham*, a native of England; of which family the earl of *Louth* was deſcended. But theſe Berminghams of Aterith have ſo far degenerated into Iriſh barbariſm that they ſcarce allow themſelves to be Engliſh. The more remarkable Iriſh clans are *O Kelly*, *O Maidin*, *O Flairte*, *Mac Dervis*, &c.

Aterith or *Athenry*.

Clan-Ricard, q. d. the *ſons* or *tribe of Richard*, or the *land of the Fitz Ricards*, bordering upon theſe and reckoned part of this county, takes its name according to the Iriſh faſhion from one Richard, of an Engliſh family, ſurnamed *de Burgh*, which afterwards acquired great renown and influence in theſe parts, and of which Henry VIII. created *Ulick* de *Burgh* earl of *Clan-Ricard*, whoſe eldeſt ſon enjoys the title of baron *Inis-killin*[a]. He had Richard, 2d earl, whoſe children by ſeveral wives raiſed diſturbances fatal to their father, their country, and themſelves. Richard, who died advanced in years, was ſucceeded by his ſon Ulick 3d earl, father of Richard 4th earl, whoſe ſteady faith and ſingular fortitude were eminently diſplayed in the diſordered ſtate of the Engliſh affairs in Ireland.

Clan-Richard.

In this county is the archiepiſcopal ſee of *Toam*, commonly called *Tuam*, which had many biſhops ſubject to it formerly; but thoſe of *Anagchony*, *Duac*, and *Mayo*, are at preſent united to it. The biſhopric alſo of *Kilmacough*, which is not mentioned in the antient provincial, unleſs the name be corrupted, and that of *Clonfert*, are placed here, and, as I am informed, are united to the ſee of Tuam.

Toam or *Tuam*.

Anagchony.
Duac.
Mayo.
Kilmacough.

Clonfert.

* Hiſt. Eccl. IV. c. 4.

[a] *Dunkellan*.

GALWAY

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Galway, the largeſt but one in Ireland, is bounded on the ſouth by Clare, on the north and north-eaſt by Mayo and Roſcommon, on the weſt by the Atlantic ocean, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Roſcommon, King's county, and Tipperary; is in length 82 miles from eaſt to weſt, in breadth from ſouth to north 48 miles; and contains 17 baronies: *Ballynahinch*, *Clare*, *Downamore*, *Kyllyan*, *Tyaquin*, *Killconnell*, *Athenry*, the town and liberties of *Galway* which is a town of itſelf, *Moycullen*, *Clonmacowen*, *Longford*, *Doonkillen*, *Leitrim*, *Loughrea*, *Killtartan*, the half barony of *Roſs* and *Ballymoe*, and the iſles of *Arran* in the ſea. It contains 136 pariſhes and three boroughs. The ſoil is a warm limeſtone, and it abounds in general with corn, paſture, and cattle. The ſouth and eaſt parts are beſt inhabited: the weſt ſide runs out in form of a peninſula.

The occaſion of the difference between the Scots and Engliſh, whom Colman planted in *Inis bofin* in the county of Mayo, as related by Bede, was, that the former idling away their ſummer when they ſhould have been gathering in their harveſt, wanted to live in the winter on the labours of the latter. Their founder having in vain attempted to remedy this evil, carried off the Engliſh to Mayo in Ireland, and left the Scots to ſhift for themſelves in the iſland.

AVSOBA. Mr. Baxter agrees with Mr. Camden in placing Ptolemy's AVSOBA or AVSONA at *Lough Corbes*. It is indeed extremely difficult to aſcertain its exact ſituation. The word *Auſoba* ſignifies an æſtuary, being derived from the Britiſh *Auiſc aba* or antient Iriſh *Auſc obha*, a projection of water, conſequently a bay or gulph. Richard of Cirenceſter makes it *Clew* bay in the county of Mayo; but as it was a place frequented by foreign merchants, the bay of Galway ſeems the moſt probable place[a]. It ſeems in the 12th century to have acquired the name of *Gallvia* or *Galliva*, which it gave to the town of Galway[b], whoſe ſituation on a bay capable of containing a large fleet enables it to maintain a very lucrative commerce with France, Spain, and the Weſt Indies. This bay, which runs above 30 miles into the country, has innumerable harbours and roads on every ſide, and one of the nobleſt entrances in the world, ſheltered by the ſouth iſles of Arran, through which there are three paſſages for ſhips beſides the north paſſage at the mouth of the bay. Here is in the ſeaſon a very conſiderable herring fiſhery. Among its many harbours is that called *Batterbay* four miles in length and a mile or two broad, with a very ſafe entrance 10 or 12 fathoms of water, and not leſs than five on each ſide with clean anchorage.

Galway. *Galway*, ſeated on the bay of its name on the weſtern ocean is the capital of this county, one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the kingdom, ſurrounded by ſtrong walls running faſt to decay, has long ſtreight ſtreets, and the houſes are generally well built of ſtone. It has a conſiderable trade with foreign parts, and a good herring-fiſhery in the bay. The port is very commodious and ſafe, but ſo diſtant from the city that goods are carried up in lighters; only ſmall veſſels can come up to the town; the north ſide of the bay is foul and dangerous, but the ſouth ſide more ſafe[c]. Galway is a borough town, governed by a mayor, recorder, and ſheriffs, and has three barracks for ten companies of foot. In the rebellion 1641 it refuſed to admit either Engliſh or Iriſh till the rebels became maſters of the adjoining country, and were joined by the citizens. After the ceſſation it ſubmitted to the duke of Ormond as the king's deputy, but in 1651 ſurrendered to major-general Ireton and ſir Charles Coote. A plague afterwards in 16 months ſwept off 12,000 of the inhabitants. It held out for James II. 1690, but next year ſurrendered to general Ginkle after the battle of Aghrim, and the fortifications were repaired. Charles I. 1628 conferred the title of viſcount on Richard 4th earl of Clanrickard William III. thoſe of viſcount and earl of Galway on Henry marquis de Rouvigné one of his general officers, with whom it expired; but the former title was revived 1727 1 George II. in the perſon of William Monckton, whoſe grandſon Henry now enjoys it[d]. The church is collegiate, and the archbiſhopric of Tuam was attempted to be removed hither in a parliament held at Dublin under William III.[e] The warden of Galway hath conteſted the archbiſhop's juriſdiction, pretending it is a peculiar [f].

The ſon of Blake, mayor of Galway in the reign of Elizabeth, bringing over an eminent Spaniſh merchant to ſettle in Galway, robbed and murdered him at ſea. One ſailor, who was privy to the tranſaction, diſcloſed it on his death-bed; but the young man's mother belonging to a more powerful clan

[a] Beauford in Collect. Hib. XI. p. 283, 284.
[b] Ware.
[c] Wilſon, 384.
[d] Ib. 120.
[e] Harris, 619.
[f] G.

than his father's, inſiſted he ſhould not be put to death. The father had him tried, and kept him back ſome time, till his mother's friends to the number of 200 beſetting the houſe to reſcue him, he hanged him on a beam out of a window of his houſe in Lombard-ſtreet in this town; under which is ſtill a rude repreſentation of a death's head and croſs bones.

Sir William de Burgh ſurnamed Leigh or the Grey, founded a Franciſcan monaſtery in St. Stephen's iſland. His tomb was diſcovered, 1779, 4 feet under ground, with his family arms and a very long broad-ſword carved on it. Maurice de Portu, abbot of Tuam, was buried on the ſouth ſide of this friery 1513, and his humble monument is ſtill ſhewn; ſome remains of this friery are ſtill to be ſeen [f].

The Dominican friary was at firſt a nunnery without the walls called St. Mary of the Hill, granted to the Dominicans 1488. It was demoliſhed by the townſmen 1652 to prevent Oliver Cromwell uſing it againſt the town; only the cemetery remains [g]. Here was alſo an Auguſtinian friary, founded by Stephen Lynch 1508 [h].

New harbour near Oranmore is an aſylum for ſhipping where veſſels of very great burden reſort from the road of Galway in tempeſtuous weather and ride in perfect ſafety. Here is a bank of oyſters of exquiſite flavour [i].

Five miles north-weſt from Galway are the ruins of *Clare Galway* abbey, founded for Franciſcans about 1290. The centre tower is a curious piece of architecture, and the chapel is now the Romiſh maſs-houſe. Here is an antient caſtle, and a fair for cattle on the four Thurſdays before Chriſtmas [k].

Athenry.

Athenry is governed by a portrieve, and has a barrack for three companies of foot. It has been a place of conſiderable ſtrength, but the walls and towers remain only as monuments of its former grandeur [l]. In the church of the Dominicans or friars predicants founded by ſome of the Berminghams 1241 are ſeveral monuments of the biſhops of Kilmacough and others: but the moſt memorable is that on the north ſide of the altar aſcribed to William Bermingham biſhop here 1289—1311 [z], though ſome aſcribe it to John Baterley biſhop here 1427—1436 [m]. The ruins of this friary prove it to have been a ſumptuous building. Part of it was taken down to erect the preſent barracks, and the cloiſters probably ſtood where the barrack yard is. The whole was well built of a blue coloured ſtone: the tower diminiſhes upwards. There were numbers of monuments, but the ſoldiers have eraſed them all, and the church is nearly covered with their fragments [n].

The Birminghams, like other families, as a part of the degeneracy complained of by Mr. Camden, aſſumed the Iriſh name of Mc Feoris [o]. The firſt baron of this family, who are originally of Birmingham c. Warwick, was ſuch by tenure t. Henry II. and premier baron of the kingdom of Ireland. Edward II. created John, 2d ſon of Pierce the 3d baron, earl of Louth, for having ſlain Edward, brother of king Robert Bruce, who had landed in Ireland, and been proclaimed king. He was afterwards baſely murdered by the diſcontented inhabitants of Louth. Athenry is ſaid to have been walled with the booty got at a famous battle fought by Richard 4th baron 1316 [p]. Francis, 21ſt baron, conformed to the eſtabliſhed church of Ireland 1709. His ſon Thomas enjoys the title at preſent, and was created earl of Louth 1759. The ſeat of this family is at *Turlovaughan* in this county.

Roſſerelly.

Roſſerelly, a houſe of Franciſcan Obſervantines, founded by lord Granard 1498, repaired 1604; the ruins which yet remain ſhew it to have been a very extenſive building [q].

Dunmore.

On the ſite of the monaſtery founded by St. Patrick at *Domnagh padraig*, now *Dunmore*, a friary of Auſtin Eremites was founded by Walter Bermingham lord Athenry 1425; part of it is now converted into a pariſh church, the remainder was levelled and forms the market-place. Henry Moſſop the celebrated actor was born in this town, his father being rector, and a celebrated mathematician [r].

Here is a fine ſeat of the earl of Roſs, and ruins of a large caſtle [s].

Iſles of Arran.

The iſles of Arran are three iſlands in the weſtern ocean oppoſite to the bay of Galway. The principal of them was called *Arran Naomh* or *Arran of the Saints*; a number of churches having been erected in it, wherein the bodies of many ſaints repoſe. Engus, king of Caſhell, granted it to St. Enna, who built ten churches in it, and about 490 was abbot of Killenda, the principal one to which all the others were ſubject. The tomb of St. Nenius is ſhewn in one of the church-yards called *Teglagh Enda*. The middle or ſecond iſland has only two churches. The third called *Ara coemhain* from St. Coeman its patron had three churches. In one of theſe iſlands a Franciſcan friary was founded 1485 [t].

Earl's of Arran.

The title of earl of Arran was conferred 1662 on *Richard Butler* fifth ſon of James 1ſt duke of Ormond; and that of earl of the iſles of Arran 1693 on Charles younger brother of the 2d duke of Ormond, with whom it became extinct in 1758. It was revived in the perſon of ſir Arthur Gore, bart. 1762, having been before created baron Saunders of Deeps c. Wexford, and viſcount Sudley of Caſtle Gore c. Mayo, where his ſeat is. He died 1771, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, and he 1773 by his ſon Arthur Saunders 3d and preſent earl.

Thomas O Kelly biſhop of Clonfert, and afterwards archbiſhop of Tuam, converted the pariſh church of *Clonfeen* 1435 into a monaſtery for friars of the third order of St. Francis [u].

Burke *family*.

The family of *Burgh* or *Burke* are deſcended from Serlo who came over with the Conqueror and ſettled in Yorkſhire [x]. His 2d ſon William obtained of Henry II. great part of Connaught, and from his grandſon William deſcended in a direct male line Ulic created by Henry VIII. 1544 baron of *Dunkellin* in this county, not as Mr. Camden *Iniſkellin*, which is in Fermanagh. Ulic the 5th earl and viſcount Galway was created marquis of Clanricard and lord-deputy of Ireland. His titles expired with

[f] Archd. 286, 287. Wilſon, 385.
[g] Archd. 287. Wilſon, 385.
[h] Archdall, 287.
[i] Wilſon, 384.
[k] Archd. 277. Wilſon, 393.
[l] Wilſon, 120. 144.
[m] Harris, 600. 612.
[n] Archd. 276.
[o] Harris, ib.
[p] Cox, from Camden's Ann. of Ireland. Lodge, IV. 6.
[q] Archd. 296.
[r] Ib. 282.
[s] Wilſon, 128. 384.
[t] Archd. 281.
[u] Wilſon, 128. 394.
[x] See Knaresborough, p. 8. of this volume.

him, and Richard, ſon of col. William Bourk ſucceeded as earl of Clanricard, which title is now borne by his lineal deſcendant Henry de Burgh 15th and preſent earl[y].

Caſtle Burk. *Caſtle Burk* near Portumna is the ſeat of the Burkes, but the caſtle is ruined[z].

Knordoc. Eight miles from Galway at *Knordoc* was fought a battle between the Iriſh and Danes[a].

Tuam. *Tuam* in Dunmore barony is a market and borough town and the ſeat of an archbiſhop. An abbey dedicated to the Virgin Mary founded A.D. 487, was converted into a cathedral by St. Jorlath, and a city was built in his honour at the beginning of the 6th century. Edan O Hoiſin firſt archbiſhop 1152 rebuilt the church, as his ſucceſſors did the choir. The ſee of *Enagh dune* (*Anagchony* or as Mr. Beauford *Dunmore*) was united to it 1328; that of *Maio* 1210 as Ware, but rather as Uſher 1559; that of *Kilſenoragh* 1660; that of *Duac* is the ſame with *Kilmacduach* or *Kilmaccough* united to Clonfert. Archbiſhop Laly who died 1595, wanted to hold this archbiſhopric with Enagh dune, Clonfert, and Kilmacduach. The priory of St John Baptiſt was founded about 1140 by Tudelvore O Connor king of Ireland, but for what order is not known. It was granted at the ſuppreſſion to the earl of Clanricard. Trinity abbey was founded by one of the Burghs in the reign of John or Henry III. for Premonſtratenſians[b]. In the middle of the 12th century O Connor king of Connaught built at Tuam a caſtle of *ſtone*, which was ſo great a novelty as to be called the wonderful caſtle[c]. Tuam gives title of viſcount to ſir Nicholas Wenman 6th and preſent viſcount, whoſe anceſtor was ſo created 1628 4 Charles I. and baron of Kilmanhaim.

Within a mile and an half of Tuam is *Bermingham*, the ſeat of the earl of Louth.

Clonfert. The ſee of *Clonfert* was eſtabliſhed by the famous St. Brendan A.D. 558 in an abbey which he had founded on the Shannon[d], the name of which ſignifies "the wonderful retreat," and the revenues of which were annexed to the biſhopric 1568. The ſee of Kilmacduach was united to it 1573. The chapter of Clonfert conſiſts of a dean, archdeacon, treaſurer, and nine prebendaries; that of Kilmacduach of a dean, archdeacon, provoſt, chanter, treaſurer, and two prebendaries. The latter ſee was founded by St. Colman, ſon of Duach A.D. 620[e]. The epiſcopal houſe of Clonfert was rebuilt by biſhop Dawſon between 1627 and 1643[f].

The river *Moyne* between Headfort and Shrule ſinks under ground for about a mile and riſes again. Here are ruins of *Roſs* abbey, founded for conventual Franciſcans at *Roſs traily* 1431, in a very ſolitary place ſurrounded by water, reformed by the Obſervantines 1470[g]. It was antiently the burial-place of many of the firſt families in this part of the county, and tradition places here an eminent ſchool for Divinity[h].

At *Bellew bridge* are good flour-mills and noted fairs for cattle[i]; and near it ruins of *Caſtle Bellew*, and beyond *Newtown Bellew* thoſe of *Moylagh* caſtle.

Kilmacduach. At *Kilmacduach* in *Kiltartan* barony St. Colman founded an abbey about A. D. 620, and Maurice, biſhop of the ſee, who died 1283, erected on the antient ſite a monaſtery of Canons regular of St. Auſtin, to the north-weſt of the cathedral on a neck of land between two loughs. The church is ſmall but very neat; the pillars and arches of the nave and eaſt window finiſhed in an elegant ſtyle. On the ſouth is a ſacriſty, and adjoining to it an arched room called the gaol, probably to guard the valuable effects. Beyond theſe a chapel and the refectory: 2 feet north from the church an old wall, ſaid to have been a place of penance: and a holy well with a circular incloſure. An antient round tower here leans 17 feet and an half from its perpendicular, which is 4 feet and an half more than that of Piſa[l].

Lough Corrib Lough *Corrib*, two miles from Galway, is upwards of 20 miles long, and in ſome parts ſix miles broad having in it many fine iſlands. North of it is Lough Maſk. *Maſk* about half its breadth and near as long, part of it being in the county of Mayo. In each are found the gillaroe trout, a very delicate fiſh, weighing from 12 to 14lb. remarkable for its extraordinary gizzard like that of large fowl, and not unfrequently made up into a favourite diſh[m].

One of the Burghs founded a nunnery in Lough Corrib[n]; and on *Rathmath*, an iſland in this lough, St. Furſey of the blood royal of S. Munſter founded an abbey about A. D. 653, ſuppoſed to be the pariſh church of *Keifurja*[o].

The road from Galway to *Oughterard* is moſtly in ſight of Lough Corrib; the country round it rocky, wild, and mountainous[p].

Ennachdune. At *Ennachdune* on this lough were an antient abbey, a nunnery of the Arroaſian order, an houſe of Premonſtratenſians, a Franciſcan friary, and a college of St. Brendan[q].

Ballynaloe. At *Ballynayloe* are the greateſt cattle and wool fairs in Ireland[r].

Aghrim. *Aghrim* is a ſmall village, famous for the defeat of the Iriſh army under St. Ruth by general Ginkle July 12, 1691, wherein 7000 Iriſh and about 600 Engliſh were ſlain. Here was an abbey of Auguſtine canons founded in the 13th century[s].

Kilconnil. *Kilconnil* gives name to a barony, and has magnificent ruins of an abbey founded in the 5th century, but of ſhort duration, refounded for Franciſcans about 1400 by William O'Kelly[t].

Monivea. *Monivea* was built and a linen manufactory eſtabliſhed in it by the late Robert French, who made great improvements there in planting and agriculture[u].

Ballinaſloe. At *Ballinaſloe* are ruins of a caſtle between two branches of the river *Suck*[x].

Near the river Broſna are ruins of *Killeoggan* and *Cool* caſtles[y].

Eyrecourt is the fine ſeat of lord Eyre[z]. *Queenſborough* that of the earl of Louth[a].

Loughrea. *Loughrea*, an agreeable well-built town, has a charter ſchool capable of receiving forty children, a barrack for a troop of horſe, and a race courſe. It derives its name from a beautiful lake above a mile long and one broad[b]. About A.D. 1300 Richard de Burgh earl of Ulſter founded a houſe of Carmelites, granted at the diſſolution to Richard earl of Clan-

[y] See alſo Camden in Maio, p. 585. [z] Wilſon, 375. [a] Ib. 393.
[b] Archd. 297, 298. Wilſon, 393. [c] Harris, 601. 604. 615. 626. [d] Archd. 278.
[e] Harris, 647. [f] Ib. 537 & ſeq. [g] Archd. 296. [h] Wilſon, 400.
[i] Ib. 122. [l] Archd. 292. 293. Wilſon, 383. [m] Wilſon, 399. [n] Archd. 288.
[o] Ib. 296. [p] Wilſon, 140. [q] Ib. 283, 284. [r] Ib. 119. [s] Ib. 134. Archd. 293.
[t] Archd. 290. Wilſon, 119. [u] Wilſon, 131. [x] Ib. 133. [y] Ib. [z] Ib. 138.
[a] Ib. [b] Ib. 139.

ricard.

ricard[a]. The ruins of many caſtles are to be ſeen hereabouts too numerous to be particularized[d].

At *Terryland* near Galway are ruins of a noble reſidence of the Clanricarde family[c].

Portumna. *Portumna* in *Longford* barony is agreeably ſituate on the river Shannon, where it falls into Lough Derg. The monks of the Ciſtertian abbey of Dunbrody in the county of Wexford had for a long time here a chapel dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, but having forſaken it, O Madden, dynaſt of the country, gave it to the Dominican friars, who erected a houſe here; the remains of whoſe church ſhew that it was no mean building. The choir ſerves for a pariſh church[f]. The caſtle a fine building is the ſeat of the earl of Clanricard[g]. Four miles diſtant is *Flower hill* that of lord Riverſtown[h].

Cregg[c]. *Cregg* caſtle three miles beyond *Cahir Morres* is the laſt caſtle erected in this county. It was built by an anceſtor of Mr. Kerwan, who has new-modelled the inſide: the hall is 36 feet by 26, and the library of the ſame dimenſions. One of the family received the thanks of general Ireton, and permiſſion under his hand and ſeal to carry arms, in conſideration of the protection by him afforded to the Proteſtants during the maſſacre[i].

Religious foundations in this county for Auguſtin canons, beſides thoſe at Aghrim and in the iſles of Arran, were

Clouthuſkirt O Maney founded by Broadan, who died A. D. 809[k].

Monaſter O Gormago or *de Via Nova* in the barony of Longford, about nine miles eaſt of Loughrea, founded before 1309[l].

At *Imaidh* or *Imagh* St. Fechin founded an abbey in the 7th century[m]; as did St. Brendan at *Iniſquin* in the 6th century[n].

Cluainfois had an abbey and a celebrated ſchool about the year 540[o].

Kilcoona in Clare barony near Enachdune had a religious houſe in the 5th century[p].

Knights hoſpitallers at *Kinalekin* in the 13th century[q].

Benedictine nuns at *Kilcreunata* about 1200[r].

Ciſtertians at *Knoc moy* 1189, ſix miles north-eaſt of Tuam[s].

Dominicans at *Kilcorban* 1446[t]; and *Tombeolla* 1427[u].

Franciſcans at *Clochin Cantualaig* in the beginning of the 15th century[x]; *Milic* before 1203[y]; *Sleuſhancough*[z]; *Beagh*[a]; *Kilconnel* 1414[b]; *Boilean Clare*[c]; *Clonkeen* 1435[d]; *Cloonvornoyge* 1441[e].

Carmelites, *Ballinehinch* 1356[f], *Crevaghbane* 14th century by an earl of Clanricard[g]; *Caltragh ne pallice*[h], *Burgachere* or *Burgaſlore*[i].

Grayfriars at *Falligh* 1390[k].

Other religious foundations; *Ahaſkeragh*[l], *Allfarannain*[m], *Dundrynan*[n], *Fidhard*[o], *Kilbrenan*[p], *Kilcolgan*[q], *Kilcoonagh*[r], *Killine Bonaina*[s], *Killoebhain*[t], *Killrickill*[u], *Kiltullagh*[x], *Maghee*[y], *Mucinis*[z].

Wintertown in this county gives title of earl to Edward Turnour, ſo created 1765. He died 1788, and is ſucceeded by his ſon and nameſake 2d earl.

[a] Archd. 293.
[b] Archd. 295.
[c] Ib. 265.
[d] Ib. 291.
[e] Ib. 294.
[f] Ib. 281.
[g] Ib. 295.
[h] Ib. 283.
[i] Ib. 291.
[k] Wilſon, 139.
[l] Wilſon, 374, 375.
[m] Ib. 288.
[n] Ib. 266.
[o] Ib. 296.
[p] Ib. 282.
[q] Ib. 277.
[r] Ib. 285.
[s] Ib. 289.
[t] Ib.
[u] Ib. 292.
[x] Ib. 375
[y] Ib. 398.
[z] Ib. 282.
[a] Ib. 290.
[b] Ib. 297.
[c] Ib. 290.
[d] Ib. 278.
[e] Ib. 277.
[f] Ib. 276.
[g] Ib. 283.
[h] Ib. 270.
[i] Ib.
[k] Archd. 282.
[l] Ib. 293.
[m] Ib. 289, 290.
[n] Ib. 294.
[o] Ib. 290.
[p] Ib.

COUNTY OF MAIO.

THE county of *Maio* waſhed by the weſtern ocean, and ſurrounded by the counties of *Gallway* on the ſouth, *Roſcommon* on the eaſt, and *Slego* on the north, is a fruitful and pleaſant country, rich in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey, denominated from *Maio*, a ſmall epiſcopal city, called in the Roman provincial *Mageo:* but the ſee is now united to the metropolitan ſee of Toam, and the neighbours are ſubject to the biſhop of *Killaley* in the barony of *Tirawley*.

Maio.

Biſhopric of *Killaley.*

In Maio, if I miſtake not, Colman the Iriſh biſhop founded a monaſtery, having, according to Bede, aſſembled about 30 of the Engliſh verſt in the rules of the monaſtic life, whom he carried into Ireland. But hear Bede*: Colman "found a ſpot in the iſland "of Ireland proper for a monaſtery and called in "the Scotiſh language *Magio*. He purchaſed a "ſmall part of it of the earl to whom it belonged "to build his monaſtery, upon condition that the "monks ſettled there ſhould offer up prayers to the "Lord for him who accommodated them with the "ground. Having preſently erected a monaſtery, by "the aſſiſtance of the earl and all the neighbours he "placed the Engliſh there, leaving the Scots in the "iſland Boivind. This monaſtery is to this day oc"cupied by the Engliſh, having from a ſmall be"ginning riſen to a conſiderable ſize, and commonly "called *In Mago*. Its inhabitants having long ſince "turned their thoughts to better principles it con"tains a noble company† of monks, who being all "aſſembled there from the Engliſh province live "agreeable to the example of the antient fathers "under certain rules and a canonical abbot in great "continence and ſimplicity ſupporting themſelves by "the labour of their hands." This monaſtery was rebuilt about the year 1115, and was in a very flouriſhing ſtate in the time of king John, who by his charter confirmed to them many eſtates. No other place occurs here worthy notice except *Logh Merk*, a large lake well ſtocked with fiſh, in whoſe two little iſlands are ſtrong caſtles belonging to the family of *Burk*. This county is not ſo famous on account of its towns as of its inhabitants, they being of Iriſh extraction, as the *O Mailies*, *Joies*, *Mac-Vaduſes*, or of Scotiſh from the Hebrides, and of the tribe of Donell or the *Clan Donells* who are all Galloglaſſes and a kind of mercenary troops who fight with two-edged axes are armed with coats of mail of rings, and were formerly invited hither by the rebels who gave them lands; or of Engliſh, as the *Burks*, the *Jordans* deſcended from Jordan of Exeter, the *Nangles* of *Caſtlough*, *Prendergeſt* of *Clan-Moris*. But much the moſt powerful are thoſe of *Burk*, who owe their deſcent and glory to William, younger brother of Walter de Burgh earl of Ulſter. He being covered with military glory was carried priſoner into Scotland, and on leaving his wife for hoſtage reſtored to his friends. By his valour he recovered Connacht, out of which in his abſence all the Engliſh had been driven by *Phelin O Connor*, who with *Mac Dermond*[1] and *Tegue O Kelly* was ſlain in battle; as was Burk himſelf at laſt by Cormach *Mac Dermond*[1] in revenge. Thomas, ſon of his ſon Edmund (ſurnamed *Albanach* becauſe born in Scotland), ſeeing the rich inheritance of his family transferred by a female to Thomas duke of Clarence, reſented it highly, and collecting a body of deſperate men, never wanting in Ireland any more than other places, entered by force on the eſtate of the earls of Ulſter in this county, and from the name of his grandfather, whoſe glory and favour were then freſh, ſtyled himſelf *Mac William* or *Son of William*. His deſcendants under that name ſeized the government here, murdering one another, and harraſſing the wretched people for a long time by their extortion and rapine; ſo that there was ſcarce a town left undeſtroyed or unſacked by them. Theſe violent proceedings Richard *Bingham*, governor of Connacht, an active man and fit to govern ſuch a ſavage country, could not brook. His prudence ſuggeſted to him that the principal cauſes of the rebellions were the barbariſm and miſerable poverty in Ireland; and that the people were ſo drawn off from their allegiance to their ſovereign, that they acknowledged no king but their own chiefs. He exerted, therefore, his utmoſt abilities to re-eſtabliſh the royal authority, and put a ſtop to the growing tyranny of this *Mac William* and others, and carried his point through all the repeated charges brought againſt him to the queen and lord-deputy. In oppoſition to him, thoſe of the family of Burk and their dependants who refuſed to ſubmit to the laws took up arms, called to their aſſiſtance the *Clan Donnells*, *Joies*, and others, who were alarmed for their perſons and authority; but all theſe were eaſily diſperſed by governor Bingham, who forced their caſtles, and drove them into woods and retreats, till the lord-deputy compaſſionating the ſupplicants wrote to him to grant them peace. But they who had firſt broken the peace had ſo little reliſh for its bleſſings, that no ſooner were they relieved and their lives enſured to them, but they took up arms again, renewed their ravages, and raiſed all poſſible diſturbance, demanding their Mac William for their king, or threatening to fetch ſome other from Spain, refuſing to receive a ſheriff or ſubmit to law, and privily inviting to their aſſiſtance the Scots from the Hebrides by the promiſe of lands. The lord deputy commanded the governor of this turbulent iſland to

Lough Merk.

Galloglaſſes.

also *Mac William Eughter.*

Cuttings. Coyne, Livery, &c.

The cauſes of the rebellions in Ireland. Richard *Bingham.*

* B. IV. c. 4.

† *examen.*

[1] *Cormach Mac Dermod.*

repreſs theſe new violences, and ſoon after upon their rejecting all fair conditions offered them he raiſed an army, and preſſed them ſo hard in their woods and foreſts that after ſtruggling for ſix or ſeven weeks with hunger, they made the moſt humble ſubmiſſions. About this time the Scotch auxiliaries arrived, and attempted to ſteal into the county of Maio by the moſt impervious inacceſſible ways; but the governor by continual marches night and day followed them ſo cloſe that he at laſt came up with them at *Ardnary*, and vigorouſly attacking them he totally routed them, near 3000 being killed or drowned in the river *Moin* [2]. This glorious victory was of the greateſt conſequence in ſuppreſſing the rebellion and extinguiſhing the title of Mac William; Donell *Coran* and Alexander *Corragh*, ſons of James *Mac Conell* [3], and thoſe iſlanders who ſo much infeſted Ireland being ſlain. I mention theſe things though foreign to my purpoſe in a ſummary way, deſerving for their importance to be treated of more at large by an hiſtorian.

[2] *Moy* or *Muay.*

[3] *Mac Donell.*

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Mayo is bounded on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt by Galway, north-eaſt by Sligo, eaſt by Roſcommon, weſt and north by the ſea. It is of an irregular form, in length 48 miles, in breadth 36, and is divided into nine baronies, *Tirawley*, *Erris*, *Burriſhool*, *Gallen*, *Caſtello*, *Clanmorris*, *Kilmain*, *Corrah*, and *Moriſk*. It has 73 pariſhes and 16,000 inhabitants. There are now ſeveral good towns in it, and many of the families mentioned by Mr. Camden are decayed, particularly the Mc Vaduſes, Nangles, and Prendregraſts [1]. The ſoil is poor; the air moiſt and cool. *Croogh Patrick* is the higheſt mountain.

Moy r. The *Moy* is a beautiful river riſing at the foot of a romantic mountain called *Knockneſhee* in the county of Sligo, and after meandering through a fertile country above 45 miles accounting for its windings, and dividing the counties of Donegal and Fermanagh, falls into the Atlantic ocean in the pariſh of Killala. On its banks are three remarkable round towers, five noble abbies in the higheſt ſtyle of Gothic building, all founded by the Engliſh in the 12th and 13th centuries, and five ſtone bridges. Three public ſeminaries are ſituated near this river, in which are ſeveral ſalmon weirs [a]. After uniting with the *Guiſhden* near Foxford it falls into Lough Conn.

Mayo. *Mayo*, the principal town, now an humble village, ſtands at the mouth of the river Moy, which falls into Lough Carra on the borders of Sligo. St. Gerald, a native of England and diſciple of Colman, enlarged the monaſtery which that ſaint had founded here about 665, and erected it into a biſhop's ſee before 697. The ſucceſſion of prelates here is very imperfect. It was united to Tuam 1559 [b]. Here was an antient nunnery [c]. On the plains of Mayo are ruins of the cathedral and ſome traces of the ſtone wall which encompaſſed the city, built A. D. 664 [d]. It gave title of viſcount to the family of Bourk, ſo created 1628, of whom John is the 9th and preſent viſcount.

At *Ball* are the remains of a round tower, and a celebrated holy well much frequented [e].

At *Moat* are ruins of another round tower, an abbey and well, dedicated to the Virgin Mary [f].

At *Ballagh* a ſmall village in the barony of Clonmaris eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Caſtlebar St. Mochuro alias Cronan founded a monaſtery, and died 637. Here is another round tower [g].

At *Ballinſmalley* in Clonmoris barony a houſe of Carmelites, founded by ——— Prendergraſt in the 13th century; part of its extenſive ruins may ſtill be ſeen [h].

Belleek. *Belleek* or *Bellina* in Tyrawley barony is a conſiderable market town, delightfully ſituated on the weſt bank of the river Moy, which is 200 yards in breadth, and has a ſtately ſtone bridge of ſixteen arches, and at the head of the æſtuary of this place is interſected by a waterfall ſix miles from the ſea, to which it is navigable for ſmall craft. In the centre of the town is the ſeat of the right hon. Henry King, a ſpacious building 132 feet in front with two large and noble ſquares of offices behind, and one of the moſt uſeful and elegant gardens in the kingdom. Here is a large weekly market for linen and yarns the ſtaple of the country, bought up by dealers and factors for the uſe of the Mancheſter manufacturers. The ſalmon fiſhery, one of the moſt conſiderable in Ireland, let at 526*l*. *per annum*, is the eſtate of the hon. Richard Gore [k]. Here are remains of an abbey with a fine Gothic door-caſe [l].

Two miles and an half beyond Belleek are ruins of *Connor* caſtle, and a little further thoſe of *Roſcrk* abbey [m].

Cro Tmalyn. At *Croſſmalyn*, a village in the barony of Tyrawley a mile north-weſt of Lough Conn, and ſix miles from Ballina was an abbey [n].

A friary at the end of *Erew*, a peninſula ſtretching from thi. barony into Lough Conn [o].

At *Kilroe*, an abbey founded by St. Fechan or St.

[1] G. [a] Wilſon, 109, 110. [b] Harris, 602. [c] Archd. 505, 506.
[d] Wilſon, 395. [e] Ib. 115. [f] Ib. [g] Archd. 493. [h] Ib. 494.
[k] Wilſon, 109. [l] Archd. 494. [m] Wilſon, 110. [n] Archd. 501. [o] Ib.

Patrick;

Patrick [p]; another at *Killyn* [q]. At *Inchincan*, an iſland in Loughmaſk, an abbey ſo early as 490 [r].

Moyne. *Moyne* in the barony of Tyrawley about a mile eaſt of Killala at the mouth of the Moy was a houſe of Franciſcans, founded 1460 by Mc William Bourke, through the advice of Nehemiah O Donachan, who introduced into Ireland the laſt reformation of the order, and was their firſt provincial vicar after this reformation. Here is a remarkable ſquare tower 90 feet high on one ſide of the two gabel ends which form the choir and nave; hexagon arches being turned on conſoles from eaſt to weſt fixed in the gabel ends, which is a bold execution. There is ſome much admired ſtone work in the church, convent, and cloiſter; the latter is built on plain cluſtered pillars as at Sligo [s].

Rathbran. *Rathbran* in Tyrawley barony near the ſea, and five miles north of Killala had a houſe of Dominicans, founded 1274 by the family of Dexter, who afterwards took the name of M'Jordan. The walls of the monaſtery remain in a ſmall village of a few wretched cabins [t].

Roſſeric. At *Roſſeric* in the ſame barony on the Moy two miles ſouth-eaſt of Killala was a friary of the 3d order of Franciſcans. Here is a tower built on the ſame plan as that at Moyne, but exactly in the middle of the gabel end [u].

Foxford. *Foxford* is a good market town pleaſantly ſituated on the river Moy in Gallen barony.

Three miles beyond *Swineford* is a very fine round tower, almoſt perfect, and not far from it are the ruins of *Milick* church: and three miles further thoſe of *Ballylaghlan* caſtle [x].

A houſe of Franciſcans at *Killedan* on the river Moy [y]. A cell or chapel at *Killetrynode*, united to Trinity abbey in Lough Kee c. Roſcommon [z].

Strade. At *Strade* on the Moy in the barony of Gallen the ſept of M'Jordan founded a Franciſcan friary, but it was given to the Dominicans 1252 by Jordan of Exeter or his ſon. A very ſmall part remains; but the walls of the church, which was ſingularly beautiful, are entire, and the high altar adorned with Gothic ornaments, in the centre of which is the Nativity of Chriſt: here is alſo a tomb adorned with curious relievos of four kings in different compartments, one of them kneeling before a biſhop, near which are the ſaints Peter and Paul [a].

Ballinrobe. *Ballinrobe* or *Ballinraal*, a ſmall town in the barony of Kilmain, is a corporation, and reckoned the ſhire town, and has a barrack for two companies of foot and a troop of horſe. Here was a Dominican friary, of which ſome remains are ſtill to be ſeen, and near them is a charter ſchool on the banks of Lough *Sky* near a mile long but not a quarter of a mile broad [b]. In a field by the road to this place are four circles of ſtones, two of them double. On a mountain near the famous fortification at *Dyneyguill* near Ballinrobe, but in Iniſkinhaim pariſh, is another circle 29 paces diameter: all engraved by Dr. Stukeley. At *Killecrau* near Ballinrobe was a religious houſe or chapel [c].

Near *Kilglaſs* are ruins of a caſtle; alſo at *Cary* and *Robin* caſtles, and near *Balcarra* two more [d].

At *Annagh* in the barony of Kilmain was a Franciſcan cell [e].

At *Aghagower* St. Patrick founded a monaſtery for St. Senach [f]. This is now a pariſh church, and here is ſtill a round tower [g].

Weſtport. Near *Weſtport* is the magnificent ſeat of the earl of Altamont, who takes from it his title of viſcount 1768. It is 104 feet in front and 96 in depth, built of grey marble, on a riſing ground in a vale, whoſe hills to the eaſt and weſt are richly wooded, and through it a fine river runs by the houſe and diſcharges itſelf into a vaſt bay, crowded with not fewer than 400 iſlands, and terminated and protected from the Atlantic ocean by the high mountainous iſland of Cliara. On the ſouth ſide of the bay is the great mountain *Croagh Patrick*, whoſe top for a conſiderable diſtance has the form of a ſugar-loaf, and is ſeen 60 miles off, and has an altar on the ſummit much frequented by Catholics, from a perſuaſion that St. Patrick had driven all the venomous creatures into the ſea down that precipice [h].

Caſtlebar. *Caſtlebar*, a borough and market-town, is the capital of the county, well inhabited, and carries on a briſk trade, has a charter ſchool and horſe barrack, and near the town the ſeat of lord Lucan, ſo created 1777 [i]; and *Nephin* mountain one of the moſt remarkable in the kingdom, and Lough *Conn*, a large lake eight or ten miles long, in which are a great number of iſlands, ſome of them well planted and yielding good paſture for ſheep and cattle. The gillaroe trouts are found in great abundance in this lake [k]. *Newton Gore* or *Caiteegere* on the edge of this lough is a pleaſant old ſeat of the earl of Arran, now inhabited by the hon. James Cuffe [l].

Turlogh. At *Turlogh*, three miles from Caſtlebar, is a lofty round tower, not above 10 feet diameter within the entrance, about 4 feet from the ground, which is very uncommon, it being in general not leſs than 15 feet, and yet the ſoil has not apparently gained any acceſſion of elevation. There is no veſtige of an aſcent on the inſide or outſide [m].

Buriſhool. At *Buriſhool*, a village which gives name to a barony and a bay, was a Dominican monaſtery, founded 1486 by the Turlogh family [n]. *Ballintully* is ſaid by Harris to have been a Franciſcan monaſtery [o]; another at *Kilveny* [p].

Logh *Maſk* is 11 miles long and 5 broad. At *Inchmean*, an iſland in it, was an abbey [q].

Croſs in the Mullet. At *Croſs in the Mullet* a peninſula in the half barony of Erris on the point to the ſouth of Balludu-riſk we find the monaſtery of the Holy croſs, cell to the priory of Ballintobber, whoſe ruins may be ſeen [r].

Moriſk. *Moriſk*, an inſignificant town in the barony of the ſame name on the bay of Newport, had a friary for Auguſtine Eremites; large ruins of which may ſtill be ſeen [s].

On *Bophin* iſland in the ocean about 12 miles from the barony of Moriſk was the abbey founded A. D. 667 by St. Colman [t].

Cliara *iſle*. The iſland of *Cliara* about a mile eaſt of Moriſk belonging to the antient family of O Mallie and containing about 2400 acres, worth on an average

[p] Archd. 504. [q] Ib. 504. [r] Ib. 502.
[s] Archd. 507. [t] Ib. 508. [u] Ib. 508. [x] Wilſon, 108.
[y] Archd. 503. [z] Ib. [a] Ib. 508. [b] Ib. 494. Wilſon, 129. 130. [c] Wilſon, 403.
[d] Ib. 122. [e] Archd. 493. [f] Ib. 492. [g] Ib. 492. [h] Wilſon, 404, 405.
[i] Ib. 123, 124. 403. [k] Ib. 124. [l] Ib. 403. [m] Ib. 123. 130.
[n] Archd. 498. [o] Ib. 493. [p] Ib. 504. [q] Harris, 589, 590. [r] Archd. 501.
[s] Ib. 506. [t] Ib. 497.

200*l*. *per ann.* was a cell of Carmelites, founded 1224[u].

At *Urlare* in the barony of Coſtello one of the family of Nangle 1448 founded a Dominican priory[x].

At *Aghamore* St. Patrick founded a monaſtery for his diſciple St. Loam[y].

At *Ballihanny* or *Ballyhaunes*, the family of Nangle founded an Auguſtin friary, of which there are ſome remains[z].

At *Ballintobber* in the barony of Carragh ſeven miles north of Balcurobe, Cathal Crovedargh O Conor, king of Conaught, founded an abbey of Canons regular 1216[a].

Cong. *Cong*, formerly the reſidence of the kings of Connaught, now an inconſiderable village, had a magnificent monaſtery, erected by St. Fechan who died 664, or as others by Donald Mc Ed king of Ireland. The ruins of ſeveral churches may be ſeen here[b]. Near it is the Pigeon hole, a ſubterraneous cave, deſcended to by ſteps with a clear trout ſtream at bottom.

At *Boghmoyen* was a friary of the 3d order of St. Francis[c].

The Carmelites had a houſe at *Borriſcarra*, which Pope John XXIII. gave to the Auſtin friars 1412[d]. At *Bowfinnan* was a friary of the Conventual Franciſcans[e].

Broadhaven. In the north-weſt corner of the county is a ſort of peninſula, on the north ſide of which is *Broadhaven*, a bay with a good harbour; and on the ſouth ſide lies *Blackſod* harbour. About ſeven miles acroſs the bay are the two iſlands of *Achil* ſeparated by a ſound; and ſeveral good iſlands ſafe againſt all winds, but nor frequented except in ſtormy weather. There is a good ſalmon fiſhery in a river which falls into a bay of theſe iſlands.

[u] Archd. 498. [x] Ib. 509. [y] Ib. 510. [z] Archd. 494. Wilſon, 115.
[a] Archd. 495. [b] Archd. 498—501. Wilſon, 129. [c] Archd. 497. [d] Ib. 498. [e] Ib.

COUNTY OF SLEGO.

HIGHER up adjoins the county of *Slego*, by its fertility favourable to breeding of cattle, and entirely open to the ſea. It is ſeparated on the north by the river *Troby*, the RAVIVS of Ptolemy iſſuing out of Logh *Erne* in Ulſter, and by the ſteep *Curlew* hills from the neighbouring counties of *Letrim* and *Roſcommon*, and divided by the river *Suc*. Somewhere hereabouts Ptolemy has placed the city NAGNATA; but its exact ſituation I have not been able to aſcertain. He alſo places in theſe parts the river LIBNIVS, which being miſplaced by the error of tranſcribers we have juſt before brought back to its proper ſtation, Dublin; but the place pointed out by Ptolemy is now called *the bay of Slego*, a good harbour below *Slego*, the chief place of this county, where is a caſtle now the ſeat of the family of *O Connor*, hence named of *Slego*, and deſcended as they pretend from Roderic *O Connor Dun* [a], who being a man of great influence had aſſumed the government of Ireland when the Engliſh firſt invaded that kingdom, and with much difficulty ſubmitted to Henry II. of England; and though he profeſſed a verbal ſubmiſſion often raiſed diſturbances, and as an anonymous author of that time relates, complained that theſe words of Pope Adrian were foiſted without his conſent into the bull granted to the king of England *: "You ſhall enter that "iſland, and there do whatever tends to the glory "of God and the good of that country, and the "people of that country ſhall receive you and re-"verence you as their Lord," till Pope Alexander III. by a new bull confirmed the rights of the kings of England to Ireland. Then he grew more tractable and more ready to ſubmit to terms, as will be hereafter related. After the *O Coners*, the *O Dons*, *O Harris* [b], *O Ghars* [c], and Mac *Donaghs*, are the moſt conſiderable in this county.

NAGNATA.

LIBNIVS fl.

Bay of Slego.

Slego.

* See Diploma B. II. c. 6. Gir. Camb. de Expugn. Hib. p. 787.

[a] The name of O Conor Dun was a diſtinction not known till long after Roderic's death. The O Connors of Slego were not deſcended from Roderic (whoſe poſterity has been long extinct) but from Brian Leighnach, Roderic's brother.

[b] O Hara. [c] O Garn.

SLIGO

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Sligo is bounded on the north and north-weſt by the ſea; on the eaſt by Leitrim; on the weſt by Mayo; and on the ſouth by Roſcommon; is in length from north to ſouth 30 miles, from eaſt to weſt 32 miles; and is divided into ſix baronies, *Carbury*, *Tyraghrill*, *Corran*, *Coolavin*, *Leney*, *Tyreragh*. It contains 41 pariſhes and one borough. The air on the mountains, the loftieſt of which are the *Curliews* which divide it from Roſcommon, is more wholeſome than in the vallies, which are full of fens. The ſoil in the lower part is good for graſs or tillage.

Of Ptolemy's *Nagnata* or *Magnata* ſee before, p. 587.

Sligo. *Sligo*, the capital of the county and the only town of note in it, is a ſea-port of conſiderable trade, a borough and market-town, and has a barrack for two companies of foot and a charter ſchool for 60 children It has a very commodious harbour, and ſhips of 200 tun may come up to the town quay. Here is a good old caſtle built 1245 by Maurice earl of Kildare, and rebuilt 1310 by Richard earl of Ulſter. The town is populous though not large, nor is its trade conſiderable, though better than in any place beyond it. The rebels took it with very great loſs 1690, but it was retaken by general Ginkle 1691. Here was a Dominican friary founded by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, lord juſtice from 1229 to 1245, earl of Kildare, who died 1257. There remain three ſides of the cloiſter, a beautiful eaſt window, and the rich Gothic high altar now covered with bones and ſculls; the ſpacious nave with the tomb and figures of O Conor and his lady, and a centre tower [a].

Sligo 4 Charles I. gave title of viſcount to ſir John Scudamore of Home Lacy c. Hereford, who was ſent ambaſſador to France 1635, maintained a correſpondence with the famous Grotius, and notwithſtanding the great loſſes he ſuſtained in the civil wars, with unparalleled charity not only relieved the diſtreſſes of the clergy, but contributed to the repairs and library of Hereford cathedral and to the city, and by a rare example of liberality reſtored to the churches of Door, Home-Lacy, and Hempſted, and four other churches, their tithes, of which he was impropriator. He died 1671 without iſſue, and the title became extinct [b].

Near Sligo at *Lugna Clogh* or the *Giants grave* is a cromlech of large ſtones, under which human bones have been found [c].

On the top of a high hill over *Screen* church is a circular ſtone fort [d]. This is *Knockamoile Skrine* alias *Scrinium Sancti Adamnani* in the barony of Tyreragh [e].

A mile from *Caſtle Connor* is a round hill, under which 1640 a cowherd accidentally diſcovered a number of vaulted ſquare rooms made of great ſtones with circular paſſages into them as may be ſeen in the plan taken by Miles Symner ſoon after it was found. The moſt probable opinion ſeems to be that it was a granary or ſepulchre of the antient Oſtmen [f]. A is the paſſage to the chambers B, which are 15 or 16 feet on every ſide. It is uncertain to what uſe C the centre was applied. Fig. 12. repreſents the form of one of the arches. Caſtle Connor. Pl. XLIII. fig. 11.

On the weſt ſide of the hill or rock of *Corren* in the middle of a ſteep and almoſt inacceſſible entrance are hollowed out variety of habitations and retreats called the *Giants' houſes*: before the entrance to theſe caves is a narrow path or gallery above 100 paces long. Whether this work was executed by the Iriſh or Danes it may have ſerved for a ſecurity in time of war [g].

Near *Ballinafad* in Tyreragh barony are ruins of a caſtle. Two miles beyond is *Hollybroke*, the ſeat of William Phibbs, eſq; delightfully ſituated by the ſide of a large and beautiful lake called *Lough Arrow*, which has in it a number of iſlands moſt romantically ſituated and well planted [h]. On this lake at *Ballindown* the family of M'Donogh lords of Corran and Tirerill founded a houſe of Dominican friars 1427; much of which remains [i].

Six miles from Ballinafad are ruins of *Drumſin* caſtle; and a mile further thoſe of *Coolteem* caſtle [k].

At *Ballymote* in Corran barony is the hon. Thomas Fitz-Maurice's extenſive linen manufactury, and one of the largeſt old caſtles in Ireland, flanked by ſix towers of great ſtrength [l]. Here the ſept of M'Donogh built a ſmall Franciſcan monaſtery, which ſtill remains at the weſt end of the town; the workmanſhip in general is good, and the eaſt window remarkably curious [m].

At *Enniſcrone* are ruins of a caſtle, and another cloſe to the church [n]. On Enniſcrone hill is a moſt delightful proſpect of the barony of Tyrawley, bounded by Mount Nephin, the hilly country, and the ſea to the river, and the river Moy in front, at every reach exhibiting new beauties, Mr. Gore's and Mr. Lindſey's improvements on the oppoſite ſide, with old caſtles and ruins quite to Belleek, where the right hon. Mr. King's houſe and lawn ſloping down to the water's edge, a ſtately bridge of 16 arches, the waterfall, church, and town of *Ardnare* with Mr. Jones's charming demeſne on this ſide of the bridge, Enniſcrone.

[a] Archd. 637-638. Wilſon, 93. 316. [b] Gibſon's Hiſt. of Door, &c. [c] Wilſon, 93. [d] Ib. 406.
[e] Archd. 637. [f] Harris's Ware, p. 138. [g] Ib. [h] Wilſon, 104.
[i] Archd. 626. [k] Wilſon, 104, 105. [l] Ib. 402. [m] Archd. 627.
[n] Wilſon, 406.

render the entire ſcene one of the fineſt landſcapes that can be conceived [o].

At *Lough Glin* is a very fine ſeat of lord Dillon [p].

Achonry. *Achonry*, antiently *Achad* and *Achad-Conair*, is remarkable only for having been the ſee of a biſhop, founded by St. Finian biſhop of Clonard about 530, and by him given to his diſciple Nathi called alſo *Dathi*, i. e. David. In the antient annals of Ireland this place is called *Lingny* or *Leney* from the barony in which it is ſituated. This ſee was united to Killala, not to *Elphin*, 1607 [q], and the place reduced to a village [r].

Religious houſes in this county:

Druim Lias [s], *Druimnea* [t], and *Ardſeinlis* [u], founded by St. Patrick in the 5th century. *Bile* [x], *Kilnamanach* [y], and *Drumrat* [z], founded by St. Fechin in the 7th century. *Cailleavinde* by St. Fintan [a].

Akeras alias *Kilmantin* in the barony of Tyreragh had a priory of Canons regular, founded 1280 by the family of M'Donald [b].

Ardnary in the ſame barony a houſe of Auguſtine Eremites 1747 [c].

Athmoy, a houſe of Premonſtratenſes, founded by an archdeacon of Elphin before 1251 [d].

Near the rivulet of *Ballinley* in the barony of Tyreragh are ruins of an abbey, of which nothing further is known [e].

Ballyſadare alias *Eaſdare* was a monaſtery founded by St. Fechin the founder of Fore abbey in Weſt Meath. Its ruins ſtill remain within three miles and an half of Sligo; and near it a very magnificent waterfall 14 feet perpendicular among ſeveral others, the ſcenery about it bold, the features of the mountains great, and *Knockare* in full relief [f].

Bennada on the Moy in Leyney barony a friary of Auſtin Eremites, founded 1423, has ſtill ſome fine ruins remaining with a ſteeple of hewn ſtone [g].

Caſhel-irra in Corran barony between the rivers Oenmore and Uncion ſix miles ſouth of Sligo had a biſhopric in the 7th century [h].

Clogbermore in Carbery is a burial-place of note, and ſaid to have belonged to a nunnery [i].

Clonymeaghan has a Dominican monaſtery, founded 1488, afterwards cell to Sligo; ſome ruins are ſtill to be ſeen [k].

At *Court* in the barony of Leyney O Hara built a ſmall monaſtery for Franciſcans of the 3d order: the ſteeple and ſeveral fine ruins of this building yet remain [l].

Drumcliffe in the barony of Carbury, three miles north of Sligo, once an epiſcopal ſee, ſince united to Elphin, and the place become a deſolate village, St. Columb founded a celebrated monaſtery A. D. 590 [m].

Emlaghfadd, an antient town, ſix miles ſouth of Sligo and one from Ballymote, had a magnificent monaſtery, built by St. Columb, and a caſtle by Richard earl of Ulſter 1300 [n].

Inniſmore is an iſland in Lough Gille and Carbury barony, commonly called *Church iſland*, about two miles long and half a mile broad, the church at the eaſt end; in a rock near the door is a cavity called Our lady's bed, into which pregnant women going and turning thrice round and ſaying certain prayers fancy they ſhall not die in child-bed. This rock and the remainder of the church are now entirely covered with ivy [o].

Inniſmurray, an iſland in the great weſtern ocean about five miles from the main land of Carbury barony, had early an abbey, whoſe ruins are very rude and maſſive, and the cells under ground lighted only by holes at the top or ſide: there are alſo two chapels built with mortar and in a rude ſtate as is St. Molas's cell, with a ſtone roof and wooden ſtatue of the ſaint. One of the chapels ſtanding by itſelf has an extraordinary window, whoſe arch is one rough crooked ſtone in its original ſhape. Here is an altar called the *curſing* altar covered with round ſtones, and north of it that of the Trinity [p].

At *Killaragh*, near Lough Gara, or O'Gara's lake, St. Patrick founded a nunnery, now a pariſh church [q].

Kilmacoen had a religious houſe founded by St. Diermot [r]. The antient abbey of *Kilnemanagh* was founded by St. Feachin [s]. That of *Kilraſſe* by an archdeacon of Elphin for Premonſtratenſians, cell to Loughkee [t].

At *Knockmore* near the county of Roſcommon was an houſe of Dominicans or Carmelites, erected by the O Connors: the ruins of whoſe caſtle ſtill remains in the village [u].

Temple houſe or *Teach Temple* on the river Ownmore 10 miles ſouth-weſt of Sligo was founded for Knights Hoſpitallers [x].

On *Inis Murray* is an incloſure of walls from 5 to 10 feet thick and 10 feet high, built without mortar of large ſtones *b b b*. Within are cells covered with earth thrown up ſo as to make them in a manner ſubterraneous *c c c*; ſome are fallen in, others look horrid and gloomy, having a ſmall hole at the top and another in the ſide, ſeemingly to give air not light. They have all been vaulted with the ſame rude ſtones. The cell C at the entrance is lighted by the door, and appears to have been the place where the candidate was reſted before admittance into the other cells. The entrance *d d* into the incloſure is ſo narrow as ſcarce to admit a man to paſs. Within are three ſquare chapels A and B, dedicated to St. Molas and D to St. Columkill, built of ſtone and lime in a rude manner, but modern to the reſt of the building. An altar or ſingle ſtone D is incloſed within another ſquare wall as at fig. 14. This place Mr. Vallancey, who has given a plan of it, calls "a temple of the monument of "*Mindhr*" or Mithras, from whom he ſuppoſes the iſland was antiently called *Innis Mindhr* [y]. Pl. XLIII. fig. 13.

Francis Taaffe viſcount Taaffe and baron of *Ballymote*, both in this county, is the 7th viſcount from the firſt creation by Charles I. 1628.

[o] Wilſon, 406, 407. [p] Ib. 423. [q] Harris, 658. [r] Ib. 626. [s] Archd. 631.
[t] Ib. [u] Ib. 628. [x] Ib. 636. [y] Ib. 632. [z] Archd. 426. [a] Ib. 629.
[b] Archd. 625. [c] Ib. 625. [d] Ib. 626. [e] Archd. 626.
[f] Ib. Wilſon, 105, 402. 405. [g] Archd. 628. [h] Ib. 629. [i] Archd. 629.
[k] Ib. [l] Ib 630. [m] Ib. 631. [n] Ib. 633. [o] Ib. 633, 634. [p] Ib. 634.
[q] Ib. 635. [r] Ib. 636. [s] Ib. [t] Ib. [u] Ib. 637. [x] Ib. 639.
[y] Collect. Hib. N° IV. 220. pl. V. fig. 1.

COUNTY OF LETRIM.

Breany.

THE county of *Slego* is bounded on the east by *Breany*, the property of the antient family of *O Rorck*, which derives its descent[a] from Roderic monarch of Ireland (whom by a favourite contraction they call *Rorck*), till Brjan O Rorck, lord of *Breany* and *Minterolise*, amused by Pope Sixtus V. and the king of Spain with empty promises threw off his allegiance to queen Elizabeth, and took up arms, but was presently driven to Scotland, whence returning to England he suffered at the gallows the punishment due to his inconsiderate rashness. His lands were forfeited to the crown, and this tract made a county by John *Perrott*, lord deputy, and called *Letrim* from the chief town. It consists entirely of mountains covered with luxuriant herbage, yet not so much so as to verify the words of Solinus[b], "that "Ireland abounds with such a quantity of pasturage "that the cattle if not driven off sometimes would "be in danger of surfeit." It feeds, however, so many cattle that within its narrow compass it counted at one time above 120,000 head. In it is the bishopric of *Achonry*, now united to Elphin, and here rises the Shannon, that prince of Irish rivers, which sometimes narrow, sometimes broad, by its various windings washes many countries. The principal families are *O Rorck*, *O Murrey*, *Mac Lochleim*, *Mac Glanchie*, and *Mac Granell*, all downright Irish. John de Burgh, son of Richard earl of Clanricard, created by queen Elizabeth baron *Letrim*, and afterwards murdered by his rivals, is said by some to have taken his title not from this *Letrim*[c] but from some other place, nor have I discovered any thing certain on this head.

Achonry.

Baron *Letrim.*

[a] From a celebrated line of ancestors up to Achay Moymade, monarch of Ireland A. D. 366.
[b] c. 24.
[c] but from *Leitrim* in Clanricarde.

LEITRIM

ADDITIONS.

LEITRIM comprehends the antient principality of *Hy-Brune-Breſine* or lower Breſine, commonly called Breany and Conmacne, being the antient ſeat of the *Maſragii* or Mas-*Rachii*, that is, the *O'Ruarcs*, princes of this diſtrict. The ſubordinate cantreds were *Dromhaire*, the preſent barony of Drumahare; *Leitdrumai* or *Liathdromen*, the preſent barony of Leitrim, from whence the county takes its name; *Munſter Eolas* or *Hy-Colluing*, the preſent baronies of Carrigallen and Mohill, the chiefs of which were the Maghrannals or Mc Granels; *Hy Murragh*, the preſent barony of Roſclogher, the chiefs of which was *O Murrogh* or O Murrey [a].

The county of Leitrim bounded on the weſt and ſouth-weſt by Sligo and part of Roſcommon, on the north by Donnegal bay, on the ſouth-eaſt by Longford, and on the eaſt and north-eaſt by Fermanagh and Cavan, is in length 38 miles and in breadth 16, but narrower in the middle, and divided into five baronies, *Roſclogher*, *Drumahare*, *Leitrim*, *Carrigallen*, and *Mohill*. It contains two pariſhes and two boroughs. The air is cold and ſharp but wholeſome, and though a mountainous bleak country it is noted for feeding vaſt herds of cattle.

Leitrim. *Leitrim*, a ſmall town pleaſantly ſituate on the banks of the Shannon, though not the capital, gives name to the barony and county, whence we may infer, that it was once a place of note [b], having been alſo a biſhopric. Leitrim is chiefly in the biſhopric of Kilmore, and it is well known that Achonry is not united to Elphin.

The title of baron Leitrim was conferred by Charles I. 1627 on ſir William Sherard of Leiceſterſhire, whoſe deſcendant Benet was created earl of Harborough 1 George I. 1714, and both titles are now enjoyed by Robert 4th earl and 6th baron.

Robert Clements was created baron Leitrim of Manor Hamilton in this county 1783.

Carrick. *Carrick on Shannon* is the ſhire town, and has a barrack for one company of foot [c].

Achonry is in Sligo. See before, p. 591.

Lough Allen. *Lough Allen* in the northern extremity of the county is above 30 miles in circumference, encompaſſed with high mountains. The Shannon is diſcharged from it at *Belatnava*. This diſtrict abounds with coal and iron mines. The coal is of the ſame quality as thoſe imported to Dublin from Cumberland, and great quantities of it lie contiguous to the lake, on which veſſels of 100 tons may ride with ſafety. An iron manufactory is eſtabliſhed on the ſame eſtate. A navigable communication between the Shannon and Liffey, the country between theſe rivers being almoſt level, would be a great benefit to the kingdom [d].

The families enumerated by Mr. Camden are now greatly reduced: the name of *Mc Granell* is turned into the Engliſh name of *Reynolds* [e].

Religious houſes were

Annaghduffe in the barony of Leitrim, founded A. D. 766, now a pariſh church [f].

Balleguarcy, a houſe of conventual Franciſcans, founded 1518 by Corn. O Brien. As this houſe was in the dioceſe of Ardagh, father Wadding places it in the county of Longford, but Mr. Harris inclines to think it belonged to this county, in which is included part of that dioceſe [g].

At *Cluain-Conmaine* or *Clone* near the river of that name in the barony of Mohill, St. Fraoch about 570 founded an abbey, now a pariſh church [h].

At *Creeveleah* was founded 1508 a houſe of Franciſcan Obſervantines by Margaret, daughter of lord O Brien, but never completed, ſhe dying 1522. The walls and the altar are nearly entire, and ſeveral tombs of the Murroghs, Cornins (a very antient family), the O Roirks, &c.; the great O Roirk has a full length figure on his tomb in the burying place of his family. This building is of the ſame extent with the abbey of Sligo, but rather inferior in execution [i].

Donnielle nunnery on the banks of Lough Melgy in Carby was founded by St. Tigernach for his mother St. Mella, who died before 787 [k].

Dromleas was built by St. Patrick, and is now a pariſh church [l].

In the pariſh of *Fenagh* we find a church built by St. Callin or Kilian. The eaſt window is of curious workmanſhip, and in the weſt part, which is vaulted, ſervice is now performed. It is pretended that what Kilian erected by day the devil deſtroyed by night; and they ſhew a line engraven about the middle of the eaſt gabel from ſouth to north; and on the north ſide about 12 feet from the ground is alſo engraven in the wall an ugly figure, having part of the line in its mouth. This place was celebrated in former ages for its divinity ſchool, and was the general reſort of ſtudents from every part of Europe. About half a mile from the church is a well dedicated to St. Callin [m].

At *Jameſtown*, a borough town on the banks of the Shannon, was a Franciſcan friary [n].

At *Mohill* St. Mauchan built an abbey for Canons regular 608, and died 652 [o].

At *Thacineling* William O Reily founded a houſe of Grey friars 1414, afterwards given to the Obſervantines [p].

[a] Collect. Reb. Hib. N° 11. Archdall in Leitrim. O'Connor's Diſſert. Book of Ballymote. Beauford.
[b] Archd. 410. Wilſon, 416. [c] Wilſon, 103. [d] Ib. 416, 417. [e] G.
[f] Archd. 407. [g] Ib. [h] Ib. 407, 408. [i] Ib. 408.
[k] Ib. [l] Ib. [m] Ib. 409. [n] Ib. 410. [o] Ib.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMAN.

BELOW the county of *Letrim* to the ſouth lies *Roſcoman*, made a county by the lord deputy Henry Sidney; a narrow long tract between the river *Succ* on the weſt and the *Shannon* on the eaſt, and incloſed by the *Curlew* hills on the north. It is for the moſt part a level rich country, feeds plenty of cattle, and with a little culture yields corn very kindly. On the north riſe the *Curlew* mountains, craggy and inacceſſible, till by the care of George Bingham a road was cut through them with great difficulty. They are alſo infamous for the unhappy ſlaughter of ſir Coniers Clifford, late governor of Connacht, and of a troop of brave veterans cut off there by his careleſsneſs. In this county are reckoned four baronies. The firſt under the Curlew hills on the river Shannon is the barony of *Boile*, where was formerly a famous monaſtery founded A. D. 1152, together with the monaſtery de Beatitudine. *Mac Dermot* is in ſome meaſure abſolute here. Then on the *Suc* is *Balin-Tober* barony, where *O Conor Dun* has great influence [a], and to it adjoins the epiſcopal ſee of *Elphin*. Lower is *Roſcoman*, the barony of *O Conor Roo* or *the Red*, in which is the chief town of the whole county, formerly fortified with a caſtle by Robert Ufford juſtice of Ireland, but the houſes are all thatched: and more to the ſouth *Athlone*, the barony of the *O Kellies*, ſo called from the chief town, which has its caſtle and garriſon, and a moſt beautiful bridge of hewn ſtone, built within our time to the great terror of the rebels by order of queen Elizabeth when ſir Henry Sydney was lord deputy of Ireland, when ſhe had thoughts of fixing the reſidence of the deputy there as the moſt convenient ſituation in all Ireland to ſuppreſs rebellions.

Curlew hills.

Barony of *Boyle*.

Balintober barony.

Elphin.

Roſcommon.

Athlone.

[a] Dominic, the preſent O Conor Dun, is a perſon in high eſteem in his country. He ſtands in the fifth generation from Hugh O Conor Dun, knighted by queen Elizabeth on account of his ſervices. This ſir Hugh was the firſt repreſentative in parliament for the county of Roſcomon, in the general repreſentation of the nation in the parliament of 1585. In the compoſition made with the lord deputy ſir John Perrot, we find a recital of the ſeveral eſtates annexed to his caſtle of Balintober. He and O Conor of Sligo never departed from their allegiance, but were active to the laſt in queen Elizabeth's ſervice. In the troubles which ſucceeded to the inſurrection in Ulſter A. D. 1641. O Conor Dun, O Conor Roe, and O Conor of Sligo, remained faithful to king Charles I. but in conſequence of the diſaſters and party diviſions of thoſe times, and the king's unfortunate end, the families of O Conor Dun, O Conor Roe, and O Conor of Sligo, have been ſtript of all property by a ſingle act under Cromwell's adminiſtration.

On the reſtoration of king Charles II. Hugh O Conor, grandſon of the aforeſaid ſir Hugh O Conor, was put in poſſeſſion of the caſtle of Balintober, and the dividend annexed thereto by the ſettlement made by ſir Hugh, his grandfather. In 1662 he made a will, whereby on the failure of iſſue male in his own poſterity he willed that ſaid eſtate ſhould devolve to the next in blood of his family. That diſpoſition of things did not take place. By ſome misfortune the will was miſlaid on the death of O Conor Dun, the teſtator's grandſon, nor was it found till preſcription of time vacated the claim of the lawful heir. Thus it is that the preſent O Conor Dun is confined to the ſmall eſtate of Clonalis, containing little more than a thouſand acres.

By the diſpoſition made by ſir Hugh O Conor Dun aforeſaid, for the maintenance of his younger ſons, he gave up to his ſon Charles the caſtle of Belanagar, and the eſtates annexed thereto; eſtates like the reſt loſt under Cromwell, but reſtored to Owen O Conor, ſaid Charles's ſon, who, following the fortune of king Charles II. obtained a majority in the regiment of his royal highneſs the duke of Gloceſter, and on his returning with the king, obtained poſſeſſion of the aforeſaid eſtate of Belanagar by a clauſe in the act of ſettlement, curtailed however by various accidents. Since the late revolution Belanagar only remains, a property of about 900 acres of productive land, now in the poſſeſſion of Charles O Conor of Belanagar, major Owen O Conor's grand nephew. Mr. O Connor.

ROSCOMMON

ADDITIONS.

ROSCOMMON in antient times was denominated *Magh Nay*, *Moy Noy* or *Magh Noadh*, the princes of which were the O Connors. The northern parts of it were denominated *Moy Plai*, and were the country of the Cruthenians, containing the preſent barony of Boyle. *Hy Maneij* or *Tirmany*, the antient country of the *Sean Ceannel* or *Senkenel*, and preſent barony of Roſcommon, the hereditary diſtrict of O Connor Ruadh. *Magh Turey*, containing the preſent barony of Ballintober and half barony of Ballymoe, the country of the antient *Cregrai* and hereditary diſtrict of O Conor Dun. *Siol Muiridh*, containing the preſent barony of Athlone, the chiefs of which were the O Kellies [a].

The county of Roſcommon has Mayo and Galway with the river Suc between them on the weſt, King's county and part of Galway on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, Sligo and Leitrim on the north and north-eaſt, and Longford, Eaſt Meath and part of King's county on the eaſt, together with part of Leitrim, from which it is ſeparated by the Shannon. It is 43 miles in length by 28 in breadth, and divided into ſix baronies, *Boyle*, *Ballintober*, *Roſcommon*, *Athlone*, *Moycarnan*, and the half barony of *Ballymoe*. The ſoil yields plenty of graſs and ſome corn, and feeds numerous herds of cattle.

Athlone. *Athlone*, ſeated on both ſides of the Shannon in the barony of its own name, is a borough and market town, a place of conſiderable ſtrength and reckoned the key of Conaught, rendered famous for its defence againſt king William, and giving title of earl to the noble family of Ginkle. The weſt ſide of the river is called the Iriſh town, the other the Engliſh. King William's troops attacked it 1690 without ſucceſs, but next year took it after an obſtinate defence, and put to the ſword all who made reſiſtance. General Ginkle for his valour at this ſiege was created earl of Athlone, which title is now enjoyed by Frederic Chriſtian Rynhart de Ginkell 5th earl, deſcended from the general's youngeſt ſon.

Lough Ree. The Shannon above Athlone ſwells into a large lake, extending in length to Laneſborough, and in ſome places four or five miles broad, called *Lough Ree*, and interſperſed all over with many iſlands well covered with wood, and having good grazing for cattle on all of them. At Athlone is a very conſiderable eel fiſhery [b].

Two miles and an half from Athlone ruins of *Cartron* caſtle [c].

The barony of *Boyle* now belongs partly to ſir Edward King, earl of Kingſton.

Boyle. At *Boyle*, a market and borough town incorporated by James I. on the river of its own name, nine miles north-weſt of Elphin, was a celebrated Ciſtertian abbey, removed from *Grelachdinach* 1148. Its remains at the back of the town ſhew its antient magnificence. This is the famous monaſtery mentioned by Mr. Camden as founded 1152. The chancel and a ſmall chapel on either ſide are roofed; the great arches of the tower were 45 feet high, but the ground is now ſo raiſed as to cover the baſes: half of them reſt on plain round pillars, the reſt on cluſtered columns; all the ſpaces between the pillars are now walled up, ſuppoſed in the reign of Elizabeth, when the abbey was converted into a place of defence; ſome of the capitals are plain, others carved, and the eaſt window was grand and lofty. The cloiſter has been long converted into a barrack. The ſtump of a round tower near the abbey is ſtill to be ſeen [d]. Over the river are two ſtone bridges, and on one of them a ſtatue of William III. This river riſes in a romantic ſheet of water called *Lough Gara*, meanders through *Kingſton* lake or *Lough Kay*, a beautiful piece of water interſperſed with many iſlands, ſome adorned with ruins of caſtles and other buildings well wooded. The river emerging from the eaſt ſide of the lake falls into the Shannon [e].

Elphin. *Elphin* is ſituate in a pleaſant, fertile and gently riſing country in the barony of Roſcommon. St. Patrick founded here in the 5th century a cathedral near a little rivulet iſſuing from two fountains and placed over it Aſſicus, a monk, who ſoon filled it with religious, and being an excellent artiſt beautified the church with monuments of elegant workmanſhip. After many centuries and a little before the arrival of the Engliſh this ſee was enriched by the tranſlation of the ſee of Roſcommon to it. Thoſe of Ardcarn, Drumclive (or as now written *Drumcliffe*) &c. had been united to one or other of theſe two about the ſame time. By theſe unions the ſee of Elphin came at laſt to be conſidered as one of the richeſt in Ireland. Biſhop King, who died 1638, repaired the cathedral, and built here a caſtle and offices for himſelf and ſucceſſors, and by recovering the antient poſſeſſions of his biſhopric raiſed its value from 200 marks to 1500*l.* a year. Some antient viſitation books make the chapter conſiſt of a dean, archdeacon, provoſt, and 12 prebendaries, and divide the dioceſe into four rural deanries [f]. The inquiſition taken after the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes in this kingdom ſays, this church, &c. belonged to the Dominicans. On the left of the town the late biſhop Synge built a beautiful palace for himſelf and his ſucceſſors with extenſive demeſnes [g]. Three miles from Elphin are ruins of *Kanbo* caſtle [h].

[a] Collect. Hib. N° 11. Archd. in Roſcom. O Connor's Differt. Book of Ballimote. Beauford.
[b] Wilſon, 125. [c] Ib. 121. [d] Archd. 601—606. [e] Wilſon, 104.
[f] Harris, 627. Wilſon, 422. Archd. 609, 610. [g] Wilſon, 113. 422. [h] Ib.

Not

Croghan.

Not far from Elphin is *Croghan*, formerly the ſeat of the O Connor Roe, and kings of Conaught. Here are the remains of a caſtle and a rath called the rath of Croghan, in which the antient palace of the kings of Conaught was ſuppoſed to be. Near the rath is an antient cemetry called *Relig na Riogh*, conſiſting of a circular arch 200 feet in diameter, ſurrounded by a ſtone wall greatly defaced. Several tranſverſe walls, one within the area, alſo heaps of coarſe ſtones ſpecifying the graves of the perſons interred. From an old Iriſh poem, intituled, "Relic na Riogh," we find among the perſons interred in this antient cemetry were *Eochaidh Feidhlioch*, a king of Conaught, and the firſt who ſettled at Croghan and built the rath; alſo his three ſons *Con*, *Tuathal*, and *Tumaltach*. *Dathy*, *Dunghalach*, and *Eochuidh Airiomh*, who is ſaid to be the firſt who eſtabliſhed the cuſtom of burying inſtead of burning the dead; *Clothra*, *Meadh*, and *Mnraſg*, three valiant chiefs; alſo *Eire*, *Fodla*, and *Bannbha*, three beautiful young ladies of the family of the Tuathda Dananns. Theſe people are ſuppoſed by the modern Iriſh antiquaries to have lived before the Chriſtian æra; but from ſome expreſſions in the Ulſter annals and other monkiſh chronicles they appear to have flouriſhed in the 8th century [i].

Roſcommon.

Roſcommon, ſo called from *Ros* a wood and St. *Coman*, who founded here an Auguſtine abbey, afterwards a biſhopric, gave title of earl to ſir James Dillon 1595, whoſe lineal heir male Robert was the 9th and laſt earl. Another family of the name of Dillon had the title of viſcount Caſtellogallen [z]. The town, the capital of the county, acquired and ſtill retains much conſequence from its monaſtic edifices. Its caſtle was rebuilt 1268 by ſir Robert Ufford lord deputy of Ireland, and razed 1271. It has a barrack for a troop of horſe [k]. The Dominican friary was founded 1253 by Felim king of Connaught, who died here 1265, and his monument with his guards in the habit of the time, but lately much defaced, remains here in fine Iriſh marble [l]. The Franciſcan friary was founded 1269 [m].

Tulſk.

Tulſk, a ſmall village, which ſends two members to parliament, eight miles north-weſt of Roſcommon, had a caſtle erected by O Conor 1406, and a houſe of Dominicans in the 15th century, which is ſtill pretty entire [n].

Caſtlerea.

At *Caſtlerea* is an elgant and capital ſeat, built on the ſite of the old caſtle, the reſidence of Henry M'Sandford, eſq. [o]

Four miles from Caſtlerea is *Lough Glin*, the fine ſeat of lord Dillon [p].

Tunyquin is pleaſantly ſituated on a rivulet that divides it in the middle [q].

Dunamon a fine old caſtle is the ſeat of Mr. Caulfield [r].

Ballintober.

At *Ballintober* in the barony of its own name are remarkable ruins, formerly the reſidence of the O Connors Dun, and ſeveral of the princes of Conaught [s].

An houſe of Premonſtratenſes was founded on Trinity iſland in *Logh Ree* by Clany Mac Moylin, archdeacon of Elphin 1215 [t].

Ardcarna had an abbey of Regular canons and a biſhop, who died A. D. 523; alſo a nunnery, cell to Kilcreunata c. Galway [u]. A mile beyond the church is *Kingſton* hall, the ſeat of the earl of Kingſton [x].

At *Athdalaragh* was an abbey of Regular canons in the time of St. Patrick and 1202 [y].

Another at *Athleague* in the barony of Athlone on the river Suc [z].

Another at *Baſlick* in the barony of Ballintober [a].

At *Bealaneny* was a friary of conventual Franciſcans [b].

Two miles from *Kilkelly* is a beautiful glen, and in the end of it an echo which repeats ſeven times diſtinctly [c].

At *Caldrywolagh* and *Clonrahan* were Franciſcan friars [d]. At *Clonſhanvill* a monaſtery given to the Dominicans 1385; its walls are ſtill to be ſeen [e].

Other religious foundations were at *Clonthuſkert*, *Clooncraaf*, *Cloonfada*, *Cluainboirean*, *Cluainemuin*, *Cluainnamanach*, *Derane*, *Domnachmore*, *Edardruim* [f], *Fidhard*, *Imleacheach*, *Inchmacnerin*, an iſland in Lough ree [g], *Inchmore* for Canons regular in Lough ree, *Inchmean* for Benedictines, *Kilcooly*, *Killaracht* a houſe of Auguſtine nuns, founded by St. Patrick for his ſiſter Athracta [h], *Killorny* [i], *Lyſduffe*, *Monaſterevan* [k], *Teagnannighean*, *Tibbohin*, *Tobarelvy* [l].

At *Kilmore* on the banks of Lough ree ſix miles north-weſt of Athlone are remains of both a priory and abbey [m].

At *Kiltullagh* a monaſtery of Franciſcan friars was erected ſome time after 1441 [n]. At *Knockvicar* one for Dominicans on a hill [o].

In *Lough ree* a Premonſtratenſian abbey before A. D. 700 [p].

Pl. XLIII. fig. 10. repreſents a circle of ten anomalous upright ſtones, ſituated in a rath near this lough.

Oran, now a pariſh church, was remarkable for the many pilgrimages made to it, and adjoining to it is one of the round towers [q].

At *Randown* on Lough ree ſeven miles north from Athlone was a priory of Crouched friars or a preceptory of Knights Hoſpitallers, founded in the reign of John, to which Philip Nangle was a great benefactor in that of Henry III. Very little remains of the town or caſtle [r]. O Connor founded a Dominican friary at *Tuamona* [s].

[i] Collect. Reb. Hib. N° 11. p. 409. Poem of Relig na Riogh. Beauford. [z] G. [k] Wilſon, 113. 422.
[l] Archd. 621. O Hallor, Introd. p. 156. See a print of it by Mr. Onſley in Mr. Walker's Hiſt. Eſſay on Iriſh dreſs, pl. IV. p. 29.
[m] Archd. 622. [n] Archd. 623, 624. Wilſon, 107. 421.
[o] Wilſon, 114. [p] Ib. 127. [q] Ib. 422. [r] Ib. 126.
[s] Wilſon, 126. [t] Archd. 514. [u] Ib. 598, 599. [x] Wilſon, 103. 423.
[y] Archd. 599. [z] Ib. [a] Ib. 601. [b] Ib. [c] Wilſon, 127. [d] Archd. 606, 607.
[e] Ib. 607. [f] Ib. 608, 609. [g] Ib. 610, 611. [h] Ib. 612. [i] Ib. 613.
[k] Ib. 616. [l] Ib. 622, 623. [m] Ib. 613. [n] Ib. 614. [o] Ib. [p] Ib.
[q] Ib. 617. [r] Ib. [s] Ib. 623.

LORDS OF CONACHT.

WE find in the hiſtories of Ireland, that *Turlogh O Mor O Conor* was formerly ſovereign of this country, and divided the whole between his two ſons Cahel and Brien. But at the coming of the Engliſh into Ireland it was governed by Roderic who ſtyled himſelf *monarch* of Ireland, but being alarmed at the approaching weight of an Engliſh war he ſubmitted to Henry II. without hazarding a battle. Upon his revolt preſently after, Milo *Cogan* was the firſt Engliſhman who invaded *Conacht*, though without ſucceſs. The king of Conacht was however reduced to ſuch ſtraits that he acknowledged himſelf the king of England's "*liegeman*, to "ſerve him faithfully as his man, paying him yearly "of every 10th beaſt, one hide, fit for the mer-"chants*," &c. But king John allowed him to keep one-third of Conacht "to him and his heirs "by payment of 100 marks†." William, ſon of Aldelm, whoſe deſcendants are called in Latin *de Burgo*, and in Iriſh *Burk* or *Bourk*, Robert *Muſcegros*, Gilbert *de Clare*, earl of Glouceſter, and William de *Bermingham*, were the firſt of the Engliſh who ſubdued and civilized this country. William *Burk* and his deſcendants, called lords of all Conacht, long ruled this province in great tranquillity, and collected great revenues out of it, till the only daughter of William Bourk, ſole heireſs of Conacht and Ulſter, was married to Lionel duke of Clarence, ſon of king Edward III. He ſpending the greateſt part of his time in England as did alſo his ſucceſſors the Mortimers, their property in Ireland was neglected. The Bourks, their relations, to whom they had committed the management of their eſtates, taking advantage of the owners' abſence, and the troubles ſometimes in England, in contempt of the laws aſſociated and intermarried with the Iriſh, ſeized upon almoſt all Conacht, and, by degrees degenerating, laid aſide the Engliſh manners, and aſſumed thoſe of the Iriſh. Some of them deſcended from Richard Burk were called *Clan-Ricard*, others *Mac William Oughter* or *Upper*, others *Mac William Eughter* or *Lower*, as thoſe who had greateſt power in *Mayo* were called ſimply *Mac William*, as a title of very great honour, glory, and authority, and as deſcendants of William de Burg already mentioned.

* R. Hoveden, anno 1175, p. 312.

† Clauſ. 7 Joh.

ULSTER.

ALL the country beyond the mouth of the Boyne, Meath, and county of Longford, and the mouth of the river Raw to the northward is accounted the fifth part of Ireland, and called in Latin *Ultonia* and *Ulidia*, in Engliſh *Ulſter*[a], in Iriſh *Cui Guilly*[b] or the province of *Guilly*, and by the Welch *Ultw*. The whole of it in Ptolemy's time was inhabited by the VOLVNTII, DARNI, ROBOGDII, and ERDINI. It is an extenſive country interſperſed with many very large lakes, ſhaded with immenſe foreſts, in ſome parts rich, in others barren, but everywhere exhibiting an agreeable verdure to the eye, and covered with flocks. But, as a country without cultivation becomes dreary, ſo the manners of the inhabitants without civilization acquire a great degree of ſavageneſs. In order, however, to keep in order people who make no ſcruple of breaking through all the reſtraints of law, ſhame, and duty, the hither part was antiently divided into three counties Louth, Down, and Antrim, and the remainder now into ſeven new ones, Cavon, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Colran, Tir Oen, and Donegall or Tir-Conell, by the prudent management of John Perrott, the lord deputy, who is certainly a great and eminent man, and perfectly underſtands the temper of the province, and finding nothing more effectual to ſuppreſs diſturbances in Ireland than to reduce into order theſe parts of Ulſter, went thither in the dubious and difficult time when the Spaniards threatened England; and, by his gravity and authority diſcountenancing oppreſſions, removed the cauſes of war, and brought all the lords of Ulſter to conſent to the diviſion of their diſtricts into counties, and admit ſheriffs to govern them. But being ſhortly after recalled, and in the way to higher honours, he was hurried to unexpected ruin by the envy of ſome, for whom he was not a match, and by the forwardneſs of his tongue, he having imprudently reflected on his ſovereign, whoſe majeſty demands the higheſt reverence both of words and thoughts.

John Perrott lord-deputy 1585.

[a] Fordun in Scotichr. calls it *Orliſter*.

[b] Q. if the Iriſh Scots hence call themſelves *Gaothels*, Introd. p. xcv. MS. n. Gale.

ADDITIONS.

THE province of Ulſter was denominated during the middle ages by the native inhabitants *Ulladh* or *Ullin*, and contained the eight following ancient principalities: 1. *Breſine*, *Breſne* or *Breghane*, comprehending the preſent county of Cavan, the princes of which were the O'Reilyes. 2. Mneghin, or *Rudriccii*, comprehending the preſent county of Monaghan. 3. *Oircaël*, or *Orgiel*, comprehending the preſent county of Ardmagh, and part of the county of Tyrone. The ſovereignty of this diſtrict was generally veſted in the family of the O'Carrols. 4. *Ullagh*, comprehending the preſent county of Down, the Ουολουηιοι of Ptolemy; the princes of which, on the arrival of the Engliſh, were the O'Neals of *Clannebai*. 5. *Dalnaruidhe* or *Ean-druim*, comprehending the preſent county of Antrim, the Ροβογδιοι of Ptolemy; the princes of which were the *Magh Danels*, *Mc Donnalds* or *Mc Daniels*. 6. *Cineal Eoghean* or *Kinel Owen*, comprehending the preſent counties of Tyrone and Londonderry; the princes of which were the *O'Nels* or *O'Neals*, who aſſumed frequently the title of kings of Ulſter. 7. *Eircaël*, *Ergal* or *Erdunnagh*, comprehending the county of Donegal. This principality was alſo called *Tirconnel*, the princes of which were the O'Donnels. 8. Magh *Uire* or *Fir Mannagh*, comprehending the preſent county of Firmanagh, the princes of which were the *Mc Guires*[a].

The province of Ulſter, the moſt northerly of Ireland, encompaſſed on three ſides by the ſea, on the ſouth by Leinſter, and on the ſouth-weſt by Conaught, is 68 miles in length by 98 in breadth, and in circumference about 460. It is divided into nine counties, in which are one archbiſhopric, ſix biſhoprics, 58 market towns, 29 boroughs, and 365 pariſhes. Its air is healthful and temperate: its lakes and rivers abound with fiſh; and there are more ſalmon in ſome of its rivers than in many others in Europe. The family houſes are the the neateſt and beſt built in the kingdom, and the province includes within itſelf the whole or by far the beſt part of the linen manufactory, the beſt branch of trade in the kingdom. This province when in its moſt flouriſhing condition was the firſt and principal ſcene of the bloody rebellion and maſſacre of 1641, above 152,000 Proteſtants having been murdered in it in the firſt four months. The Iriſh inhabitants formerly ſo numerous as well as barbarous are ſo rooted out and deſtroyed by their many rebellions and by the acceſſion of the Scots, who for the moſt part inhabit this province, that it is not ſuppoſed there are left in it more than 10,000 Iriſh able to bear arms[e].

Mr. Beauford derives the VOLVNTII of Ptolemy from *Ull an teigh* or the people of the county of Ull, called by the Iriſh *Ullegh* or *Ullad*, comprehending originally all the preſent province of Ulſter or the northern country, in whoſe name it is ſtill retained, but afterwards confined to the preſent county of *Down*[b]. The DARNI of Ptolemy he places in *Derry*, deriving it from *Dair* an oak[c]. The RHOBOGDII in *Antrim: Rhobh uog dui*, the race on the water of the ſea, the *Dalnaruidhe* of the Iriſh writers[d]. The ERDINII, or as Richard of Cirenceſter *Hardinii* in *Donegall* or *Fermanagh* from *Eir dunedh*, q. d. the weſtern hilly country[e].

[a] Collect. de Reb. Hib. N° XI. Ware.

[b] Collect. Hibern. vol. III. N° XI. p. 424, 425.

[c] Ib. 331.

[d] Ib. 410.

[e] Ib. 344, 345.

[f] G.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

THE county of *Louth*, written in old books *Luva* and *Luda*, in Iriſh *Iriel* or *Uriel* (if that be not rather a diſtinct part of the county) ſtretches beyond Meath, and the mouth of the Boyne with a very winding ſhore to the north, has a ſoil fit for paſture, and ſo rich as readily to anſwer the expence of cultivation. Near the mouth of the Boyne ſtands *Drogheda* or *Droghda*, called by the Engliſh *Tredah*, a handſome populous town, taking its name from the bridge, under which the Boyne runs through the middle of it. King Edward II. granted it the privilege of a market and fair in favour of Theobald *Verdun*. Other kings confirmed to it many great privileges, and among the reſt that of having a mint. Near it is *Mellfont* abbey, founded by Donald king of *Uriel*, and celebrated by St. Bernard, which queen Elizabeth after diſpoſſeſſing the religious gave to ſir Edward *More*, knight of the garter, native of Kent, for his eminent ſervices both at home and abroad. Seven miles from hence is *Ardeth*, a midland town of ſome note, and above it *Dundalk* with a commodious harbour, and antiently ſtrongly walled, burnt by Edward *Brus*, brother to the king of Scots, who had proclaimed himſelf king of Ireland, but was ſoon after ſlain in its neighbourhood with 8200 of his men. In our time Shan *O Neale* laid ſiege to it, but was preſently obliged to raiſe the ſiege with diſgrace. Eight miles from hence is *Carlingford*, another harbour of conſiderable note: and beſides theſe I know of no other remarkable places in the county.

Uriel. Lat. *Urgalia.*

Drogheda.

Mellfont ab.

Ardeth.

Dundalk.

Carlingford.

Louth gave title of earl to John Birmingham of England, whom for his bravery in war in routing and ſlaying in a pitched battle Edward Brus, that *momentary* king of Ireland, who had for ſome little time carried fire and ſword through the kingdom, king Edward II. advanced to the honour of earl of Louth "to hold to him and his heirs male," and to the rank of baron *Athenry* "to him and his heirs." But this honour both began and ended in him, who ſoon after his victories over the enemy in the field was defeated and killed in an inſurrection of his own people in this very county. In the laſt age Henry VIII. honoured Oliver *Plunket* with the title of baron *Louth*. In this county remain the *Verdons*, *Tates*, *Clintons*, *Bellews*, *Dowdalls*, *Gernons*, *Hadſors*, *Wottons*, *Brandons*, *Mores*, *Wottons*, *Chamberlans*, and others of Engliſh extraction, and of Iriſh the *Mac Mahons*, &c.

LOUTH

ADDITIONS.

LOUTH contains the antient principality of *Conal Muirthemn* or *Uriel* and ſouthern part of the antient Oir Caël, being the country of the antient *Conragii*; the chiefs of princes of which were the Mac Mahons or *Mac Machanan*. The ſubordinate cantreds were Fera-Arda, or *Fatharta* the preſent barony of Ferraid. *Hy Segan* or *Hy Seanghain* the preſent barony of Atherdee. *Fera Lorg*, *Lorgan* or *Lurgin*, contained the ſouthern parts of the preſent barony of Dundalk. *Hy Mac Uais* the country of Mac Scanlan, contained the northern part of the preſent barony of Dundalk. *Ludha* or *Lugha*, the antient ſeat of the *Lugnii* and Uriel proper, contained the preſent barony of Louth, the hereditary chiefs of which were the *Hy Corbhail* or O Carrols, ſtyled frequently princes of *Uriel*[a].

The county of Louth is by ſome reckoned to the province of Leinſter, being the heart of the Engliſh pale, which extended originally from the town of Wicklow in the ſouth to the point of Dunline in the north of Ireland, having in the centre what is now called the North frontier[b]. This county waſhed by St. George's chanel on the eaſt, has Monaghan and Eaſt Meath on the weſt, Armagh and Carlingford bay on the north, and is ſeparated from Meath by the river Boyne on the ſouth-eaſt. It is the leaſt county in the kingdom, being only 21 miles from ſouth to north, and 16 from eaſt to weſt, and divided into four baronies of *Dundalk*, *Louth*, *Atherdee*, and *Ferraid*. The air is pleaſant and heathful; the ſoil fruitful both in corn and graſs.

Drogheda. *Drogheda* on the river Boyne, the chief town and a borough, and a diſtinct county by itſelf, is old, large, and not well built, yet contains ſome good houſes, particularly in Fair-ſtreet, but encompaſſed with a high wall and four gates, which are ſhut every night. It is ſtrong and populous, and having a good harbour has ſome trade to the north of England, particularly to Whitehaven for coals, with which it ſupplies the reſt of the kingdom[c]. Here was a handſome palace for the archbiſhops of Armagh, built by archbiſhop Hampton, between 1613 and 1624. All the portraits of the former primates which were in the palaces have been lately removed by the preſent primate to his palace at Armagh. Here was a priory of Canons regular, an hoſpital, a priory of St. Lawrence, a houſe of Dominicans founded 1224, another of Grey friars, another of Auguſtines, a houſe of St. James, and another of St. Benet[d]. By authority of parliament held here 1365 an academy was erected and endowed with the privileges of the univerſity of Oxford, but for want of ſupport it ſoon declined[1]. The parliament in which Poyning's famous law was paſſed was held in this town. Here is a free ſchool erected or endowed by Eraſmus Smith. Here is alſo the firſt and moſt extenſive Damaſk table-cloth manufactory ever erected in Ireland. The town is governed by a mayor, ſheriff, 24 aldermen, a common council and recorder. It has a good town-hall, cuſtom-houſe, and ſtone bridge. St. Peter's church, an elegant ſtructure, was erected about 40 years ſince on the old ſite. Drogheda was ſtormed by Oliver Cromwell 1649, and the garriſon put to the ſword. It gives title of earl to the Kentiſh family of Moore, of whom ſir Gerald was created viſcount 1625 14 James I. His ſon Charles, ſecond viſcount, bravely defended this town againſt the rebels 1641, and loſt his life fighting againſt them 1643. His ſon Henry was advanced to the dignity of an earl 1661, which is ſtill continued in his great great grandſon Charles the 6th and preſent earl.

At Old bridge two miles up the river from Drogheda is erected an obeliſk in memory of the victory obtained by king William 1690 over James II. and on the ſpot where duke Schomberg was killed.

Three miles from Drogheda at the mouth of the river is *Bewley*, the very fine old ſeat of Mr. Montgomery, rebuilt by ſir Henry Tichborne afterwards lord Ferrard[e].

Mellifont. *Mellifont*, a famous Ciſtertian abbey, founded 1142, in the barony of Ferraid in a ſweet little valley watered by a rivulet about five miles from Drogheda and one mile and an half from the Boyne, was given by queen Elizabeth to ſir Gerrard Moore, father of the firſt viſcount, making it a place of defence againſt the Iriſh rebels, againſt whom it made a vigorous defence 1641, and was the chief reſidence of the family, which is now at Monaſter Evan c. Kildare. Mr. Wright has engraved a beautiful arch of the chapel door of blue marble, richly ornamented and gilt, and an octagon chapter-houſe of the ſame materials[f]. Here are the ruins of *Smarmor* caſtle[g].

Ardee. *Atherdee* or *Ardee* (by Mr. Camden called *Ardeth*), a corporate and borough town, giving name to the barony. Here is a magnificent artificial mount called *Caſtle Guard* and antiently *Cnuc na Seanghaim*, the ſeat of the antient chiefs of the diſtrict[h], encompaſſed with a double ditch and vallum, and now all planted with wood, which gives it a very romantic appearance. Its perpendicular height is near 90 feet, the depth of the main trench between 30 and 40, the circumference at top 140, and at bottom near 600. On the top are foundations of a tower ſurrounded by an outer wall, and a bank croſſes the main ditch

[a] Archd. Mon. in Louth. Book of Ballymote. Beauford.
[b] Wright's preface to Louthiana.
[c] Ib. [d] Archd. 452—460. [e] Wilſon, 5.
[f] Louthiana, part III. pl. XVII. and XVIII. Arch. 479—489. [g] Wilſon, 441. [h] Book of Lecan.
[1] G.

as a bridge[i]. Here was a caſtle and a houſe of Crouched friars, both erected by Roger de Pippard lord of Atherdee 1207, and an houſe of Carmelites[k].

Dundalk. *Dundalk*, a large, antient and thriving market town and borough, ſituate on an open bay of its own name abounding with fiſh[l], is the ſhire town, and has a good market. It has a wide ſtreet near a mile long, and a market-houſe. In Edward II's time it was a royal city, and the laſt we read of where a monarch of Ireland was actually crowned and reſided[m]. It was betrayed to the Popiſh rebels 1641, but retaken next year by lord Drogheda and ſir Henry Tichborne, who, after the defeat of the rebels, ſtormed the place, though it had a double wall and ditch with a moraſs on one ſide and the ſea on the other, and a ſtrong caſtle. It gave title of baron to the family of Gorges[n]. Here was a houſe of Crouched friars, founded by Bertram de Veſci lord of the town in the reign of Henry II. and John lord Veſci erected in that of Henry III. a houſe of Grey friars[n]. This town is very advantageouſly ſituated for inland trade, and has a ſafe port: the bay has good moorings at all times in from four to upwards of eight fathoms water. The only cambrick manufactory in Ireland is carried on in this town, where Clanbraſſil has a fine ſeat and gardens.

Near Dundalk is the *Lady well*; round which the Catholics do penance September 9th, called the patron day[o]. Two miles from Dundalk and a mile beyond Lurgan green is *Clermont*, a delightful ſeat of William Henry Forteſcue, created earl of Clermont 1770[p].

Carlingford. *Carlingford*, a borough and market town, has one of the beſt harbours in Ireland, between two and four miles long and as many broad, land locked and the entrance rocky, at the mouth of the Newry on the ſouth ſide of a very large bay of its own name. The town not being well ſituated for buſineſs, the trade is not equal to the extent of the harbour, which is two miles broad, where it narrows, and has from 10 to 20 fathoms water. Here is a coal trade to Whitehaven and a fiſhery, and the place is remarkable for oyſters. The town though not large is neat and populous, and capable of defending itſelf well towards the ſea. The river is but ſmall and not navigable far up, but is an important poſſeſſion between the ſouthern and northern counties. Here was a Dominican friary, founded 1305, by Richard de Burgh earl of Ulſter, of which there are large and magnificent remains[q]. This place formerly gave title of earl to the Popiſh family of Taaffe. King's caſtle here ſuppoſed to have been built by king John about 1210, ſtands on a ſolid rock waſhed by the ſea. The old town of Carlingford ſeems as well as Dundalk to have been all ſmall caſtles. At the oppoſite end of the town are ruins of a fine monaſtery; and near it on the ſummit of an hill a ſpacious burying-ground with a little chapel[r].

Mount *Albani* is a ſmall fort double ditched by the ſide of Caricaſticken river about half a mile from Ballrichan caſtle. There appears to have adjoined to it an outward camp capable of containing 500 men[s].

Roſskugh or the fort of *Carick Brand* appears to have been a very conſiderable Daniſh camp, double ditched with a triple vallum, the innermoſt of ſtone. Ruins of buildings are to be ſeen within; and near it are traces of two other large camps; within the ſmaller of which is an old chapel covered with ivy[t].

Dundugan fort adjoins to Dundugan river, which defends one ſide, and keeps its three concentric foſſes always full of water[u].

Mount *Aſh* upon the top of a hill near Louth is ſaid to have been a Daniſh fort[x]. There is another near *Dunlear* towards the ſea[y]. Another on an eminence near *Caſtletown* is a bold point of view to all the plains about Dundalk, the bay, and ſurrounding country. This mount ſurrounded by a large ditch is 50 feet perpendicular, and upwards of 40 in circumference at top. On the eaſt and weſt ſides are two other forts or redoubts adjoining to the outward vallum[z].

Green mount near Caſtle Bellingham a very pleaſant village is a very ſtrong oval camp on a fine green hill overlooking all that part of the country, and on its ſummit is a tumulus. The neighbours ſhew a ſpot here, on which they have a tradition that the firſt parliament in Ireland was held; but other accounts equally probable fix this to the county of Meath[a].

The *Fairy* mount at Louth is a circular fort, ſingle ditched, and included in the old town trench. *Caſtle Ring* near Louth is of the ſame kind[b].

The Faughard The *Faughard* is an artificial mount in form of the fruſtum of a cone, 60 feet high, compoſed of ſtones and terras, with a deep trench round it on the north frontier of what is now called the Engliſh pale. It had formerly an octagonal tower on its point, and is about two miles north of Dundalk. Lord Montjoy encamped near it in 1600 againſt Tyrone, who was then in poſſeſſion of the paſs of Moyra about a mile off[c]. In the church-yard of St. Bridget here is a raiſed work in form of a horſe-ſhoe, incloſing a rough rocky flint, on which penitents uſed to pray till the blood came. This is called St. Bridget's ſtone; and in the ſame place is her pillar raiſed on two concentric ſteps, on which the nuns uſed to go on their bare knees[d].

Faugher. At *Faugher*, the native place of St. Briget, thence called *Fochart Brighde*, St. Monenna built a nunnery A.D. 638, and afterwards removed to another at Kilſleive c. Armagh[e]. Here was in the early age a houſe of Canons regular in her honour.

Killany. Near the town of *Killany*, now moſtly ruined with a fine old church and bridge leading to it, is a large and beautiful green mount ſtanding low by the ſide of a river, concealed from the neighbouring grounds almoſt on every ſide. It is upwards of 70 feet high and about 120 in circumference at top, where was a tower. Mr. Wright, who frequently miſtakes the keeps of caſtles for the tomb of ſome chief (of which, I believe, there is no example, not to mention the obvious uſe of ſuch a mount in fortification), aſcribes them with many of the like kind in England to the Danes, who having a much longer poſſeſſion of Ireland, multiplied ſuch works chiefly near the eaſt coaſt of Ireland; and in the two counties of Eaſt and Weſt Meath they are numerous and have large ſtone fortifications.

[i] Wright, Ib. I. pl. XVII. XVIII. p. 10. [k] Arch. 444—451. [l] Wright. Wilſon, 6.
[m] Wright. [n] G. [n] Arch. 463, 464. [o] Wright.
[p] Wilſon, 453. [q] Arch. 452. [r] Wright. Part II. pl. 7. Wilſon, 12. 13. [s] Wright. Part I. pl. II.
[t] Ib. pl. III. IV. [u] Ib. pl. V. Gent. Mag. XXII. 319. [x] Part I. pl. VI. VII.
[y] Ib. pl. VII. [z] Ib. pl. VIII. IX. [a] Ib. pl. X. XI. Wilſon, 5. [b] Wright Ib. pl. XII. XIII.
[c] Ib. pl. XIV. [d] Ib. P. III. pl. XX. [e] Archd. 468.

Milltown c. *Milltown* caſtle ſtands in the middle of a fine incloſed country about four miles ſouth of Dundalk, and appears to be one of the oldeſt buildings in the county. Two or three furlongs from it near the top of a riſing ground was diſcovered an arched vault, ſuppoſed to have communicated with it [f].

Killingcool c. *Killingcool* caſtle reſembles the former, and has had many outworks and vaults running into one another, and ſaid to communicate with Caſtle *Derner* ſix furlongs off [g].

Caſtle Roch. Caſtle *Roch* is a noble ruin, ſituate on the ſummit of a rocky hill near the weſtern borders of this county, and was formerly one of the frontier caſtles of the Engliſh pale. The area within the walls is an irregular ſemicircle, the front or longeſt ſide about 80 yards, and the ſhorteſt about 40. Oppoſite to the main dwelling has been a tower with a ſally port. It is reported to have been built by Roſe Verdon an Engliſh heireſs, married into the family of Bellew, to whom it now belongs [h].

Dungooly c. *Dungooly* caſtle, one of the ſeats of Tyrone, ſhews ſome conſiderable remains [i].

Roods town c. *Roods town* caſtle ſtands on an eminence about two miles from Atherdee [k].

Rath c. *Rath* caſtle, three miles from Carlingford in the plain between the ſea and the mountains of Carlingford, has near it ſeveral old *forts* or *raths* aſcribed to the firſt inhabitants of the iſland. A few roods further are remains of a tumulus, and a mile further towards the ſea ſtands *Ballug* caſtle [l].

Torfeckan c. *Torfeckan* caſtle was a fine old building belonging to the ſee of Armagh about three miles from Drogheda, pleaſantly ſituated near the ſea by the ſide of a ſmall pleaſant river. The primates uſed to reſide here three months in the year. Archbiſhop Uſher was its laſt inhabitant; and its remains were a few years ſince totally demoliſhed. In the neighbouring town of Torfeckan is a good old church. Here was a houſe of Regular canons, founded A. D. 665; and another of canoneſſes regular 1195. *Glaſs Piſtol* caſtle remains about two miles off, and ſome others: and a little further eaſtward is a fine fiſhery [m].

Glaſs Piſtol c.

Ballrichan c. At *Ballrichan* about two miles from Dundalk are the ruins of an old caſtle, pleaſantly ſituated between two winding rivers on a ſmall peninſular eminence. It ſeems to have been the habitation of one of the firſt lords of the pale, and now belongs to the earl of Clanbraſſil. It is of a remarkable conſtruction, incloſed within a walled court: and under it is a ſpacious vault, which ſeems to have communicated with a ſally port directing towards the banks of the river here very ſteep and high [n]. In the pleaſant peninſula of Ballrichan formed by the rivers of Philip's town and Ballrichan, which united aſſume the name of Caſtletown or Dundalk, are evident marks of a Druid grove, a circle of five ſtones on a hill, a carnedh, a family burial-place, ſeveral ſingle monumental ſtones, and others which ſeem to form an entrance [o]. Another grove is on the ſame eſtate, having a larger temple of two concentric circles of ſtones including two leſſer circles; two carnedhs, other circles of ſtones, and ſingle pillars. In the ſmaller exterior circles were found human bones and urns, the latter placed in a triangular form 18 inches aſunder and near 2 feet below the ſurface incloſed in cells of ſtones ſet edgewiſe, about one at bottom and another at top [p].

Collon is a neat well-built town; and near it the much-improved eſtate of the right hon. John Foſter; to whoſe exertions and ſkill in agriculture Ireland is indebted for the great ſavings in the imports of corn; for which not many years ago upwards of 800,000*l.* was annually ſent out of the kingdom [q]. Collon.

Caſtletown caſtle about one mile from Dundalk is a handſome old building in tolerable repair, belonging to lord Bellew, and ſtanding on the north ſide of a hill, on whoſe top is the fine old Daniſh ſtation and mount which borrows its name from the neighbourhood of this caſtle, and a little between are the ivy-grown ruins of a chapel; in whoſe yard the Roman Catholics bury. This caſtle has been defended by a ſtrong wall and other outworks; and not far from it on the plain below was a fort or camp, little inferior to that above it, but more advantageouſly ſituated near the river which runs cloſe by one ſide of it. Caſtletown was ſackt and deſtroyed by Edward Brus 1318 [r]. Caſtletown.

On a plain at *Ballynahatne* near Dundalk is a very large temple like Stonehenge, incloſed with a rampart and ditch, on one ſide open to the eaſt, and compoſed of ſeveral circles of ſtones within. Only ſix remain without [s].

Killing hill is a long hill with two Druid temples of two concentric circles of ſtones, the furthermoſt incloſing a kiſtvaen or cell, whoſe ſtones are adorned with ſpiral carvings [t]. This hill bears great reſemblance to Karnbrè. About a quarter of a mile from it is the *Fagh na ain eighe* or *one night's work*, aſcribed to magic, an old caſtle in form of the hulk of a ſhip, the walls 7 feet thick, ſet on a mount cut into ſlopes and terraces [u]. The building is ſituate about two miles weſt of Dundalk in the barony of the ſame name; it is oval 44 feet 9 inches by 21 feet diameter, compoſed of a browniſh grit: the two or three firſt courſes above ground are moſtly of large ſtones from 2 to 3 feet broad, and from 12 to 16 inches high, the reſt above it of ſtones of all ſizes from 8 to 12 inches, having now and then a large ſtone intermixed. Governor Pownall [x] aſcribes this monument to the northern pirates who invaded Ireland, and ſuppoſes it the *Skidbladner* of the Edda. Mr. Ledwich [y] confirms this idea. Col. Vallancey [z] makes it a houſe of entertainment of the Druids. This difference of opinions has at leaſt produced accurate plans and elevations of this monument, if it has not aſcertained its intention. Mr. Beauford diſcovered another in the county of Mayo and barony of Coſtella covered with a ſingle ſtone [a].

Near the banks of Ballrichen river was diſcovered in ploughing a gallery with ſome bones of animals, which at the middle of one ſide opened at right angles by a paſſage 2 feet wide and 4 feet and an half high into a long narrow paſſage, terminated at a concealed gallery, to which they aſcended by a trap door to another ſecret deſcent into a third gallery higher than the firſt which appeared to be the principal one. The right entrance was at the

[f] Wright, P. II. pl. II. [g] Ib. Part II. pl. V. VI. Wilſon, 454. [h] Wright, pl. IX. [i] Ib. pl. X. [k] Ib. pl. XI.
[l] Ib. pl. XII. XV. [m] Ib. pl. XIX. XIII. Wilſon, 5. [n] Ib. pl. XXI. Wilſon, 457. [o] Wright, Part III. pl. I.
[p] Ib. pl. II. [q] Wilſon, 440, 441. [r] Wright, pl. XXIII. Wilſon, 456. [s] Wright, Part III. pl. III.
[t] Ib. pl. VI. VII. [u] Ib. pl. VIII. IX. Archæol. VII. 101, 102. [x] Archæol. VII. 149. Collect. Hib. vol. III. 200.
[y] Coll. Hib. vol. III. 427. [z] Ib. 205. [a] Archæol. VII. 157.

end of this third gallery by a few ſteps: the ſides and top of this cave were built up of flag ſtones. All this part of the kingdom abounds with ſuch caves, not only under mountains but under unſuſpected plain fields, ſome winding into little riſings like a volute, others zigzag, others right forward connecting cell with cell[b].

Upon *Carrick Brand* is a large carnedh 360 feet in circumference, having in the middle a kiſtvaen 5 feet by 2 feet and an half[c]. On the top of *Slieve Donate*, one of the higheſt mountains of Moarn, are two of theſe carnedhs amazingly large; one of them has apartments contrived for prieſts to ſay maſs in. Another 300 feet in circumference with a cave or cell in the centre is to be ſeen on the top of *Slievgullion*[d]. At *Ballymaſcandlan* near Dundalk is a monſtrous cromlech of an oval form 12 feet by 6, weighing between 30 and 40 ton reſting on three others. This is called the *Giant's load*, and pretended to have been brought hither all at once by Parraghbough M'Shaggean, a giant, whoſe grave, a cell of ſtone work 20 feet by 5, they ſhew near it. Near the Giant's load and in the ſame field is a rath, denominated the rath of *Chille-cu-larc*, ſaid to be the tomb of Mc Scanlan, chief of the *Vegnty* in the 10th century. Within the rampart of the rath is a large rough ſtone engraven with ſeveral rude croſſes in creux, and about 30 yards from the rath is a ſubterraneous paſſage about 4 feet wide to a cave under it. The entrance into the cave is walled up, but might eaſily be opened[e]. Another cromlech on Bailrichan eſtate between the two Druid groves above-mentioned being thrown down, the ground under it was opened, and about 2 feet deep was found incloſed and covered with flat broad ſtones great part of a human ſkeleton crouded together in a bed of blue greaſy earth as if originally lodged in an urn, and with the bones were mixed ſome pieces of hard clay about the thickneſs of one's little finger: a yard deeper under another flat ſtone were ſeveral large bones, whether human or not uncertain[f].

Millax. At *Millax* town near Atherdee the gabel end of the church remains erect at a conſiderable diſtance from its foundation, from which it is ſaid to have been blown[g].

St. Boetius or Boyce, who died A. D. 521, founded an houſe called after him *Monaſter Bote*, now *Monaſter Boice*, three miles from Drogheda, where are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of two ſmall but antient chapels; near the weſt end of one of which is a round tower 110 feet high, diminiſhing from a baſe of 18 feet, 17 yards in circumference, the walls 3 feet and an half thick, the door 5 feet and an half high, 22 inches wide, and 6 feet from the preſent level of the ground: the diameter within is 9 feet, and above the door it is divided into two ſtories by rings of ſtone. This abbey continues to be a burial-place of note[h].

At Monaſtere Boyce ſtands a large old croſs called St. Boyce's, much injured by time, the moſt antient religious relique now extant in Ireland, about 18 feet high, ſaid to be of one ſtone, and charged with ſculpture, the ſides with wreath work. In the centre on one ſide is a figure which Mr. Wright (who has engraved it pl. XI. XII. XIII.) ſays repreſents Chriſt. I rather take it for the martyrdom of ſome ſaint, which ſeems to occur again at the bottom on the ſame ſide. In the centre of the other ſide is St. Patrick holding in his right hand a ſceptre ſurmounted by a fleur de lis, and in his left a croſs; at his feet an angel with a pair of ſcales. The ſhaft has on the firſt ſide three compartments of three figures each: on the other ſide four with groupes of figures; thoſe in the lowermoſt repreſent Adam and Eve with the tree between them: the top and tranſverſe of the croſs are alſo charged with figures, and under one of the tranſverſes a hand holds ſomething like a wafer. At the foot on each ſide are two animals. Between thoſe on the firſt ſide is an imperfect inſcription, which as given by Mr. Wright may be *Orate pro anima*, &c.[i] but as copied by Mr. Beauford, and engraved pl. XLVII. fig. 6. is to be read

Onn dorr me deachair ndern dm. d. m. h. ꝺo. 88.

for

On dar me deachair nderna.

i. e. By this ſtone or croſs I ſhall go to ſecond life. A. D. 1308.

It is given by Mr. Lluyd in Phil. Tranſ. N° 269, but he could make nothing of it. Dr. Molyneux found in it the word *Murdaurk*, which is the name of a king of Ireland, who died A. D. 534, 100 years after the arrival of St. Patrick.

In digging a grave near this croſs were found many of the Saxon ſilver coins and ſmall ſilver wedges. The coins were inſcribed

EADMYND REX × Rev. DRM DEM
ÆDELƵTAN REX × Rev. Ƶ ILEEPERD
EADƒARD REX × Rev. ODELRIDES ꝰOT.

Part of another round tower ſerves as a belfrey at *Dromiſkin*[k].

St. Patrick is ſaid to have founded an abbey at *Cluainbraoin* near Louth, now unknown[l]; and a noble one at *Drumſhallon* three miles from Drogheda[m].

St. Patrick founded an abbey at *Louth*, which in 1148 was rebuilt for Canons regular[n].

At *Dromcarr*[o], *Miſkina*, and *Kilclogher*[p] were abbies.

At *Kilſaran* a was cannonry of Knights Templars, afterwards of Hoſpitallers[q].

At *Knock* near Louth a priory of Canons regular founded 1148[r].

The families of Tichburne and Butler had the titles of baron *Ferrard* of Beaulieu, and baron *Butler* of Newton Butler from this county[s].

Biſhop Gibſon ſays *Louth* hath afforded the title of viſcount to the honourable family of Netterville. But their title is taken from *D*outh their ſeat in the county of Meath. It is true, ſome of this family married a daughter of ſir Oliver Plunket, whom Henry VIII. created earl of Louth; but they did not reſume the title.

[b] Wright, Part III. pl. X. [c] Ib. pl. IV. [d] Ib. [e] Beauford. [f] Wright, pl. IV.
[g] Ib. pl. XXI. [h] Archd. 491, 492. Wilſon, 439.
[i] This croſs very much reſembles that in the print of Clonmacnois ruins in Harris.
[k] Wright, Part III. pl. XIV. XVI. [l] Archd. 452. [m] Ib. 461. [n] Ib. 469—479.
[o] Ib. 460. [p] Ib. 465. [q] Ib. [r] Ib. 466. [s] G.

COUNTY OF CAVON.

TO the weſtward adjoins the county of *Cavon*, antiently called *Eaſt Breany*, the reſidence of the *O Reiley* family, which gives itſelf out as of Engliſh extraction from the *Ridleys*, though in manner of living it is downright Iriſh. This family was not long ſince particularly diſtinguiſhed for their cavalry; but in order to leſſen their influence their lands were by the prudent management of Henry Sidney divided into ſeven baronies, whoſe lords of that family hold immediately of the crown of England. They live not in towns, but in ſmall caſtles ſcattered up and down, and have a biſhopric poorly enough endowed; the ſee of which is at *Kilmore*; yet the biſhop was not quite ſo poor as thoſe Iriſh biſhops whoſe whole income conſiſted in three milch cows, which when they failed were ſupplied with others by the pariſhioners as Adam Bremenſis relates from ſome of them whom he met with as they were returning from Italy through Germany. *Kilmore.*

ADDITIONS.

CAVAN contains the antient principality of *Oir Breghne* or eaſt *Breſine*, called alſo Muntir-Maol-Morda. The prince or chief of this diſtrict were the *O Reiley* family. *Breſine*, of which the county of Cavan forms the eaſtern part, contained in antient times the preſent counties of Cavan and Leitrim, being divided into two ſeperate principalities under the denomination of *Hy Breſine* and *Hy Brune Breſine* [a].

The county of Cavan has on the north Fermanagh and Monaghan; on the ſouth Longford, Meath, and Weſt Meath; on the weſt Leitrim; and on the eaſt part of Monaghan and Meath. It is 42 miles in length from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, and 17 broad from eaſt to weſt. Being interſperſed with ſeveral pleaſant lakes it has much fenny, paſture, and coarſe land; yet in other parts the ſoil is rich, well planted, and improved. It contains 37 pariſhes, two boroughs, and ſeven baronies, viz. *Tullahaw*, *Tullahanka*, *Loughtee*, *Tullagarvy*, *Clonkee*, *Caſtleraghen*, and *Clonmoghan*.

This county gave title of baron 1617 to ſir Oliver Lambart, and of earl to his ſon Charles, whoſe lineal deſcendant *Ford* is the preſent, and 5th earl.

Kilmore. The ſee of *Kilmore*, q. d. *Cella magna* or the great church, was not founded till 1454. The church of St. Fedlemid here was converted into a cathedral for 13 canons by Andrew M'Brady, biſhop of *Triburna*, a little obſcure village in the territory of Brefne or Breſing. Some think it was founded before the 12th century [b]. Yet there are now neither cathedral or chapter belonging to this ſee. The ſmall pariſh church which ſerves for a cathedral was beautified by biſhop Hort, who as well as his predeceſſor laid out a conſiderable ſum on the epiſcopal houſe. The archdeaconry hath no corps, but is annexed to any pariſh at the diſcretion of the biſhop. The pious, learned, and primitive biſhop Bedell, to whom father Paul intruſted the MS. of his "Hiſtory of the Council of Trent," and who promoted the tranſlation of the Bible into Iriſh, which Mr. Boyle afterwards printed, ſat in this ſee eleven years, till at the age of 71 he ſunk under the ill treatment of the Iriſh rebels 1641.

Cavan is the county town; great part of which was burnt 1690, when col. Worſeley and the Iniſkillin men defeated the duke of Berwick in the neighbourhood. It is a tolerable good town, and has a barrack for a troop of horſe [c]. Here was a houſe of Franciſcans, founded by one of the O Reilys 1300 [d]. Cavan.

Belturbet, the northernmoſt village in the county, delightfully ſituated at the head of Logh Erne, has a barrack for a troop of horſe [c], and a harbour for boats on the river *Erne*, wherein the Popiſh rebels drowned great numbers of Proteſtants 1641. Belturbet.

At *Maghery* eight miles from Belturbet were found in 1715, at the depth of 4 yards, four very large teeth of an elephant, two of them weighing 2lb. $\frac{2}{3}$ each, and the other 2lb. 6oz. each [f].

At *Swanlinbar* is a celebrated ſpa, excellent for ſcurvy, low ſpirits, and loſs of appetite, and much frequented [g].

Not far from Kilmore is *Farnham*, the fine ſeat of earl Farnham, with noble woods extending many miles;

[a] Collect. Reb. Heb. N° 11. p. 293. O'Conor's Diſſert. 1ſt ed.
[b] Harris, 225. [c] Wilſon, 71.
[d] Harris. Archd, 40. [e] Wilſon, 85.
[f] Phil. Tranſ. N° 346. [g] Wilſon, 87, 88. 415.

miles; and being interſected by beautiful lakes communicating with Lough Erne form a ſucceſſion of the moſt ſtriking views in Ireland[h]. Robert Maxwell was created viſcount Farnham 1763, and his brother Barry earl Farnham 1780.

Slieve Ruſſel mountain of prodigious height divides this county from Fermanagh[i].

Near *Cootehill* are *Dawſon's grove* the ſuperb ſeat of lord Cremorne, and *Bellamont foreſt*[k] a plain one of the earl of Bellamont, who was ſo created 1767[l].

Religious houſes: *Drumlahan* founded for Auguſtinians in the 6th century, in the barony of Belturbet; the church-yard has long been a famous burying-place, and there is a round tower in it[l]. A houſe of Canons regular at *Killachad* in the 8th century[m]. *Trinity* iſland in Logh Oughter for Præmonſtratenſes 1237 or 1249[n]. At *Ballylinch* an antient hoſpital[o]. Another at *Dromlomman*[p]. A third at *Mounter Conaght*[q].

Whence Mr. Camden received his information that the *O Reilys* derive from the *Ridleys* does not concern us to enquire. Spenſer falls into a ſimilar error; he derives the *Mc Mahons* from the *Veres* of England, becauſe the one in Latin and the other in Iriſh have ſome affinity in ſound to the names of a *boar pig* in thoſe languages; but both are equally the impoſitions of etymology. Before the Engliſh got footing in Ireland the O Reilys of Cavan, the Mc Mahons of Monaghan, the Mc Guires of Fermanagh, the O Donels of Dunagal, with other chieftains in their own ſepts, were tributaries to O Nial of Tir-Oen. Such of the deſcendants of thoſe chieftains as I have converſed with ſeem rather to glory in their Mileſian extraction. When Hugh O Nial threw off his allegiance to queen Elizabeth, he alſo threw off the title of earl of Tyrone ſaying that "he would rather be O Nial of Ulſter than king of Spain[r]."

The diſtinction between Engliſh and Iriſh manners in Ireland muſt have been glaring in Mr. Camden's day when they are ſtill ſo viſible in low life. The gentry, indeed, are everywhere acceding to Engliſh manners; and no country can produce a gentleman of higher poliſh than the preſent head of the O Neil houſe, who now deſtitute of any property in Cavan has a handſome eſtate in another county.

Cavan in reſpect to ſoil is not unlike the Iſle of Angleſea, and of courſe is one of the leaſt fertile counties of Ireland; yet it is interſperſed with ſeveral well planted demeſnes. Farnham and Ballyhags have conſiderable beauties. Nature has been laviſh in its gifts to Mr. Jackſon's place near Killyſhandra. It wants nothing but improvement to give it a character which might appear exaggerated to thoſe who have not ſeen it. Bellamont foreſt is partly embelliſhed in the very beſt taſte; and having a neat brick houſe upon it is upon the whole a charming ſeat. Mr. Stewart has lately built a good houſe in his elegant park, and the owner deſerves particular praiſe for his efforts to cultivate his grounds, which however beautifully ſhaped and interſperſed with wood and water refuſe that luxuriance of green which is almoſt at all ſeaſons the pride of Iriſh landſcapes.

The villages of this county are few, and having no manufactures their looks partake of the poverty of the ſoil. Coothill is an exception; for lying on the verge of the county of Monaghan manufactures have ſpread there. It is a great market for brown linen, and with proper encouragement would be one of the beſt inland towns in Ulſter. It has a congregation of Moravians, and is ſaid to contain ſectaries of almoſt every denomination. Cavan is a poor place for an aſſize town; and Belturbet once the beſt town in the county is now declining.

It muſt have been in very antient times that Adam Bremenſis received his report relative to the ſee of Kilmore, for it is now numbered among the rich ones. It does not, however, argue, that it was a ſufficient maintenance for a biſhop in his time, becauſe the ſelf-denial of Bedell refuſed another biſhopric united to it. The cathedral ſavours of its antient poverty, and only reminds us that there lie the bones of that exemplary prelate, who in the horrors of the ſavage civil war of 1641, was attended to the grave by the enemies of his religion, and lamented as the laſt and beſt of Engliſhmen. *O ſit anima noſtra cum Bedello!*

[h] Ib. 71. 465. [i] Ib. 466. [k] Ib. 464. 466. [l] Ib. 82. [l] Archd. 41.
[m] Ib. [n] Ib. 42. [o] Ib. 39. [p] Ib. 40. [q] Ib. 42. [r] Dr. Campbell.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

BEYOND Cavon to the weſt and north the county of *Fermanagh* preſents itſelf, where antiently lived the ERDINI; a woody and marſhy country, in whoſe centre is the largeſt and moſt famous lake in Ireland Logh *Erne*, 40 miles in extent, covered with thick woods and full of inhabited iſlands, ſome of them containing 100, 200, and 300 acres: ſo well ſtocked with pike, trout, ſalmon, and other fiſh, that the fiſhermen oftener complain of the exceſſive plenty of fiſh and the breaking of their nets than of any ſcarcity. This lake ſtretches not eaſt and weſt as deſcribed in the maps; but, as I have been informed by thoſe who have fully ſurveyed it with attention, begins at *Bal-tarbet*, the northernmoſt village of Cavan, and runs from ſouth to north 14 miles in length and four miles in breadth. It afterwards contracts itſelf like a regular river for ſix miles. On this part of it is *Inis-Killin*, the principal fortreſs in theſe parts, which was defended by the rebels in 1593, and taken by the brave captain *Dowdall*. Thence it turns and ſpreads itſelf to the weſt 20 miles in length and 10 miles in breadth as far as *Belek*, near which is a cataract, and a moſt noble ſalmon leap. They report that this was once a very populous and cultivated country, but ſuddenly, for the unnatural commerce of its inhabitants with beaſts, overflowed with water and turned into a lake. "The Author of nature," as Giraldus Cambrenſis obſerves, "thought the land conſcious of "ſuch infamous ſins againſt nature, unworthy not "only of its firſt inhabitants but of any for ever." This ſin, however, the Iriſh chronicles charge upon certain natives of the Hebrides, who had fled their country and concealed themſelves there. *Mac Gwir* is the principal and moſt powerful of the chiefs here, and families of that clan live on both ſides the lake; ſo that thoſe beyond the lake are reckoned to Ulſter, thoſe on this ſide it to Conacht.

Logh *Erne.*

Bal-tarbet.

Inis-Killin.

Belek.

ADDITIONS.

FERMANAGH was called by the old Iriſh *Feor Magh Eanagh*, or the country of the lakes, and *Magh Uire*, the country of the waters; the chiefs of which were the Mc Guires or Maguires. In antient times it was denominated *Ernai* or *Ernagh*, being the ſame as the Ερδινοι of Ptolemy, containing the ſouthern parts of the principality of Eircael; and was divided into two grand diviſions, belonging to different families, that is, *Iargoll* and *Roſgoll*. *Iargoll* was the antient ſeat of the *Facmonii*, *Mhacmanii* or *Mc Manuſes*, containing the preſent baronies Lurg, Turkennedy, Magheretaphana, and Clonerkelly, and before it was made ſhire ground, belonged to the antient principality of Tyrone. *Roſgoll* was the antient ſeat of the *Guarii*, *Guirii*, or Mc Guires, containing the baronies of *Magh-ene* or Maghereboy, Clonawly, and Knockninye, with the old diſtrict of *Moy Ketney* or Magh Catneagh or the preſent baronies of Clool and Tullagh [a].

The county of Fermanagh has Leitrim and Cavan on the ſouth, Donegal and Tyrone on the north, Monaghan on the eaſt, and Sligo on the weſt; is 42 miles long by 15 broad; and divided into eight baronies, *Lurge*, *Maghereboy*, *Clonawly*, *Tirekenedy*, *Magherestaphana*, *Clonkelly*, *Cool*, and *Knockninye*; in which there is not a ſingle market-town, and but one borough. It is full of woods and bogs; one-third of it has been occupied by Logh Erne, which empties itſelf into Donaghadee bay near Ballyſhanon.

Enniſkillin. *Enniſkillin*, the only borough in the county, being the paſs of the greateſt importance from the north to the ſouth of Ireland, and from Ulſter to Conaught, has a very ſtrong fort famous for two obſtinate defences of it by the rebels againſt queen Elizabeth's army 1593, and by the Proteſtants againſt king James's troops 1689. It is frequently mentioned alſo during the rebellion of 1641, and gave title of baron to the family of Mac Guire [b]; but that being extinct the title was revived in the family of Cole of *Mount Florence*, of whom John was created baron Mount Florence 1760, and his ſon William-Willoughby viſcount Enniſkillin 1776. His ſeat with extenſive demeſnes and plantations is ſituated between Enniſkillin and *Callahill*, where are ruins of a caſtle [b]. Three miles and an half from Enniſkillin is *Caſtle Hume* the ſeat of lord Loftus [c].

Enniſkillin is ſituated on an iſland in Lough Erne, wherein are ſaid to be near 400 iſlands, and ſurrounded with many gentlemens' ſeats, moſt delightfully ſituated in the neighbourhood and on the verge of the two neighbouring lakes. The town is famous for producing that brave and gallant regiment of its name in the wars of king William againſt James II. and has a barrack for three companies of foot. It is the moſt rural ſituation of any inland town in the kingdom, and well calculated for trade by the communication of the lake with ſeveral counties, and on the north-weſt with the ſea through a river, that from Belleck to Ballyſhanon is one continued ſcene of caſcades and waterfalls which are both beautiful and romantic. The deſcent of the river, which is not above four or five miles long from the lake to the ſea, is ſaid to be about 700 feet. The moſt conſiderable ſalmon-leap in the kingdom is at its mouth [d].

Enniſkillin, which it ſeems was only a *fort* in the days of queen Elizabeth, is now a fort no more, the caſtle being ruinous: but it is become a very good town, much reſorted to by the neighbouring gentry at clubs and coteries, Fermanagh having more reſident nobility and men of fortune than any other county in the weſt of Ulſter. Not many years ago it could not boaſt of a good houſe except *Caſtle Hume*,

[a] Collect. Reb. Heb. N° XI. Book of Ballimote MS. Archd. in Fermanagh, p. 261. Beauford.
[b] G. [illegible] [b] Wilſon, 86. [c] Ib. 414. [d] Virt. Muſ. xxvii.

Hume, which is a very fine ſeat on the banks of Lough Erne within four miles of Enniſkillin, in a moſt delightful country, with every natural beauty, wood, water, and the verdure of a moſt fertile ſoil. Lord Enniſkillin is making his place at *Florence court* a very fine one, though it is deſtitute of thoſe ſuperlative advantages which nature has ſcattered with a laviſh hand through this varied county. This houſe by the addition of ſpacious wings is worthy of his rank. It is delightfully ſituated on a riſing ground, having in front a view of the upper lake of Logh Ern, beautifully chequered with iſlands, and, though the ſmalleſt of the two diviſions, ſeveral miles in extent. The houſe has been built about 25 years on the ſite of an older. The front is of the Ionic order extending 260 feet. The back of the weſt front where the offices are placed in a ſweep has a view of *Lough M'Neane*, and on the ſouth is the range of lofty mountains called *Culea*. The approach is through a ſloping lawn of 140 acres, in which the houſe ſtands, bounded by natural woods and plantations. About three miles from it is a natural arch in a rock, through which runs a ſubterraneous river. His lordſhip's anceſtors removed hither from Enniſkillin about 70 years ago, before which this part of the county was unimproved [c].

Before we croſs the bridge at a ſmall height are remains of a redoubt occupied by the townſpeople when they defended themſelves ſo ſucceſsfully againſt king James's army. Near a mile beyond the town is a freeſchool, with an endowment of 1500*l. per ann.* and near it ruins of a caſtle.

Four miles north-weſt of Enniſkillin near *Ballycaſſidy* are curious ſubterraneous natural caves called the *Daughton*. The entrance is by a large arched cave 25 feet high, the roof rock compoſed of various pieces in regular order. This leads into another of the ſame form not quite ſo high, and from that is continued by narrow paſſages into a brook, which paſſing through theſe unknown receſſes diſcharges itſelf at the firſt entrance. At *Bel Cou*, a ſmall diſtance weſt from Enniſkillin on the great road to Sligo, is a celebrated well called *Davagh Phadric*, reputed the beſt cold bath in the kingdom, and in great repute in nervous and paralytic diſorders. It diſcharges a large ſtream which turns two mills at 150 yards from the head [f].

Near three miles from Enniſkillin cloſe by the lough ſide is *Caſtle Hume*, a delightful ſeat of Mr. Montgomery, beautifully wooded. The iſlands *Car* and *Ferry* are formed into corn fields [g]. On the banks of the logh is *Caſtle Caldwell*, the reſidence of ſir John Caldwell, bart. [h]. Alſo *Crum* caſtle that of John Creighton, created viſcount Erne 1780, as his father was baron 1768 [i]. This family have another ſeat at *Knockballymore* in this county 2 miles beyond Clones [k].

Newton Butler.

Newton Butler is noted for a conſiderable victory obtained by the Enniſkillin men over the enemy 1689, when they turned their own cannon upon them. This place otherwiſe inconſiderable gave title of baron to the Butlers earl of Laneſborough [k].

At *Wattlebridge* three miles from Newton Butler on the very edge of the river *Fin* are ruins of an antient Druid temple; and oppoſite to it *Caſtle Sanderſon*, the ſeat of Mr. Sanderſon [l].

Liſgool.

Liſgool, a caſtle on the bank of the lake oppoſite to Enniſkillin, fired by the rebels 1641, and 152 perſons deſtroyed in it. Here was an Auguſtine priory founded 1106; changed to Franciſcans 1530 [m].

In the pariſh of *Kileſher* rocks of marble 50 or 60 feet high have been diſcovered by the waſhing away the earth which covered them [n]. In this county have alſo on opening carnedhs ſurrounded by ſtone circles, been found urns in ſtone coffins [o]. Kilaſher.

Ballycaſhedy is a ſmall village on the eaſt ſide of Lough Erne [p].

The family of *Verney*, barons Verney of Belturbet 1661, had the title of viſcount Fermanagh conferred on them by queen Anne 1703, earl Verney 1717, to which that of earl Verney in Leinſter was added 1742, 16 George II. Ralph is the preſent and ſecond earl.

Logh *Erne* is the ſecond for ſize in Ireland, full 23 Iriſh miles long, and divided into two branches, the upper and lower lake, and takes its courſe through the whole length of the county from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, dividing it almoſt into equal parts. The number of iſlands amounting to near 400, cloathed with wood and verdure, exhibit a multitude of agreeable and enchanting proſpects, and it abounds with great plenty and variety of fiſh. This lake is called by Ptolemy Ραουιου ποτ. εκβολαι or the haven of the river *Ravius*, by Richard of Cirenceſter *Rhebius*, and by the old Iriſh *ro Abhuin mor*, pronounced *Ravan mor*, and alſo *Loch eir ean* or the lake of the weſtern water. Richard of Cirenceſter places on this lake a city of the name of *Rheba*, but no ſuch place is mentioned by Ptolemy nor by the Iriſh writers [q]. Logh Erne.

That ſo judicious and learned a writer as Mr. Camden ſhould ſo gravely deliver this fooliſh hearſay about the current report of this lake having once been firm ground, would be ſurprizing if we did not reflect that he lived in an age not yet diveſted of ſuperſtition, and that he had little or no juſt information relative to the county of Fermanagh. We may, therefore, without partiality conclude, that the cenſure paſſed on him by Flaherty was not altogether unmerited:

Perluſtras Anglos oculis, Camdene, duobus,
Uno oculo Scotos, cæcus Hibernigenas.

We have ſeen a biſhop of Down long ſince his day labouring to ſupport the truth of the moſt errant fables in the Iriſh annals, and among the reſt the breaking out of lakes and rivers at the dates aſſigned to them: as if all nature muſt bend to an old ſong of ſome ignorant bard, or to the muſty legend of ſome greaſy monk: yet this prelate could not have been ſo much addicted to ſuperſtition as he is reported to have been; for being one day aſked by the officiating clergyman in his cathedral, "Whether he ſhould read the prayer for fair weather?" he anſwered, "You may or may not, but we ſhan't have good weather till the moon's change." It was formerly the faſhion to account for any ſingular phænomenon in this terraqueous globe by a general deluge; now it is the *ton* to philoſophiſe them into *volcanic* eruptions. But wiſdom is juſtified in all her children; and we may without ſatire ſay with Cicero, "that there never was any opinion ſo abſurd which has not been patronized by ſome eminent philoſopher [r]."

Lough Erne is in general more like a river than a lake. It extends itſelf only in one ſpot to the dimenſions our author ſets down. It has a conſiderable current which diſcharges itſelf over a cataract at Bellek, and afterwards over ſeveral ſmaller caſcades before it reaches the famous ſalmon leap at Ballyſhanon, and then diſembogues itſelf into the ſea.

[c] Wilſon, 19. [f] Ib. 73. [g] Ib. 73, 74. [h] Ib. 75. [i] Ib. 86. [k] Ib. 83. 449. [k] Wilſon, 772.
[l] Ib. 71. [m] Archd. 263, 264. [n] See Phil. Tranſ. N° 33. [o] G. [p] Wilſon, 442. [q] Beauford. [r] Dr. Campbell.

From

From the abundance of wood and water in this county the tables of the gentry are plentifully ſupplied with ſeveral ſorts of fiſh and wild fowl. The woods abound with game. From this plenty of wood and water and no ſcarcity of turf bogs it has been argued *à priori* that Fermanagh muſt have a moiſt atmoſphere, and conſequently be an unhealthful ſpot to live in. But the argument *à poſteriori* demonſtrates generally the fallacy of the other in phyſical diſquiſition, and here particularly it entirely overthrows it: for the ague, to which moiſt climates are moſt incident, is a diſorder not endemial to Ireland, and the phyſicians of Enniſkillin have all aſſured me that till the year 1758, when agues were more frequent in other parts then uſual, they knew but two caſes in Fermanagh. The inhabitants of which (I ſpeak from long and attentive obſervation) are men of remarkable ſtrength and agility of body as well as uncommon vivacity and high ſpirits; and in a work of this kind it may be worth noticing, that three gentlemen of fortune in the ſame pariſh have no leſs than 40 children, and all their wives in a fair way to have more; and I am perſuaded that many more ſuch inſtances might be produced [r].

It ſhould be conſidered, that if Fermanagh like the reſt of Ulſter, and indeed of the greater part of Ireland, be full of lakes and bogs, that thoſe tracts where they prevail are hilly and mountainous, and of courſe windy, which counteracts all the inſalubrious effects which might be ſuppoſed to ariſe from the other cauſes. The almoſt perpetual winds which blow there bruſh off all redundant and noxious moiſture, and however unpleaſant it may render the climate it certainly leaves it moſt favourable to life and longevity. Whoever reads Wintringham in England and Rutty in Ireland, will find from the ſeveral bills of mortality which they exhibit, that peſtilential and epidemical diſeaſes have there and in all our countries, of which they have information, been moſt frequent in dry ſeaſons. Thoſe ſummers which both in England and Ireland have been rather like winter, have been moſt free from original or infectious diſorders; and thoſe epidemic maladies which the poor are obſerved to fall into after wet and unfruitful ſeaſons, thoſe phyſicians aſcribe not to the inclemency of the air which they breathe, but to the damaged ſtate of the food on which they are obliged to ſubſiſt [r].

Caſtle Archdall.

Caſtle Archdall near *Liſnarick*, the ſeat of Mervyn Archdall, eſq; a large houſe newly built, near the ſite of the old caſtle [s], ſtands boldly on an eminence, which overlooks the lake and large tract of cultivated country, embelliſhed with wood and water. When lord Belmore ſhall have executed his houſe at *Caſtlegool* in a ſtyle worthy the demeſne and his noble fortune, it may vie with any ſeat in any country. The earl of Roſs and ſir James Caldwell have pretty ſeats in the iſlands of this lake *Erne*, and *Crum* though now neglected is well deſerving of the higheſt praiſe. Here the lake river like rolls a ſilver current through lands crowned with many a wood: the oaks of Inisfardra are no more. In the demeſne of lord Erne at Crum they ſhew a yew tree of prodigious ſize, which they ſay would ſhelter 1000 men under its branches; but theſe branches are now upheld by two concentrical rows of columns, ſo that the tree looks like age and decrepitude on crutches [t].

Fermanagh has but few villages. *Maguire's* bridge which lies on the road between Clogher and Enniſkillin is the beſt. It is a great mart for horſes and bullocks; and the linen trade is ſpreading round that country from Tyrone [u].

Within a mile of Maguire's bridge is *Belliſle*, the ſuperb and beautiful ſeat of the earl of Roſs in an iſland in Logh Erne, conſiſting of 200 acres, well wooded and walled round [x].

What a prodigious alteration has taken place in the manners of this county ſince the reign of Elizabeth, when the lord deputy applied to Maguire about ſending a ſheriff into Fermanagh. Maguire's anſwer was, "that if he ſent a ſheriff he muſt let him at the ſame time know his *eric*, or in other words what fine was to be paid by the perſon who ſhould *murder* him." Thus we may ſee that the northern Iriſh, however their antiquaries may declaim on their *quondam* civilization, were even ſo lately as barbarous as the Germans in the days of Tacitus [a], when murder was among that people (and moſt other barbariſms) atoned for by a fine. *Luitur enim etiam homicidium certo armentorum & pecorum numero, recipitque ſatisfactionem univerſa domus* [b].

In the iſland of Deveniſh near Enniſkillin are the fine ruins of a monaſtery, abbey, church, and round tower. The round tower is one of the fineſt in the kingdom, being 76 feet high and 41 in circumference, the wall 3 feet thick, built of hewn ſtone; each ſtone about a foot ſquare within and without and ſcarcely with any cement; four windows oppoſite the cardinal points, and in the centre of the arches a man's face, the door 9 feet from the ground, the inſide perfectly ſmooth, at the baſe a circle of ſtones projects 5 inches. The church was large and beautiful with a noble eaſt window, on the ſouth ſide of which about 10 feet from the ground was this inſcription in relief: Deveniſh. Pl. XLVII. fig. 12.

Matheus O'Dubagan hoc opus fecit Bartholomeo O Flannagan priori de Daminis A. D. 1449.

The date is not now viſible; and round the frame was another inſcription, now illegible. There were many other antient inſcriptions, but deſtroyed by time [x]. Here was alſo a priory of Culdees 1130 [y]. Near the church is a ſmall building with a ſtone pediment roof called *St. Molaiſe's houſe*, in which they ſhew a ſtone coffin called the bed of St. Molaiſe, who is ſuppoſed to have founded a monaſtery here in the 5th or 6th century. This building is by far the oldeſt in the iſland. On the other ſide of the round tower is the ruins of another church with a ſquare tower in the centre, and the whole form a beautiful romantic view. *Deveniſh*, in Iriſh *Damh-inis* or Ox iſland, probably obtained that name from the fertility of its ſoil, for the land is remarkable for fattening bullocks. It is ſaid to have appertained to the county of Tyrone before the preſent boundaries of that county were fixed in the reign of Elizabeth; for in the *Dominica Hibernica* we have theſe words: *Daveniſh, Dam-inis in agro Tyronenſi prior B. V. Mariæ fundatus a Macrob abate 5 ſeculo.* In the Ulſter annals the church of Daveniſh is ſaid to have been founded in 1130, probably on the ſite of the more antient monaſtery [z].

Derough had a corbeſhip or collegiate church [a].

At *Gola* was a Dominican monaſtery; ſome remains of which are to be ſeen where the village formerly ſtood [b].

In *Iniſcaoin*, *Inis Eo*, *Inis Rocha*, and *Inis Mc Saint* iſlands in Lough Erne were religious houſes. In the latter is ſtill kept the bell of St. Nen ornamented with gold and ſilver, on which the common people often ſwear [c].

At *Roſs Orry* was a nunnery [d].

Religious houſes were alſo at *Ariodhmuilt* [e], *Domnach Mor* [f], *Kilſkiny* [g], Lough *Uva* [h].

[r] Dr. Campbell. [s] Wilſon, 443. [t] Ib. 72. [u] Ib. 260. [x] Ib. 258. [y] Ib. 261. [z] Ib. 261. [a] De mor. Germ. c. 21. [b] Ib. 262, 263. [c] Ib. 265. [d] Ib. 258. [e] Ib. 263. [f] Archd. 259, 260. [g] Ib. 265.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

ALONG Logh *Erne* to the eaſt extends the county of *Monaghan*, very mountainous and covered with woods; but having no remarkable town (except *Monaghan* which gives its name to the whole county), divided into five baronies, and comprehending *Iriel*, *Dartre*, *Ferney*, *Loghty*, which by act of parliament were for rebellion taken from the *Mac Mahons*, together with the ſmall territory of *Donemain*, which queen Elizabeth gave to Walter *D'Evereux* earl of Eſſex. Theſe *Mac Mahons*, whoſe name ſignifies in Iriſh *ſons of the bear*, have long ruled here, and derive their deſcent from Walter *Fitz-Urſe*, who embrued his hands in the blood of St. Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury. Of theſe the ſtrongeſt aſſumed the power according to the cuſtom of his nation, and was by way of eminence ſtyled *Mac Mahon*. A conteſt for the ſupreme power broke out in this family, in which ſlander, arms, fraud, and corruption, were by turns employed, when William *Fitz-Williams* the lord deputy came hither and called before him Hugh *Roe Mac Mahon*, whom he had by his own authority eſtabliſhed in this lordſhip, and convicting him of treaſon cauſed him to be hanged: and in order to aboliſh the name and authority of *Mac Mahon* for ever divided this country between the family of this Hugh and certain Engliſhmen to hold by the Engliſh tenure to them and their heirs.

Monaghan.

Fitz-Urſe.

1590.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Monaghan has Tyrone on the north, Fermanagh and Cavan on the weſt, on the ſouth Louth and part of Eaſt Meath, and Armagh on the eaſt. It is 20 miles in length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and 22 from eaſt to weſt; contains 24 pariſhes, one borough, and five baronies, *Trough*, *Monaghan*, *Dartree*, *Cremourne*, and *Donaghmain*. The ſecond of theſe gave title of baron to ſir Edward Blayney, ſo created by James I, 1621, for his ſervices againſt the Iriſh rebels. Cadwallader-Davis, his lineal deſcendant, is the 10th and preſent lord. The ſeat of this family is at *Caſtle Blayney* in this county, pleaſantly ſituated on the borders of a very fine lake that has many very agreeable iſlands in it[a].

This county is rather hilly than mountainous, and has therefore been not unaptly compared to a diſh of green codlings. It is now almoſt ſtripped of wood; but at the foot of almoſt every hill as in Cavan is either a lake or turf bog. It has, however, great advantages over that county in the fertility of the ſoil, it being in this reſpect after Armagh the ſecond county in Ulſter. If the north of Ireland was once particularly infamous for *turf bogs*, that ſhould be no longer its reproach, for now they are the moſt valuable in the province. They let in ſome places for £.5. 5ſ. per acre; and it is to be feared they may be exhauſted before pit-coal can be found ſufficient for the conſumption of the common people. The poor ſpinner could not exiſt without them, and no other firing is at preſent within their reach. We ſee how wretched the poor of the fineſt parts of Ireland are when compared with the poor of Ulſter, merely from the want of this uſeful article; without which the linen manufactory could not proceed: and till of late, too late to produce any viſible effects, all other manufactures have been ſo diſcouraged as to amount to a virtual prohibition. It is not true, as ſome ſpeculators talk, that ſome turf bogs infect the air and render it unhealthy. Their blackneſs does not proceed from nor cauſe putreſcence. They ſtoutly reſiſt putrefaction, their waters are moſt powerful antiſeptics; and however unphiloſophical it may ſound to ſome ears, turf bogs are vegetable bodies, as is proved both from reaſon and experience[b].

Monaghan, antiently called *Muinechan*, the county town, a market and borough town, was fortified againſt the Iriſh with a fort or caſtle in the reign of Elizabeth, raiſed by Edward lord Blayney on the ſite of a Franciſcan friary, founded by the Mc Mahons 1462. Here was an abbey in the 9th century[c].

Monaghan.

Beſides Monaghan, the aſſize town, which contains by computation 2000 inhabitants, this county has now two other towns *Carrick* and *Clones* which vie with it, beſides ſeveral thriving villages. There remain no traces of thoſe monaſteries whence the capital of this county is ſuppoſed to have been called the *town of the monks*; but from the bones dug up and a ſubterraneous paſſage found in ſinking for the foundation of the gaol, one of them ſtood probably thereabouts. This town has a good weekly mar-

[a] Wilſon, 58. 65.

[b] Dr. Campbell.

[c] Archd. 585, 586.

ket for brown coarſe linen, and ſtands in a very well cultivated neighbourhood.

Carrick. *Carrick*, diſtinguiſhed by the addition of *Macheroſs*, is ſituated in that territory granted by queen Elizabeth to Walter Devereux earl of Eſſex, on the forfeiture of Mc Mahon of Farney. It is now the joint property of lord Weymouth and Mr. Shirley, and ſuffers from this divided intereſt. It is, however, a very thriving town, and has the beſt meat and corn market in the county, the country all round being happily adapted either for tillage or paſturage of ſheep. The abſentee proprietors of this fine barony give leaſes for a ſhort term of years, according to the ideas which prevail in England. The tenants, therefore, thinking a tenure for twenty-one years precarious, will neither incloſe the grounds nor build nor plant on them, looking upon every improvement as a temptation to a landlord to raiſe his rent at the expiration of the term. Nothing leſs than life leaſes will content an Iriſh tenant. It is otherwiſe in England, where manners and long uſage have eſtabliſhed a ſyſtematic confidence between the leſſor and leſſee. This barony of Farney is a pregnant proof that all Engliſh maxims ſhould not be applied to Ireland. Here the tenures have a moſt ſtriking influence on the manners of the people. If you aſk the road, few of the men can anſwer you in Engliſh, and none of the women. They adhere, with the language, to all the old cuſtoms of Ireland. Whereas had the tenantry been inveſted with a freehold intereſt in their poſſeſſions they would have yielded as the reſt of the country has done to the Engliſh language, cuſtoms, and manners [d].

Clones and the adjacent country confirm this obſervation. There dwell a race of men, who having a certainty of tenure during their own and perhaps their childrens' life, cultivate and incloſe their farms, and build houſes of ſtone and lime, ſmall indeed, but fit for the habitation of human creatures [d].

Clones. The ſmall poſt town of *Clones* or *Clouniſh*, formerly a place of great note in the barony of Dartree, eight miles from Cootehill and 12 ſouth-weſt of Monaghan, in the centre of a fruitful country is delightfully ſituated on a ſwelling hill. On the ſummit ſtands the church; the ſteeple of which, a round tower at ſome diſtance, and between them a very lofty tumulus or Daniſh rath, and near it another rather broader at bottom and top, but not ſo high [e], conſpire to give an air of magnificence to the place, and afford ſeveral picturеſque views at a diſtance. It is now the capital of the barony of *Dartrey*, and is the third if not the ſecond town of conſequence in the county; yet within memory, after the caſtle and religious houſes, there were but two or three houſes entirely of ſtone and lime in the whole town. It has, like Monaghan, a good market for brown linen, but this manufacture has not yet reached Carrick.

In this pleaſing ſpot St. Tigernac, ſucceſſor to St. Macartin, whom St. Patrick conſecrated the firſt biſhop of Clogher, fixed his reſidence. In his old age he loſt his ſight; and, dying of the plague A. D. 548, was here buried. He built the church or *capella magna* there, and founded a monaſtery of Auguſtine canons. But whether the top of the hill where the preſent church ſtands, or the foot of it where the round tower remains, be the ſite of this *capella magna*, is a queſtion not ſo eaſily anſwered. It ſeems moſt probable to have been at the foot of the hill adjoining to the town from the deſcription of the place in the papers of the Dublin ſociety; *Clonyhes in com. Monaghan monaſt. ſeu domus relig. in Dartrye patria de Mc Mahone*, &c. This record was an inquiſition made 29 Elizabeth, wherein it is found and preſented that this convent had adjoining to it two acres of land (the ſituation of which is marked by the word *infra*, and is all at this day one great burying-place), in which is a church half covered with ſtraw, the ſtone walls of one cloiſter, one hall, one kitchen, and divers other offices now unroofed and ruinous, together with a garden and orchard, &c. This *eccleſia* or *capella magna* we ſuppoſe to have been the abbey church, and called *great* in this record in oppoſition to a little chapel on the ſide of the hill between the tower and the ſite of the old caſtle, which ſome think was the monaſtery itſelf, becauſe ſtone coffins and bones have been dug up in the garden belonging to it. The top of the hill where the pariſh church ſtands muſt have been always the ſite of the church, which belonged to what in the inqueſt is called the *rectory of Clonyes* otherwiſe the *parſonage in Dartry*. The late lord Dacre, whoſe anceſtors were inveſted with the temporalities of an abbot, at his own expence incloſed with walls the grave yards of both the great and little chapel, which before lay open to the incurſions of ſwine, &c. In the leſſer chapel is the burying-ground of the Mc Mahons the antient lords of *Dartry*. If, then, the building called the *Caſtle* was in fact the monaſtery, this town muſt have been originally poſſeſſed wholly by religious.

It appears from another record made ſoon after the above inquiſition was preſented, that the earl granted to ſir Henry Duke the lands appertaining to the diſſolved monaſtery of Clones, together with the preſentation of the rectory of Clones, and of ſeveral other pariſhes therein ſpecified. But the abbots of Clones had formerly greater poſſeſſions than their repreſentative now enjoys. For, 13 James I. diſputes ariſing between ſir Francis Ruſhe (who married the heireſs of ſir Henry Duke) and the biſhop of Clogher, the king interpoſed, and obliged ſir Francis to give up ſeveral of the impropriate rectories and many tracts of lands to eccleſiaſtical uſes. The manor of St. *Tierney* (for ſo the eſtates belonging to the abbey are called from its founder St. *Tigernach*), paſſed through the families of Ruſhe and Loftus to the Lennards, of the very antient houſe and title of Dacre, who have taken the name of Barret from lord Newburgh, who bequeathed to them his paternal eſtate in Eſſex.

Sir James Ware relates, that in the library of Bene't college, Cambridge, is the office of the patron ſaint of Clones with an hymn which begins thus:

Adeſt dies celebris Sancti Tigernaci.

But lord Dacre, whoſe reſearches into antiquity were not confined to Clones, aſſured me, that on the moſt diligent enquiry it is not now to be found there [d].

I cannot diſmiſs this article without making a remark on the Engliſh origin here aſſigned to the Mac Mahons by Mr. Camden, though in the preceding county of Louth he had given them an Iriſh original. Spenſer derives the name from a *boar*, and our author from a *bear*; but both with equal juſtice. Theſe and ſuch like errors which frequently occur

[d] Dr. Campbell. [e] Archd. 582—585. Wilſon, 449.

in books of antiquity, ſhould guard us againſt the impoſitions of etymology, which ſometimes ſeduces even the moſt judicious and learned. Now, as I have taken the liberty both here and in Cavan to differ from my author, whom I wiſh to illuſtrate, it may be thought incumbent on me to give either reaſons or authorities ſufficient to juſtify my diſſent, even in a queſtion of ſo little conſequence. However, Rymer[f] preſerves the names of thoſe Iriſh chiefs who had made their ſubmiſſion to John in a letter to them from Henry III. to aſſiſt him againſt the king of Scotland. Among them we find the names of *O Raly* and *Mac Machanan*, which are the O Reily's of Cavan and the M'Mahons of Monaghan. If, after this, any thing more on the ſubject were neceſſary, we need but mention an anecdote of one of them even during the reign of Henry II. De Courcy's ſucceſs in Ulſter was ſo rapid that ſome of its lords were fain to court his fortune. Among them was *Mac Mahon*, who ſo inſinuated himſelf into the confidence of De Courcy, that he was admitted into his councils, and intruſted with the command of two forts lately erected. But M'Mahon ſoon levelled theſe forts to the ground; and when queſtioned for this ſudden breach of faith, he ſullenly anſwered, that "he had not engaged to keep ſtone walls; and that he ſcorned to confine himſelf within ſuch cold and dreary incloſures, while his own native woods lay ſo convenient for his reception[g]."

At *Glaſslough*, a neat village, a large lake containing 120 acres with a wood of 100 acres ſpreading over a bold hill to the water, is *Caſtle Leſlie*, the fine ſeat of Mr. Leſlie[h].

At *Liſneſkea* is *Balfour* caſtle, the ſeat of Mr. Balfour[i]; and nearer Enniſkillin *Caſtlecoole*, a fine ſeat of lord Belmore[k].

Seven miles beyond Monaghan is *Dawſongrove*, the noble and beautiful ſeat with extenſive demeſnes of lord viſcount Cremourne, ſo created ..., as before in 1770 baron Dartrey. Here is a handſome mauſoleum erected by the preſent lord to his firſt lady Anne, daughter of Thomas earl of Pomfret, who died 1769, and her children[l].

[f] Fœdera, I. 426. [g] Dr. Campbell. [h] Wilſon, 463. [i] Ib. 449. [k] Ib. 450. [l] Ib. 464.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

AGAIN, on the eaſt ſide of this logh extends the county of *Armagh*, ſo as to be almoſt ſurrounded on the eaſt by the river *Newry*, on the ſouth by the county of *Louth*, and on the north by the *Blackwater*. It is (as I have been told by the earl of Devonſhire, lord-deputy), the moſt fruitful and luxuriant ſoil of all Ireland; ſo that if any manure be laid on it to improve it, it becomes barren as it were in reſentment. The firſt tract in it is the little territory of *Fewes* belonging to Turlogh *Mac Henry*, of the family of *O Neal*, covered with woods and inacceſſible by marſhes. Then *Orry*, bare of wood, where lives *O Hanlon*, and the caſtle of *Mount Norris*, built by Charles baron *Montjoy*, the lord deputy, and named in honour of John *Norris*, under whom he paſſed his firſt years of ſervice.

Fewes.

Orry.

Mount Norris.

Eight miles from hence near the river *Kalin*, one ſees *Armagh*, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and metropolis of the whole iſland. The Iriſh pretend it has its name from queen Armagh, but I take it to be the *Dearmacha* of Bede*, who explains it in the Scotch or Iriſh language *the field of oaks*. The place was called *Drumſailick* before St. Patrick, as he ſays, "built "there, under the direction of angels, a city con-"ſpicuous for its ſituation, form, compaſs, and cir-"cuit." This Patrick, who was by birth a Briton, and St. Martin's ſiſter's ſon, was baptized by the name of *Sucat*, ſold into Ireland, where he was ſhepherd to king *Miluc*, afterwards named by St. Germanus, whoſe diſciple he was, *Magonius* and by Pope Cœleſtine *Patricius*, q. d. father of his citizens, and by him ſent over to inſtruct the Iriſh in the Chriſtian faith. Some will have it they had before embraced it. This opinion they found on an antient ſynodal, in which Patrick's teſtimony is urged againſt the tonſure of prieſts then uſed in Ireland, by which they ſhaved only the fore-part of the head, and not all round *. It is therein contemptuouſly inſinuated, that the author of this mode of tonſure was a fowherd of king Lagerius, ſon of Nell, and the writers of that time exclaim againſt it as if it was the tonſure of Simon Magus and not of St. Peter. In this place St. Columbanus about the year 610 built a famous monaſtery. "From which "many monaſteries were propagated by his diſ-"ciples through Britain and Ireland †." St. Bernard ‡ ſays of this, "In honour of St. Patrick, apoſtle "of Ireland, who in his life preſided here, and reſted "here after his death, it was made the archiepiſcopal "ſee and metropolis of the whole iſland, and an-"tiently held in ſuch veneration, that not only "biſhops and prieſts, but alſo all the kings and "princes were ſubject to the Metropolitan in all "obedience, and he preſided over all. But by the "diabolical ambition of ſome perſons in power, a "very bad cuſtom was introduced, that this holy "ſeat ſhould paſs by hereditary ſucceſſion, and none "be biſhop of it except of their own tribe and fa-"mily. This execrable ſucceſſion continued no leſs "than fifteen generations."

Armagh.

St. Patrick.

Tonſure of the Iriſh.

In proceſs of time as eccleſiaſtical diſcipline in this kingdom relaxed (many Metropolitans having been changed at pleaſure, and biſhops multiplied), in order to reform theſe matters cardinal John Papirio was ſent over hither by Pope Eugenius IV. § as an anonymous writer of that time thus informs us: "In "the year 1142 cardinal John Papyrio was ſent "over to Ireland by Pope Eugenius IV. with "Chriſtian, biſhop of Liſmore, legate of all Ireland. "This Chriſtian held a council at Mell, at which "aſſiſted all the biſhops, abbots, kings, dukes, and "*majores natu* or ſtates of Ireland; by whoſe "conſent were eſtabliſhed four archbiſhoprics of "Armagh, Dublin, Caſſil, Toam, over whom were "appointed at that time Gelaſius, Gregory, Dona-"tus, and Edanus; and John the cardinal having "given them his benediction returned to Rome." Before this the biſhops of Dublin, Waterford, and Limeric, uſed to be conſecrated by the archbiſhops of Canterbury in regard of the primacy which they had in that part of Ireland poſſeſſed by the Danes. This was acknowledged by the citizens of Dublin, when they ſent Gregory elected biſhop of Dublin to Radulphus archbiſhop of Canterbury, to be conſecrated, in theſe words: "We always ſubmitted our "biſhops to the ſupremacy of your predeceſſors, "ever remembering that our biſhops received their "epiſcopal dignity" &c. It is certain alſo from older letters of Murchertach king of Ireland to Anſelm archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the ordination of the biſhops of *Dublin* and *Waterford*, and of king Gothric to Lanfranc his predeceſſor, for one biſhop Patrick, and of Lanfranc to Therdeluach alſo king of Ireland, to whom he complains that "the "Iriſh at pleaſure abandoned their lawful wives, "without any canonical cauſe of ſeparation, and "took others related either to themſelves or the "wife they had left, or one deſerted by others with "like wickedneſs; an irregularity deſerving to be "puniſhed by the laws of marriage and againſt "fornication." If theſe vices had not ſubſiſted in this nation to our time, the right of ſucceſſion had been better ſettled among them; both Lords and Commons had not defiled themſelves in ſo much family blood for their eſtates, nor would they have been ſo infamous on this account among foreigners. But this by way of digreſſion.

This archiepiſcopal dignity had not been long eſtabliſhed, when Vivian, the Pope's legate, confirmed it anew, which ſeems to make againſt the opinion that the archbiſhop of Armagh has in ge-

* See Bede, V. 21. † Bede, III. 4.

§ Flateſbury ſays much the ſame thing.

‡ in vita Malachiæ.

* III. 4.

neral

neral councils a ſeat before and above the archbiſhop of Canterbury, whereas it is many ages later in point of eſtabliſhment. Nor were the places in the councils regulated by reſpect to antiquity, "but all "prelates of whatever degree ſit among their col- "leagues according to their ordination or promo- "tion *."

At the time this Vivian was in Ireland, *Armach* was ſubjected to the Engliſh government by John *Curcy*. He, however, did no harm to it, but is ſaid to have behaved with great kindneſs to the religious ſerving God there, and to have repaired the church, which in our time being burnt, together with the city by John *O Neal*, loſt its antient ſplendour, and at preſent there remain only a very few huts covered with twigs and the ruined walls of the monaſtery, priory, and archbiſhop's palace. Among the archbiſhops of this place the moſt celebrated in St. Malachias who firſt forbad prieſts' marriages in Ireland. "He was a learned pious man, who had "imbibed no more of the barbariſm of his country "than the fiſh do of the brackiſhneſs of the ſea," as St. Bernard, who wrote his life at large, obſerves. Another was *Richard Fitz-Raulf*, commonly called *Armachanus*, who deteſting voluntary beggary in Chriſtians wrote with great ſharpneſs againſt the friars mendicants about the year 1355. Near Armagh on a ſwelling hill are the remains of an old caſtle called *Owen-Maugh*, ſaid to have been the antient reſidence of the kings of Ulſter. More to the weſt *Blackwater*, in Iriſh *More* or *Great*, winds along forming a boundary between this county and *Tir-Owen*, of which hereafter. In this county and the neighbourhood *Mac Genis*, *O-Hanlon*, *O Hagan*, and many of the family of *O Neal* under various ſurnames, have the chief influence.

Owen Maugh.

* Lib. i. Ceremoniarum Sacrarum, § 14.

ARMAGH

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Armagh is bounded by Lough Neagh and part of Tyrone on the north, Down on the weſt, Monaghan on the eaſt, and Louth on the ſouth; is 27 miles in length and 16 in breadth, and divided into five baronies *Oneland*, *Terawny*, *Armagh*, *Fews*, and *Orior*, and contains 49 pariſhes and two boroughs.

"The county of Armagh is likely to furniſh matter for a very agreeable hiſtory both of natural and civil commerce. There flouriſhes the linen manufacture which has made great part of the county like a garden. Through this county paſſes the canal, which communicating between the ſea and a lake is now of great utility to the merchants, and will be ſo to the colliers when the coal mine near Lough Neagh is fully opened. There is the antient and moſt honourable ſee giving the greateſt title in the church of Ireland. There are mountains well worthy the attention of the curious, not horrid and uſeleſs, but capable of great beauty and likely to be advantageous; from the ſummits of ſome of them (which ſhould rather be called hills than mountains, ſince a plough paſſes over the top and corn grows on them), may be ſeen a dozen beautiful lakes as well as the ſea; each abounding with fiſh, and probably each has marle as well as timber. Here lay the principal ſcenes of action between the earl of Tir Oen and queen Elizabeth's generals: their battles have given names to places, and many of their forts remain [a]."

The *Fewes*, a long ridge of mountainous waſte ground, belong now to ſeveral gentlemen, whoſe lands border upon it, among others Mr. Johnſton's who has a handſome houſe at *Roxborough* [b]. The name and family of Turlogh Mc Henry is forgotten in theſe parts [c]. The mountain lands about *Black bank* appear to have been formerly cultivated [d].

Near two miles beyond *Newtown Hamilton* are ruins of barracks, built when the mountains were infeſted with robbers [e]; near which the antient Iriſh have recorded that a bloody battle was fought between O Neil of Ulſter called the Black beard, and one of the princes of Louth, in which the former was ſlain. At Johnſton's Fewes is a barrack for two companies of foot, erected againſt Redmond O Hanlon, a noted Iriſh rapparee [f].

At *Clog a Meather* are traces of an encampment upwards of a mile in circumference, where it is ſaid part of the Engliſh army under Cromwell were obliged to continue a whole winter, having been hemmed in by the Iriſh on all ſides [g].

Armagh, though the ſee of the lord primate, is but a ſmall place. St. Patrick fixed the ſee here A. D. 444, and it had from time to time very ample privileges granted to his confirmation of the liberties of the church [h]. It is the capital of the county, a market and borough town, and was antiently divided into four quarters; Rath Armagh, or Armagh tower, probably where the caſtle ſtood: Trian Mor, Trian Maſſain, and Trian Saxon, *i. e.* the Great, Maſſain, and Saxon thirds. It was more than once burnt by the Danes in the 9th century; by accident, 1020, 1074, 1091, 1180; by O Neil in Mr. Camden's time. Armagh.

St. Patrick founded here A. D. 445 or 447 a priory of Auguſtine canons, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, much enriched by the archbiſhops [i], reſtored by Imar O Hedegan in the 12th century [k]. It was granted A. D. in 1611 to ſir Toby Caulfield, knight [l]. St. Patrick alſo founded here a houſe of Canoneſſes of the ſame order under his ſiſter Lupita, called Templena firta or the houſe of miracles [m]. Her corpſe was found in the laſt century in a ſtanding poſture between croſſes before and behind, deeply buried in the rubbiſh of her antient nunnery [n]. Here was alſo a priory of Culdees or ſecular prieſts in the choir of the cathedral [o]; a houſe of Dominicans [p], and another nunnery of St. Briget [q]. Here was a Franciſcan friery, founded by archbiſhop Patrick Scanlain 1263, reformed to Obſervantines 1587 [r]. The Benedictine abbey, ſaid to have been founded here by St. Columb, ſeems to be miſtaken for *Dearmach* in King's county, founded by St. Columb for Auguſtines [s].

The primacy of all Ireland had been diſputed with this ſee by that of Dublin from the year 1182 at intervals till the Reformation; after which queen Mary in 1533 re-eſtabliſhed the title of this ſee to it for ever. This deciſion was controverted in the reign of Charles I. and then finally ſettled in favour of Armagh: though ſtill (at leaſt ſo lately as 1737), kept up between the titular Popiſh archbiſhops of theſe ſees.

The epiſcopal palace was repaired and enlarged by archbiſhop Hampton in the reign of James I. It is built in a ſtyle of great ſimplicity, 90 feet by 60 and 40 feet high, of white hewn ſtone, and has been greatly improved by the preſent primate lord Rokeby [t]. Since the Reformation no ſee in Ireland has received greater luſtre than this from the pious, learned, diſintereſted, and truly excellent Uſher. The aſſiſtance he gave to Mr. Camden and received from him, demands the moſt honourable mention of

[a] Pref. to Barton's Lectures, &c. on Lough Neagh. [b] Wilſon, 34. [c] Wilſon, 34. [d] Ib. 35. 456. [e] Ib. 455. [f] Ib. [g] Wilſon, 461. [h] Archd. 15. [i] Ib. 23. Harris. [k] Archd. 14—30. [l] G. [m] Ib. [n] Ib. 33. if we believe Porter. [o] Ib. 32. [p] Ib. 33. Harris. [q] Archd. 32. [r] Mon. Hib. 165, 166. Smith on Bede III. 4. Archd. 393. [s] Wilſon, 35. 44.

him

him here. Allied to families of conſideration both of the Popiſh and Proteſtant communion, with advantages equal to his amazing application and proficiency in early life, victor over Jeſuitiſm in a public diſputation at 19, a preacher to the ſtate before he was of age for orders, animated in the cauſe of Proteſtantiſm to a degree of prophecy, devoted from his earlieſt youth to the ſtudy of the hiſtory and antiquities of the world as well as of his own country, promoted without ſolicitation, preſerved from the horrors of the rebellion of 1641 by a providential abſence in England in ſtudious retirement, attentive to the public good, a favourite of king Charles, and reverenced by Cromwell; in all the calamitous viciſſitudes of anarchy he indulged his favourite purſuits with reſignation, and cloſed a life of learned modeſty with Chriſtian humility at the age of 75, 1656, and received from Cromwell thoſe honours which Charles II. with all the reſentment of an exiled monarch, vainly ſought to wreſt from the heroes of the uſurper's court. Bramhall recovered the property of his church, Boulter maintained the poor of the nation, Uſher enlightened the world. Robinſon, the preſent primate, has founded almoſt a new town in the place of the antient deſpicable Armagh, building a noble palace, a public library, &c. &c.

The chapter of Armagh is compoſed of a dean, chaunter, chancellor, treaſurer, archdeacon, and two prebendaries, ſeven lay vicars choral, and an eighth a prieſt. The cathedral was often beautified, and as often repaired, particularly by archbiſhop Scanlain 1262. It was repaired ſince Mr. Camden's time chiefly by archbiſhop Hampton; but the pariſh church not having met with a benefactor, ſervice is performed in the nave of the other.

As this ſee owes its firſt foundation, as well as Ireland her knowledge of the Goſpel, to St. Patrick, it would be injuſtice to the true character of that eminent prelate to omit this opportunity of ſetting it in its true light, which Mr. Harris firſt attempted, and has ſhewn how much the moſt exemplary and uſeful characters ſuffer from the abſurd panegyrics and legendary encomiums of monkiſh fabuliſts, who, to the load of miracles with which they have overwhelmed their favourite ſaint, have ſuperadded the abſolute conduct of an Utopian purgatory.

St. Patrick was born April 5, A. D. 373, of a good family, at Kirk Patric near Dumbarton, in what is now called Scotland, but then comprehended under the general name of Britain. His baptiſmal name *Suceath* ſignifies in the Britiſh language valiant in war. On ſome inroad of certain exiles from Ireland he was taken priſoner, and carried into that kingdom, where he continued ſix years in the ſervice of Milcho, who had bought him of three others, when Patrick acquired the new name of *Cothraig* or *Ceather-Tigh*, i. e. *four families*. In this time he made himſelf maſter of the Iriſh language, and at laſt made his eſcape, and returned home on board a ſhip. About two years after he formed a deſign of converting the Iriſh, either in conſequence of a dream or of reflection on what he had obſerved during his acquaintance with them. The better to qualify himſelf for this undertaking he travelled to the Continent, where he continued 35 years, purſuing his ſtudies under the direction of his mother's uncle St. Martin, biſhop of Tours, who had ordained him deacon, and after his death with St. German, biſhop of Auxerre, who ordained him prieſt, and gave him his third name *Mawn* or *Maginim*. Laſtly, Pope Celeſtine conſecrated him biſhop, and gave him his moſt familiar name *Patricius*, expreſſive of his honourable deſcent, and to give luſtre and weight to the commiſſion which he now charged him with to convert the Iriſh. Palladius had been here a year before him on the ſame deſign, but with little ſucceſs: the ſaints Kieran, Ailbe, Declan, and Ibar, were precurſors both to Palladius and Patrick. But the great office of apoſtle of Ireland was reſerved for our prelate, who landed in the country of the Evolein or at Wicklow A. D. 441. His firſt convert was Sinell 8th in deſcent from Cormac king of Leinſter; but not meeting with encouragement he proceeded to Dublin, and thence to Ulſter, where he founded a church (afterwards the famous abbey of Saul in the county of Down) remarkable for its poſition, being made out of a barn, and its greateſt length reaching from north to ſouth. After labouring ſeven years indefatigably in his great work, he returned to Britain, which he delivered from the hereſies of Pelagius and Arius, engaged ſeveral eminent perſons to aſſiſt him, viſited the Iſle of Man, and A. D. 448 returned to this ſee of Armagh, which he had founded three years before, and in 13 years more compleated the converſion of the whole iſland. After giving an account of his commiſſion at Rome he once more returned hither, and ſpent the remainder of his life between the monaſteries of Armagh and Saul, ſuperintending and enforcing the great plan of Doctrine and Diſcipline which he had eſtabliſhed. After having eſtabliſhed ſchools or an academy here he cloſed his life and miniſtry at Saul abbey in the 120th year of his age March 17, A. D. 493, and was buried at Down afterwards in the ſame grave with St. Brigit and St. Columb in the ſame place. His genuine works were collected and printed by ſir James Ware 1656, 8°. His immediate ſucceſſor in this ſee was St. Binen or Benignus.

But the moſt eminent prelate here before the Reformation was Malachy, if all his piety and learning will compenſate for his introducing that unnatural prohibition of marriage to the clergy. He was educated in this abbey, and after holding the ſee three years, and obtaining for it and the new founded one of Caſhell the uſe of the pall, reſigned it. He was legate of Ireland under Pope Innocent II. and built at Bangor the firſt ſtone oratory in this kingdom. He died at Clarevaulx in the arms of St. Bernard, who had a great veneration for him, and his body was afterwards tranſlated to Mellifont abbey.

Eamana. The celebrated palace of *Eamana*, an antient royal reſidence, the capital of Ulſter, was near Armagh. It is ſaid to have been originally founded by one of the Scotiſh chiefs near 200 years before the Chriſtian æra, and was deſtroyed by Caibre Liffecar, a prince of Conaught, at the beginning of the 4th century. Colgan ſays, there were ſome ruins of it extant in his time, probably the rath in which the royal palace was erected [t].

Three miles from Armagh is *Liſnadile* church and parſonage, erected by his grace the preſent primate [u].

[t] O Connor's Differt. p. 176. Collect. Hib. N° XI.

[u] Wilſon, 456.

Blackwater. *Blackwater* on a river of the ſame name is the boundary between this county and Tyrone. It had a ſtrong fort which was taken by Fir Oen 1598, after a gallant defence. Between this river and Tallowen river was a ſtone, on which O Neil was crowned [x].

Gosford c. At *Market hill* is *Gosford* caſtle, the ſeat of viſcount Gosford, ſo created 1776. The ſpot was much frequented and celebrated by Dean Swift, who had a great friendſhip for ſir Arthur Acheſon, father of the preſent lord, and choſe a favourite ſpot near it, to which he gave the name of *Drapier's hill* [y].

Lurgan. *Lurgan* is a pretty large town, ſeated in the midſt of a fertile, populous, and highly improved county, noted for a linen manufacture [z]. Near it is the magnificent ſeat of the right honourable William Brownlow [a].

Portadown. *Portadown* is pleaſantly ſituated on the Bann, in which 1300 Proteſtants were drowned at different times, over which it has a good bridge, and is noted for its extenſive linen manufacture. The canal from Newry falls into the Bann within a mile of this town [a].

Lough Neagh *Lough Neagh*, famous for its petrifications, and mentioned by Nennius on this account under the name of *Loch Eachac*, is 24 miles long by 12 broad, navigable about 35 miles from Charlemount to Portlenone, and abounds with ſalmon, trout, bream, pike, roach, eels, and pollans or ſhads, which laſt are alſo in Lough Erne. It covers about 100,000 acres, and is 60 miles round. It is the largeſt lake in Europe after thoſe of Ladoga and Onega in Ruſſia and that of Geneva, and is perhaps the ſhalloweſt lake in the world of its dimenſions, being not more than eleven fathoms in the deepeſt part. It is fed by ſix conſiderable rivers and four of leſs note; and having but one narrow outlet it frequently overflows the low grounds on its ſides. It abounds with great variety and plenty of fiſh, and the *dolochan*, a ſpecies of trout, is ſaid to be peculiar to it. It has two iſlands with ſtone buildings, one a league from the ſhore, the other one-third of a league. The river Crumlin empties itſelf into it down a fall of 30 feet. An attentive examination of the phænomena of this lake has diſcovered that the petrifying quality was not in the water, but in the neighbouring ſoil before the water had reached it; and that the ſubject of petrification was not holly as generally ſuppoſed, but ſome ſpecies of wood as yet not aſcertained. The greateſt quantities of it ſeem to have been found about Ahaneſs on its bank in the county of Antrim, for a ſpace of about 90 feet, in a uniform ſtratum [b]. Some of it cuts in ſlakes, burns, and emits an agreeable ſmell [c]. One of the largeſt ſpecimens among others in the late biſhop Pococke's muſeum weighed 700lb. and was found two miles from the lake by the ſide of the river Camlin, 3 feet above the ſurface of the water in a bed of gravel [d]. The waters of this lake in Fiſher's bay in the county of Tyrone have been found effectual in ſcrophulous caſes, probably owing to the ſulphur of the iron and coal mines in the neighbouring mountains [e]. The only diſcharge of the water of this lake is at the fall at Coleraine, where having firſt formed the little Logh Beg about four miles diameter its channel aſſumes the name of the lower Bann, which empties itſelf into the ſea below Coleraine. Several ſorts of gems as Pſeudo-Adamas, Cornelian, and Mocoa ſtone have been found on the banks of this lake [f], ſome beautiful flints and a chryſtal, weight 2lb. 2oz. [g] Of this logh ſee Molyneux in Phil. Tranſ. N° 158, N° 166; Nevil, N° 337; Smyth, N° 174; Barton's Lectures, &c. 1751.

Slieve Gullen. *Slieve Gullen* in this county is one of the higheſt mountains in the kingdom, and the ſcene of ſeveral Iriſh poems [h], and has a lough on its ſummit.

Caſtle Dillon. *Caſtle Dillon* north of Armagh is the magnificent ſeat of the right hon. ſir Capel Molyneux. In the centre of the demeſne is an extenſive lake, ſurrounded by verdant hills. Two obeliſks were erected here; one by the primate to commemorate the order of St. Patrick, the other by ſir Capel Molyneux in honour of the volunteers of Ireland [i].

Drummilly was the ſeat of Dr. Cope the late biſhop of Ferns [k].

Charlemont. *Charlemont* is a tolerable well-built borough town, ſpread on the ſide of a gentle hill, governed by a portrieve. It is reckoned a garriſon, and has a military government on the eſtabliſhment, with a barrack for three companies of foot. On the right is a fort in very good repair [l]. It gives title of earl to the family of Caulfeild, James being ſo created 1763 [m]. *Caſtle Caulfeild*, the family ſeat, is a complete ruin, having been demoliſhed by the rebels 1641, and its owner Toby, third baron of Charlemount, and great uncle to the preſent earl, was murdered with ſeveral of his ſervants and tenants by order of Sir Phelim O Neal [n].

Sir Toby, great uncle of the former, was created baron Caulfeild of Charlemount 1620, for his ſervices againſt O Neil, having built a bridge and fort over the Blackwater to open a paſſage into the rebel earl's country. William, the 5th baron, was created viſcount by Charles II. 1665.

Keady. *Keady* is a ſmall neat built village. Along the banks of the river *Collon* from Armagh to this place are many conſiderable bleaching mills, the linen manufacture being carried on here very extenſively [o].

Hamilton's Bawn is a large well-built village with a very good barrack [p].

Tanderagee. *Tanderagee* is a ſmall market and port town, much accommodated by the Newry canal, which is brought within a mile of it [q]; and at *Scarva* divides this county from Down [r].

Clare caſtle is the ſeat of Mr. Dawſon [s].

Other religious houſes in this county were; Auguſtines, *Clon Feachul* or the church of the tooth, from one of St. Patrick's teeth kept there in the 12th century [t]. *Kilſlere* and *Stradhailloyſe* for Franciſcans [u]. *Killevy* a nunnery of the 6th century [x]. *Tahelen* a biſhopric founded by St. Patrick [y].

[x] Speed's map. [y] Wilſon, 44. 46. [z] Ib. 460. [a] Ib. 25. 460. 481. [b] Ib. 26. Barton, p. 97.
[c] Barton, 86. [d] Ib. 51—53. [e] Ib. 145–6. [f] Ib. 77, 78. [g] Ib. 177. [h] Wilſon, 46. [i] Ib.
[k] Ib. 47. [l] Ib. 35. [m] Ib. [n] Ib. 51. [o] Ib. 55. 462. [p] Ib. 485.
[q] Ib. [r] Ib. 487. [s] Ib. 486. [t] Archd. 33. [u] Ib. 34.
[x] Archd. 33. [y] Ib. 35.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

NEXT to the eaſt follows the extenſive and fertile county of *Down*, reaching as far as the Iriſh ocean, and bounded on the north by Logh *Eaugh*, which is new named *Logh Sidney*, and on the ſouth adjoining to the county of *Louth*, from which it is ſeparated by the river *Newry*. On this river was built and fortified in our time on the edge of this county a town of the ſame name by Nicolas *Bagnall*, mareſchal of Ireland, who performed great atchievements here, and by his excellent conduct and diligence much improved the country. Near

Little Ban r. it the river *Little Ban*, riſing out of the dreary mountains of *Mourne*, runs through the diſtrict of

Eaugh. *Eaugh* belonging to the family of *Mac Gynnis*, who had formerly a diſpute with the *O Neals*, tyrants of Ulſter, whether it ſhould furniſh their ſoldiers with proviſions, &c. which kind of ſervice is called *Bonoghty*. Its epiſcopal ſee is at *Dromore*, above which

Dromore. Logh *Eaugh.* *Kilwlto.* *Kilwarny.* on the edge of *Logh Eaugh*[a] are *Kilwlto* and *Kilwarny*, tracts of country overgrown with woods and marſhes. Theſe parts are inland. But on the coaſt the ſea incroaches ſo much and forms ſo many hollows in the ſhore, and the lake extends itſelf by *Dyffrin*, a woody vale, antiently the property of the *Mandivilles*, afterwards of the *Whites*, as to form

Lecal. two peninſulas, *Lecal* to the ſouth and *Ardes* to the north.

Lecal is a rich country, the moſt eaſtern land of Ireland, and its extremeſt point is called by ſailors at preſent *St. John's Foreland*, by Ptolemy ISANIVM, perhaps from *Iſa* the Britiſh word for *low*. On the iſthmus flouriſhed DVNVM, mentioned alſo by Ptolemy, but out of its place, now called *Down*, a town of antient fame, the ſeat of a biſhop, and remarkable for the tomb of the ſaints Patrick, Brigit, and Columba, with this rhyming diſtichon it:

St. John's Foreland. ISANIVM prom. DVNVM. *Down.*

Hi tres in Duno tumulo conduntur in uno
Brigida, Patricius, atque Columba pius.

Theſe three in Down lie in tomb one,
Briget, Patricius, and Columba pious.

It is ſaid that Leonard *Grey*, lord-deputy under Henry VIII. demoliſhed this tomb; and certain it is that when he was accuſed of mal-adminiſtration in his government, and condemned to loſe his head, the charge of having profaned St. Patric's church was brought againſt him amongſt others. But St. Patric's burial-place is as great a ſubject of diſpute with the religious as Homer's birth-place was formerly among the cities of Greece. Thoſe of Down lay claim to it on the authority of the above verſes: thoſe of Glaſtenbury in England from the old monuments of their church; and ſome Scots affirm him to have been both born and buried among them at *Glaſcow*.

The burial-place of St. Patric.

In this town of *Down* John Curcy before-mentioned, that brave Engliſhman, and for a ſoldier an uncommonly religious man, after reducing this country firſt introduced Benedictine monks, and transferred to an iſland from him called *Inis Curcy* the monaſtery of *Caric*, built by *Mac-Eulef*, king of Ulſter, in *Erinaich* near the fountain of St. Finin *Mac-Nell*. For, before this, the Iriſh monks like thoſe antient ones of Egypt, whoſe rule a devout man Congellus or *Fair Pledge* introduced into Ireland, earneſt in prayer, maintained themſelves and the poor by the labour of their hands. But theſe monaſtic rules, like others of human inſtitution, did not continue long; their manners becoming corrupt, and wealth ſullying that piety which had been as it were the mother of it. Robert, abbot of Moliſme in Burgundy, laboured hard to reſtore that antient diſcipline, "and perſuaded his "diſciples to live by the work of their hands, to "leave the tythes and offerings to the clergy, who "ſerved in the dioceſes, and not to continue wear-"ing leathern or woven breeches. But they urging "againſt him the cuſtoms that obtained in the mo-"naſteries of the weſt, which were well known to "have been eſtabliſhed by St. Maur, diſciple of "St. Benedict, and by St. Columbanus, refuſed to "renounce them."

The monks enriched.

But to return from this long digreſſion. On the ſea are *Arglas*, where they ſay St. Patric founded a church, and *Strangford*, which formerly was called *Strandford*, a ſafe harbour, where the river *Coyn* ruſhes with a great fall of water into the ſea, near which in this peninſula queen Mary, always liberal to the nobility, beſtowed lands on the earl of Kildare. The *Ruſſels*, *Audlies*, *Whites*, and the lateſt comers the *Bagnalls*, of Engliſh extraction, not without danger defend the acquiſitions of their anceſtors among the fierce and ſavage Iriſh.

Arglas. *Strangford.* *Coyn r.*

Ardes, the other peninſula, lies oppoſite, ſeparated by a narrow channel iſſuing from logh *Coin*, which incloſes it on the weſt as the ſea does on the eaſt, and on the north *Knoc Fergus* bay. It reſembles a bended arm, being joined to the reſt of the iſland by a very narrow iſthmus as the arm to the ſhoulder. The ſoil is every where very kindly, except where in the middle for near 12 miles in length extends a wet and moraſſy level. The ſhore is thick ſet with ſmall villages, and had antiently a very famous monaſtery on *Knoc Fergus* bay, of the ſame rule and name as the oldeſt and moſt celebrated monaſtery in England near Cheſter, viz. *Banchor*. Which of theſe produced the heretic Pelagius is uncertain, ſome making him come from this, others from that in Britain; both without any authority. That he came from Britain is, however, certain both from other arguments and from theſe lines of Proſper Aquitanus againſt his impious doctrine:

Ardes. *Banchor* monaſtery. *Pelagius* the heretic.

I, procul, inſana impietas, arteſque malignas
Aufer, & authorem comitare excluſa Britannum.

[a] or Neagh, of which ſee in Armagh, p. 616.

Go, mad impiety bear, off thine art
Malign, and with thine author hence depart.

But of this place let us hear St. Bernard*: "A "perſon of wealth and influence gave St. Malachias "the place called Banchor to build or rather re- "build a monaſtery there. There had before been "a moſt noble one under its firſt father Congellus, "which had trained many thouſand monks, and been "head of many monaſteries. The place was truly "holy and rich in ſaints, bringing forth much fruit "to God; ſo that one of the ſons of the holy con- "gregation named Luanus is reported to have alone "founded one hundred monaſteries. This I men- "tion that from this ſingle circumſtance the reader "may gueſs how prodigious muſt have been the "number of the reſt. In ſhort, its offspring had "filled all Ireland and Scotland. Of theſe St. Co- "lumbanus coming to theſe our Gallic ſhores, built "the monaſtery of Luxovium, which became a great "ſociety. They ſay the number was ſo great that "the ſucceſſive choirs continued the divine ſervice, "ſo that not a moment of day or night paſſed with- "out ſinging the praiſe of God. So much for the "antient glory of Banchor monaſtery. This being "formerly deſtroyed by pirates was by Malachias "pitched upon for the eminence of its antient dig- "nity to be replanted like a Paradiſe, and becauſe "many bodies of ſaints reſted there. For, not to "mention thoſe who went to their graves in peace, "900 are ſaid to have been ſlain in one day by "pirates. This place had a large property; but "Malachias contenting himſelf with the ſingle holy "place alone, gave up all the lands and poſſeſſions "to another, as from the time of the deſtruction of "the monaſtery there had not been wanting perſons "to hold both it and its poſſeſſions. For abbots "continued to be ſtill appointed by election, and "bore that name, keeping up the place nominally "though not in reality. And though many ad- "viſed him not to alienate the poſſeſſions, but keep "them in his own hand, this lover of poverty would "not comply; but cauſed perſons to hold them, to "be choſen according to cuſtom, keeping for himſelf "and his followers the ſite as above-mentioned. In "a few days an oratory was finiſhed of ſmooth "boards neatly and ſtrongly put together, after the "Scotch faſhion, and handſome enough. Mala- "chias afterwards thought proper to build one of "ſtone in Banchor, like thoſe he had ſeen in other "countries. And when he began to lay the foun- "dation the natives were ſtruck with admiration; "ſuch ſort of buildings not being before known in "that country." Whence one exclaims, "Good "man, what mean you by introducing this novelty "into our country? we are Scots, not French. What "levity is this? What need is there of ſuch ſuper- "fluous and ſuperb building?"

More inland on the lake is the epiſcopal ſee of *Conēr*, where preſided St. Malachias before-mentioned. But what ſort of flock that holy ſhepherd had let St. Bernard tell. "Malachias about his 30th "year was conſecrated biſhop, and ſettled at Cone- "reth, a city ſo called. When he entered upon his "office, the man of God found he was ordained to "miniſter not to men but beaſts. He had never "met with ſuch creatures in the groſſeſt barbariſm. "Never found any ſo depraved as to morals, ſo "brutiſh as to practice, ſo impious as to belief, ſo "barbarous as to laws, ſo ſtiff-necked as to diſci- "pline, ſo debauched as to conduct; Chriſtians in "name, heathens in practice. They would neither "give tythes nor firſt-fruits, enter into lawful wed- "lock, nor make confeſſions, nor could any be found "to perform or injoin penance. There were very "few miniſters of the altar. For, indeed, what need "of more, when even thoſe few had no employ- "ment among the laity? No fruit was to be ex- "pected from their miniſtry among ſo wicked a peo- "ple. Nor was preaching or ſinging heard in the "churches. What muſt the champion of the Lord "do? Either retire with diſhonour or ſuſtain a dan- "gerous conflict. But he, who conſidered himſelf as "a ſhepherd, not as an hireling, choſe rather to "make a ſtand than fly, ready to lay down his life "for his flock if needful. And though all were "wolves and no ſheep, the intrepid ſhepherd ſtood "in the midſt of the wolves, labouring to his utmoſt "to convert them all to ſheep." Thus St. Bernard, and if I am not miſinformed the preſent biſhop cannot give a much more favourable account of his flock.

This Ardes was antiently held by the *Savages*, an Engliſh family, one of whom is celebrated for ſaying with equal courage and ſmartneſs, he would not truſt to a caſtle of ſtone but of bone, meaning his body[b]. Afterwards the *O Neals* wreſted it from them, but on their attainder for high treaſon Thomas *Smith*, knight, and of the privy council to queen Elizabeth, with her leave lately ſettled a colony there; a bold but unſucceſsful attempt. For after he had been at great expence, his natural ſon, whom he had appointed governor, was ſurprized and thrown alive to the dogs by the Iriſh; but the abandoned wretches ſuffered the puniſhment of their cruelty, being ſlain, and given to wolves. Above *Ardes* to the weſt lies the ſouthern *Clane-boy*, q. d. the *Yellow Clan*, or the *tribe of Hugh the Yellow*, as they explain it, a woody diſtrict reaching as far as *Knock Fergus*, occupied by the tribe of *Neale*, a little tract in the extremeſt part of the county of *Down*.

* In vit. Malachiæ.

[b] See p. 688.

ADDITIONS.

THIS county contains the antient principality of *Ullagh*, which was probably the Ουλαυηιοι of Ptolemy, and comprehended three great diviſions or cantreds: *Ibh Eagh* comprehending the preſent baronies of Upper and Lower *Eveagh*: *Le Cale* the preſent barony of that name: *Dal Arida* the preſent barony of the *Ards*: And *Magh Gennuiſg* comprehending the preſent baronies of *Caſtlereig* or *Caſtle Reagh*, and *Kinelearty*: the hereditary chiefs of which were the Mac Genuiſes, who were ſometimes ſtyled princes of Down. On the weſt of this diſtrict between Mugh Gennuiſg and Dal Arida lay *Loch Cuam*, now the bay of *Strangford* [a].

The county of Down with a ſmall part of Antrim was antiently known by the name of *Ulagh*, Lat. *Ulidia*. Ptolemy mentions the *Uluntii* or *Voluntii* as inhabitants of this country, from whom it and probably *Ulſter* might take name. It is bounded by St. George's channel on the eaſt and ſouth, on the weſt by Armagh and a ſmall point of Louth, and on the north by Carrickfergus bay, Antrim, and part of Lough Neagh. It lies oppoſite to the Iſle of Man, Cumberland, and Weſtmorland, and the north-eaſt part fronts the Mull of Galway in Scotland, from which it is about 10 leagues diſtant. Its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt is about 32 miles Iriſh, and breadth from north to ſouth 26 miles. It contains 22 pariſhes and ſix boroughs, and is divided into ſeven baronies: *Caſtle-reagh*, *Lower* and *Upper Iveach*, *Mourne*, *Kinarty*, *Lecale*, and *Ardes*. The half barony of Mourne is for the moſt part incumbered with mountains, and is coarſe and rugged except a narrow tract between the bottom of the mountains and the ſea. Here are no towns and few villages of note, yet the farm-houſes and cottages ſtand thick, and the inhabitants cultivate the vallies, while their cattle graze the mountains. In the weſt part

Green *c*. is *Green* caſtle, fortified by the Burghs earls of Ulſter and lords of Conaught, deſtroyed by the Iriſh 1343, but ſoon after fortified more ſtrongly. The conſtableſhip of this and Carlingford caſtle were in the hands of the ſame perſon, who by act of parliament was always to be an Engliſhman. It was of good ſervice againſt the rebels of 1641, but is now ruined [b]. The mountains of Mourne have been for ſome years in repute for the benefit of goats' whey preſcribed by phyſicians for ſcorbutic and nephritic complaints and diſorders in the lungs; and from April to June they are much frequented by the gentry of both ſexes, many of whom have found great relief. On the top are two very large cairns; in one of which are contrived apartments for a prieſt to ſay maſs in [c].

Lecale *bar.* The barony of *Lecale* begins at the peninſula of *Magh Inis* or the iſland field, memorable for the deaths of the great Ollam Fodlah, monarch of Ireland A. M. 3276, and of his ſon Finacta 20 years after. Alſo for being the place where St. Patrick firſt landed in Ulſter. It is of late called *Marle* iſland from the abundance of that manure found in it ſince 1707, in little moraſſes, bogs, and meadows at the foot of hills, and conſiſting entirely of ſhells, generally white, but ſo exceedingly thin that the loweſt part of the marle is a fine powder, and grows coarſer upwards; where many of the ſhells of wilks, perriwinkles, &c, are found entire. This maſs is from 3 to 5 feet thick, and in ſome places the bottom cannot be found. This manure is left on the ground three years before it is ploughed in, after which the land will yield corn for at leaſt ten years, and then the fineſt graſs.

Dundrum. *Dundrum*, now a mean village, had formerly a ſtrong caſtle, boldly ſeated on a rock, and a place of great importance, ſaid to have been built by St. John de Courcy for knights templars, who poſſeſſed it till their order was aboliſhed 1313. It was granted to the prior of Down, who held it with the ſmall manor adjoining till the ſuppreſſion. The caſtle was granted to the family of Magennis, on their forfeiture to the earl of Ardglas, and afterwards became the property of lord viſcount Blundell. The ruins are of an irregular multangular figure, with a fine round tower, about 35 feet diameter within [d]. In its ſpacious bay and the rivers that fall into it are taken good flat fiſh and trout. The bay is one of the moſt dangerous in Ireland for ſhipping, there being a tide harbour for ſmall veſſels in the middle of it.

At *Achadcaoil*, near the bay of Dundrum, was a religious houſe, of which St. Killian was abbot in the 5th century, and St. Seuan about A. D. 560 [e].

At *Slidery Foord* near Dundrum is a cromlech 10 yards round, 3 broad, and 4 or 5 feet thick, on three ſtones, each 4 feet high.

Killogh. *Killogh*, agreeably ſituate north of St. John's Point, was lately made a town, and has a commodious harbour, whence much barley is exported. They have good fiſhing in the bay, and ſalt is alſo made here. Here is a decent church and a horſe barrack, and a Proteſtant charter ſchool for 20 children, and near it is a mineral water. St. Scordin's well here guſhing out of a high rocky bank cloſe to the ſhore is much eſteemed for the lightneſs of its water [f]. In an open field near the town is a remarkable cave 27 yards long with a winding paſſage 2 feet and an half broad, having three doors beſides the entrance leading to a circular chamber 3 yards diameter, with a fine limpid well.

Near four miles from Killogh is *Marlborough* houſe, a very ſuperb and beautiful ſeat of lord Clifford [g].

Kilclief *co.* The caſtle of *Kilclief*, antiently belonging to the biſhops of Down, is entire, covered with thatch and ſurrounded by a fine demeſne. Here was an houſe, ſix miles eaſt of Down Patric, at the entrance of Lough Strangford, for Canons regular [h], and an hoſpital for lepers [i].

Caſtle Screen. The ruins of *Caſtle Screen* ſtand within a Daniſh rath. A mile eaſt at *Erynagh* is a well dedicated to St. Finan, where Magnellus Mackenliff, prince of Ulſter 1127, founded on a rock, the Benedictine abbey of *Carrig* or *Erynag*. John de Curcey being much annoyed by the garriſon in it demoliſhed it; and by way of amends founded 1180 the abbey of *Inis Curcey* in an iſland in Logh Strangford, to which he transferred the revenues of the other foundation and filled it with Ciſtertian monks from Furnes in Lan-

[a] Collect. Hib. N° XI. Harris' Ware, I. p. 12. Harris' Hiſt. of the county of Down. [b] Wilſon, 18. [c] Ib. 15.
[d] Ib. 17. 483. [e] Ib. 484. Archd. 106. [f] Archd. 119. from bp. Pococke's MSS. [g] Wilſon, 483.
[h] Archd. 122. [i] Ib. 123.

caſhire.

caſhire. Part of the church, built in form of a croſs, yet remains [k].

On the top of *Slive na Grideal* mountain is a large cromlech, ſhaped like a lozenge, 11 feet by 8 and an half and 1 foot and an half thick, placed on two ſtones, one 8 feet high, 3 broad, and 1 thick, the other not above 3 feet high.

Not far from hence are the four celebrated wells of St. Patrick, otherwiſe called *Struell wells*, arched with ſtone and communicating with one another. The largeſt 16 feet by 11 has the greateſt ſhare of the ſaint's bleſſing. The water is remarkably clear and pleaſant, in which numbers reſort to bathe both for health and penance. A long mile weſt from hence

Down Patric. ſtands *Down Patric*, i. e. Patric's mount, not as Mr. Camden miſtakes it the *Dunum* of Ptolemy, which muſt by its ſituation be *Dunamauſe* in this county, a market and borough town. This town, eminent in hiſtory before St. Patrick's arrival, is now of conſiderable extent, conſiſting of four long ſtreets and ſeven quarters. It was made the ſee of the archbiſhop by St. Patrick, who ſome ſay was buried here [l]; and the preſent chapter ſettled by James I. conſiſts of a dean, archdeacon, chancellor, chanter, and two prebendaries. It has been united to the old ſee of Connor ever ſince 1442. The old cathedral was conſecrated to the Holy Trinity: but John de Curcey having ſubſtituted Benedictines to ſecular canons, cauſed it to be dedicated to St. Patrick. It ſtands on a hill, and is yet venerable in its ruins. The roof was ſupported by five arches, the centre aile 26 feet broad, and the two ſide ailes each 13 feet broad, and the whole 100 feet long. Over the eaſt window, which is very noble and auguſt, are three niches, ſuppoſed to have contained the ſtatues of St. Patrick, St. Brigid, and St. Colomb. At the eaſt end are two ſquare columns; in one of which is a winding ſtaircaſe; and at the weſt end is a very high pillar, lately repaired. The Danes in the 9th and 10th century, and Edward Bruce in the 14th, miſerably defaced this church; in whoſe ruins are frequently found pieces of coarſely painted glaſs and lead like pewter; alſo cells paved with painted tiles, and human bones, and over the eaſt window within is the following inſcription cut on a ſtone,

but no antient monuments remain. The prior of this abbey of St. Patrick's had a ſeat in parliament. The preſent church of Down, rebuilt 1735, ſtands in another part of the town. Magnus, king of Norway and Man, ſlain on his landing here 1098, was buried near this church. Forty feet from the church ſtands a round tower 66 feet high, the walls 3 feet thick, diameter within 18 feet, the entrance 2 feet and an half wide, level with the ground, which muſt have been raiſed. Here were antiently four more religious houſes: one of Crouched friars, founded by John de Courcy in the 12th century; one of canons regular, founded by a biſhop of Down 1148; one of Obſervantine Franciſcans, founded by Hugh de Lacy earl of Ulſter 124; a Ciſtertian abbey and nunnery, and an hoſpital for lepers [m]. The modern public buildings in the town are handſome market, ſeſſion, and ſchool houſes, houſes for three clergymen's widows, and an hoſpital and ſchool erected by Edward Southwell, eſq; principal ſecretary of ſtate for Ireland, and a barrack for a troop of horſe. Here is a Daniſh caſtle 2100 feet in circumference, the conical height 60 feet, ſurrounded by three great ramparts, the biggeſt 30 feet broad. Another fort on Chapel hill, ſmall and like a horſe-ſhoe. On a riſing ground at the entrance of the town ſtood a noble houſe of lord Cromwell, burnt by the rebels 1641; at which time the Proteſtants hereabouts ſuffered greatly: but at preſent the country is for the moſt part of that communion. The horſe breeders here were incorporated 1685, and have a fine courſe a mile ſouth of the town. The hills hanging over the town command many beautiful proſpects. The town carries on a conſiderable trade, and gave title of viſcount to the family of Dawney, ſo created 1680 33 Charles II. now extinct.

Saintfield. Near Down Patric is *Saintfield*, a ſmall but neat town, extenſively engaged in the linen manufacture. It has a barrack for a troop of horſe; a decent pariſh church, and a preſbyterian meeting-houſe [n].

Sir John de Courcy founded an abbey in honour of St. Thomas the martyr, near the well of *Toberglory*, adjoining to the town of Down Patrick, between the roads to Crems and the grange of Saul, and gave it to the church of Carliſle [o].

Newton Breda. *Newton Breda* is a ſmall village, with a moſt elegant church, erected under the direction of Mr. Caſtell, at the ſole expence of lady viſcounteſs dowager Middleton [p].

Breatain. *Breatain*, a monaſtery, now only a caſtle and ſeat of a nobleman near the town of Down [q].

St. Patrick founded an abbey at a place near Down called *Kilcolpa*, now unknown [r].

Inis Courcy. At *Inis Courcy* abbey are great remains of the church with three large eaſt windows, and two others on the north and ſouth ſide of the choir, part of a tower on the ſouth, and a beautiful door at the weſt end; and at the entrance into the iſland is another old church, in which is a tomb for a ſir James Melville 1628. The paſſage from Down to this iſland is over a bridge of ſix arches [s]. About a mile from Down ſtand the ruins of *Saul* abbey, called antiently *Sgibol Phadraig*, i. e. Patrick's barn, the firſt church having been made out of a barn, though ſome hold that the name of the place was *Samall*, which ſignifies to *ſave*, ſoftened into *Saval* and *Saul*. The church has now the ſame poſition as others, though ſaid at firſt to have ſtood north and ſouth. Only ſome vaults remain; and at ſome diſtance from it ruins of a battlemented caſtle with two ſmall towers [t].

Saul *ab.*

Strangford. *Strangford*, a ſmall antient trading town, which in queen Elizabeth's time had a caſtle, of which the ruins remain, ſtands on the weſt ſide of the lake of its own name, formerly called Logh *Cone*, near four miles broad and 17 long, in which the tide runs with the rapideſt current in Europe at the rate of ſix miles an hour. The bar or entrance into this logh is three miles below Strangford with a long rock at the entrance in the middle of the paſſage dangerous to ſtrangers [u]. This place gives title of viſcount to the family of Smythe, ſo created 1628, of which Lionel, a clergyman, is the 7th and preſent viſcount.

[k] Archd. 120. [l] Ib. 113. [m] Ib. 117, 118. [n] Wilſon, 484. [o] Archd. 129.
[p] Wilſon, 484. [q] Archd. 111. [r] Ib. 122. Ib. [t] Ib. 128. [u] Wilſon, 16.

Within a mile of Strangford is *Caſtle Ward*, the ſeat of lord Bangor [u], who has another fine ſeat at *Liſbawn*, on the oppoſite ſide of the water from Killyleagh.

Killyleagh. On an arm of Logh Strangford is ſituate *Killyleagh*, the chief town of *Dufferin* barony with a little ſafe bay, where ſhips are ſheltered from all winds. It is a little town of good houſes, with a market, and horſe barrack and caſtle at the head of the principal ſtreet, the reſidence of the family of Hamilton created firſt lord Clanebois, and ſince earls of Clanbraſſil; a neat houſe, now the ſeat of Archibald Hamilton, eſq; repreſentative of the family. The linen manufacture thrives here, and its fine thread is in great eſteem. The clebrated naturaliſt and eminent phyſician ſir Hans Sloane was born here 1660; his father Alexander was at the head of the colony of Scots which James I. ſettled in this town [x].

Cumber. *Cumber*, on a branch of the ſame logh, is a ſmall mean town without trade, and near it a horſe courſe two miles in circuit. Here are ruins of *Mount Alexander* caſtle, the ſeat of the late earl of Mount Alexander. St. Patrick founded an abbey here; and Brien Catha Dun, from whom the O'Niels of Clandeboys deſcended, another in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin for Ciſtertians, from Alba Landa in Caermarthenſhire 1648 [y].

The Ruſſels, Audleys, Whites, and Bagnalls are now extinct [z].

Ardglaſs. The town of *Ardglaſs*, antiently a borough and one of the three principal towns in the county, is ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Down Patric. It ſtands on a high promontory, ſurrounded on the north by its own harbour, on the eaſt by the Iriſh ſea, and on the ſouth by the bay or harbour of Killough, which running from ſouth to north at full tide leaves but an iſthmus. Its name ſeems to be derived from the two words, *Ard*, *high*, and *Glaſs*, *ſtrong*. It at preſent exhibits a ſtriking ſpectacle of its antient ſtrength and importance, being compoſed of a number of caſtles, a ruined church, and a few houſes. But what is moſt worthy the attention of a curious traveller is a long range of building in the caſtle ſtyle called by the inhabitants the *new works*, although they have no tradition for what uſe or intent this great building was erected; nor, do I find, that any perſon in our time has made obſervations on it. The hiſtory of the county of Down mentions it ſlightly but erroneouſly. It ſeems to have ſerved both as a fortification and place of trade. It is ſituated cloſe to the harbour, on a rocky ſhore, and waſhed by the ſea on its north end and the rear; its front is to the weſt; it extends 250 feet in length, in breadth only 24 feet; the thickneſs of the walls 3 feet. It has (as appears by the corbel ſtones and places in the walls where the timbers were lodged) been divided into 18 different apartments, and the ſame number above, with a ſtair-caſe in the centre. It has three towers in front joined to it, one at each end, and one in the centre, which ſhews the deſign uniform and elegant. Each of the towers had three rooms 10 feet ſquare with broad flagged floors, ſo contrived and lodged in the walls that they ſupported each other without any timbers. Each apartment on the ground floor had a ſmall Gothic door and a large ſquare window, which plainly ſhews they were ſhops or ware rooms, occupied at ſome very early period of time by merchants who came by ſea (from what country is left to conjecture); but it muſt have been in ſummer, as their lodging rooms were over each ſhop, and could not be habitable in winter, being ſo expoſed to the ſea and having no fire-places; for it is remarkable that in the whole building there were but two fire places, deſigned by the architect, but by him ſtopped up again with flags, one in each gable. The rooms on the ground floor have been 7 feet high, the upper rooms but ſix and an half; in each of theſe rooms is a ſmall privy, the flue of which runs down through the wall and was waſhed at bottom by the ſea; ſome of the flagged ſeats remain perfect. Within 10 feet of the ſouth tower of this building ſtands a ſquare caſtle 40 feet by 30. It conſiſts of two ſtories; and from the fire-places and other marks appears to have been the kitchen and dining-hall belonging to the merchants. It is called the *Horn Caſtle*, from quantities of ox, deer, and goats horns being found about it, which plainly diſcovers its former uſe.

Near to this is another ſmall caſtle called the *Cow'd caſtle*, which I underſtand to be the *Cow* caſtle, in which were kept, or through it were driven, the cows, which made the greateſt part of our bartered commodities. *King's* caſtle is a large building, now in repair and inhabited; it ſtands weſt, and over the principal gate to the land ſide. *Jordan's* caſtle ſtands in the centre of the town, and appears to have been the citadel; it is a very elegant pile, and though it has ſtood upwards of 150 years without a roof, not a ſtone of it has failed: at the door is a fine ſpring well. There are the remains of other caſtles and gates, whoſe names are loſt. It is ſomewhat remarkable that no two of them are on the ſame eſtate, or the ſame perſon's property, although all ſtand on about ſix acres of ground.

The only inſcription or carved ſtone to be found here is a coat armorial cut on a red free ſtone, and much injured by time: it now compoſes part of a wall of a cowhouſe, and is placed upſide down. It appears to be the armorial bearing of the arms of the city of London prior to the year 1381, in which year being the 4th of Richard II. the dagger was added in the dexter chief canton in commemoration of the rebel Watt Tyler being ſlain by ſir William Wallworth, mayor of London, with that weapon.

This may lead to a very probable conjecture, that a London trading company was eſtabliſhed at a very early period in the port of Ardglaſs; and that the new works was no other than their bazar or hall, to which they reſorted in ſummer. If this can be admitted, that company muſt have place in point of antiquity to any known. So late as the beginning of Charles I's reign the duties of the port of Ardglaſs were let to farm [z].

It formerly gave title of earl to the family of Cromwell, ſince in 1720 that of viſcount to John Barrington Shute, whoſe ſon William-Wildman now enjoys it. At Ardglas and Killough are two deep caves full of curious ſtalactites.

Ardes *barony*. The barony of *Ardes*, antiently called the heights of Ulſter near the eaſtern ſea, produces plenty of oats and barley. The principal Engliſh family that ſettled in it was the Savages, who long flouriſhed till they were driven out in the reign of Edward III.

[u] Wilſon, ib. 478. [x] Ib. 21. 482. [y] Archd. 112. [z] G.

[z] Deſcription of Ardglas by William Mitchell, eſq; under the name of *Curio*, in Collectanea Hibernica, XII. 679.

Portaferry. The firſt town after croſſing the rapid ferry of Strangford is *Portaferry*, an irregular market town of little trade, with a caſtle the reſidence of P. Savage, eſq. The old church is a ſingular building 37 feet long, 16 broad, and 20 high, with a vaulted roof; and to it adjoins another building, probably the incumbent's houſe.

Abbacy or *Ardquin*, a houſe belonging to the Echlins, ſeems to occupy the ſite of *Eynes* abbey, which can be found no where elſe [a]. *Arddrun* is the antient caſtle of the Savages. *Ardkeen* that of Francis Savage, eſq. and *Glaſtry* that of F. Savage, eſq. [b]

Near *Roſemount*, the ſeat of ſir James, now of the rev. Mr. Montgomery, burnt down 1695, whoſe gardens were laid out in form of a fortification, ſtands Gray *ab.* *Gray* abbey, called alſo *Leigh* and *de Jugo Dei*, founded for Ciſtertian monks 1193 by Africa, wife of John de Curcy, and daughter of Godred, king of Man, who was buried in it, and her image is ſtill to be ſeen on one ſide of the choir, whoſe noble eaſt window with the north and ſouth windows are overgrown with ivy, and the different apartments of the religious ruined [c]. The weſt end of the church is ſtill uſed; and in it is the burying-place of the family of Montgomery, of whom ſir Hugh was created viſcount of the Great Ardes 1622, and his deſcendant Hugh, earl of Mount Alexander 1611, which title ended in Thomas the 5th earl. Near Gray abbey on the ſhore, is a remarkable ſingle rock of enormous ſize [d]. A bell-metal pot about 8 inches high, on three feet, with a ſpout and handle, found 1722 12 feet deep in the bog of *Bally Murphy* near this abbey, on the eſtate of William Montgomery, who preſented it to the univerſity of Dublin, is engraved in pl. XXXIII. fig. 6.

A little further is *Mount Stewart*, where the right hon. Robert Stewart is building a magnificent ſeat, and has erected a temple of the winds on the plan of that at Athens [e].

About four miles beyond Grey abbey is *Granſhaw* ſpa, in a little valley ſurrounded by eaſy hills, except to the eaſt; and on the ſouth is a large bog. It has been found not inferior in ſtrength to the beſt chalybeate in Britain, and of great ſervice in the gravel [f].

Newtown Ardes *Newtown Ardes*, well built, pleaſantly ſituated on Logh Strangford, was made a borough town and corporation 11 James I. and has a good linen manufacture. It belonged to Robert Colville, eſq; who built a very handſome chapel in it. Walter de Burgh, earl of Ulſter, founded here a Dominican friary 1244. The old church repaired 1632 is a large handſome building, but diſuſed and only kept roofed [g]. Near this town ſtood *Moville* or *Maigeville*, an Auguſtine monaſtery, founded by St. Finian 550: part of the ruins of the church ſtill remain [h]. On the north ſide of the town at *Kiltonga* was a cell, of which ſome remains were to be ſeen in the beginning of this century [i].

A Franciſcan friary was at *Ardicniſe* [k].

Black abbey, north of Ballyhalbert, in the Great Ardes, was founded by ſir John de Courcy for Benedictines, cell to St. Mary at Lonley in Normandy [l].

Caſtle Bury, or *Johnſtown* in the Ardes, was a commandery founded by Hugh de Lacie in the 12th century [m].

About four miles eaſt north-eaſt of Newtown ſtands *Bangor*, a market town and borough, belonging for- Bangor. merly to the Hamiltons of Clanebois; one of whoſe deſcendants was created earl of Clanbrazil. It now belongs to the earl of Carrick in right of his grandmother, a coheireſs of Hamilton. The town contains about 100 houſes and a ſchool-houſe, but has not much trade except in ſpinning of yarn. The church was built 1617 within the precincts of the abbey. St. Congall founded this houſe A. D. 555, eſtabliſhing a rule of his own, afterwards changed to that of St. Auguſtine. The number of monks ſlain here ſeems to be borrowed from the ſtory of Bangor monaſtery by Cheſter. It took its name from *ban* fair or white, and *choraidh*, a choir, denoting its elegant ſtone ſtructure, before which it was called the *Vale of Angels* [n]. A ſmall part of Malachy's foundation ſtill ſubſiſts, and the traces diſcover it to have been very extenſive. Here was alſo a houſe of Franciſcans 1469 [o]. Here is a Daniſh fort encompaſſed with a dry foſs 33 to 27 feet wide, the circumference at bottom 480 feet, at top 219 feet, the conical height 140 feet. On the top is a hollow and a kind of tumulus. Both the mount and town are commanded by a riſing ground to the ſouth.

Dunaghadee oppoſite to Port Patrick in Scotland is Donaghadee. a good market and poſt town, the port where the Scotch packets land, and whence horſes are exported. Its quay is formed of large ſtones without cement, and affords good ſhelter to large veſſels [p].

Near *Slane* are ruins of an old preceptory of St. John of Jeruſalem; alſo a winding cave 50 yards long, 3 feet wide at the entrance, but ſo low that you muſt creep in: you paſs through five deſcents to an oval chamber 12 feet long by 3 broad and 5 high; the whole built and roofed with flag ſtones.

Caſtle Reagh barony contains, beſides many gentlemens ſeats, *Hollywood*, a friary of the third order of St. Francis, three miles weſt of Belfaſt [q].

On *Drumboe* hill are ruins of an abbey church, and 24 feet from it an old round tower 35 feet high, 47 in circumference, and 9 feet in diameter: the entrance on the eaſt 6 feet from the ground [r]. Two miles north of this place is the *Giants Ring*, an earthwork 842 paces in circumference, incloſing a horſecourſe, and in the centre a cromlech 7 feet by 6, ſupported by two ranges of ſeven pillars, and round it at 4 feet diſtance ſeveral ſtones 2 feet high.

Kinelearty barony contains no place of note; but *Ballinahinch*, near the centre of the county, near *Clough*, is a Daniſh rath ſurrounded by a deep foſs, and on its top a plain ſtrong ſtone caſtle. Two miles S. S. W. hence is an excellent chalybeate ſulphureous ſpring of great uſe in ſcrophulous caſes, but not much frequented [s]. Half a mile from this town is *Montalto*, the ſeat of the earl of Moira [t].

Upper Iveach barony is the largeſt in the county, formerly with the other Iveach the country of Magennis, and governed in queen Elizabeth's time by ſir Hugh Magenis, the civileſt of the Iriſh in theſe parts, who was by ſir Nicholas Bagnal brought off from paying the tribute called *Bonaught* [u] to the O Neals, and took his lands by letters patent from the crown. Mr. Camden calls this territory *Evaugh*. *Newcaſtle* was a houſe of Maginis lord Iveach for-

[a] Archd. 120. [b] Wilſon, 488. [c] Archd. 120. Wilſon, 16. [d] Wilſon, 488. [e] Ib. 16. [f] Ib. 18.
[g] Archd. 127. [h] Ib. 124. [i] Ib. 123. [k] Ib. 106. [l] Ib. 110. [m] Ib. 111. [n] Ib. 106.
[o] Ib. 110. [p] Wilſon, 8. [q] Archd. 121. [r] Ib. 119. [s] Wilſon, 474. [t] Ib.
[u] This was of two kinds, *Bonaght barr* or the greater Bonaght, being free quarter at diſcretion or in ſpecie; and *Bonaght beg* or the leſſer Bonaght, a commutation for it in money or proviſions.

Mahera. feited 1641. At *Mahera* are ruins of a church, and near it ſtood a high round tower, which about 50 years ago was overturned by a violent ſtorm, and lay at length and entire on the ground like a huge gun unbroken to pieces. In *Drumgoolan* church-yard is a croſs of one ſtone 10 feet high, 1 thick, and 18 inches broad on a pedeſtal 3 feet and an half ſquare and 4 feet high. In this pariſh is a crom-lech on *Slieve naboil trogh* mountain 11 feet long, 5 broad, and from 20 inches to 2 feet thick, on three ſtones each 6 feet thick.

Drumgoolan.

Banbridge. *Banbridge* is a neat market town, ſo called from a ſtone bridge over the river Ban, and remarkable for five great annual fairs for linen cloth. Near it were found under a cairn three urns in ſtone cheſts. Here is a chalybeat ſpa of very good quality, and near the town the ſeat of ſir Richard Johnſon, bart. the proprietor of it [x]. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the vale from Banbridge to Moyallen through Gilford, along the borders of the Ban, for 6 miles.

Loughbricland. *Loughbricland*, another neat town, ſo called from a lake near it abounding with *ſpeckled trout*, conſiſts of one ſmall ſtreet, at the end of which is the pariſh church, ſaid to have been rebuilt by Dr. Taylor, biſhop of Dromore, ſoon after the Reſtoration. The linen manufactury is carried on very extenſively here [y].

Newry. *Newry*, though not the chief town of the county, is the moſt conſiderable for trade and compaſs, and ſends members to parliament. It ſtands ſtraggling on the ſide of a ſteep hill, almoſt ſurrounded by others, and has a large weekly market [z]. Sir Nicholas Bagnal rebuilt the town and church, and raiſed ſeveral ſtrong caſtles. Maurice Mc Loughlin, king of Ireland, founded here 1157 a Ciſtertian abbey called alſo *Ibar cyn tracta* or the flouriſhing head of the yew tree, or *monaſterium de viridi ligno*, from certain large yew trees near it. Henry VIII. at the ſuit of ſir Arthur Magennis, made it a collegiate church 1543, for a warden and vicars choral, but Edward VI. granted it to Bagnal, who made it his his dwelling-houſe, as the abbot's houſe is Mr. Needham's [a]. The pariſh church and vault of the Bagnalls was deſtroyed 1641, but ſince repaired. In the abbey here was found a human ſkeleton 7 feet long, the leather of the ſhoes remaining, with marks of buckles and part of the ſhroud [b]. The town was burnt by the duke of Berwick 1689, and very near being ſurprized by him the next year. Here is now a conſiderable linen manufacture, and a new canal from the river Ban to convey coals hither from Logh Neagh. This canal beginning at Fathom, and paſſing through Newry to within a mile of *Tanderagee*, a ſmall market and poſt town [c]. It is 14 miles Iriſh in length, its greateſt breadth 42 feet, and it paſſes pretty equally between the two counties of Armagh and Down, though the greateſt part ſeems to paſs through the latter. The whole courſe is extremely pleaſant between lawns, woods, and hills. Newry water on which the town ſtands was made navigable by act of parliament.

Crown bridge near Newry takes its name from *Crownrath*, a Daniſh fort on a hill, flat at top, 63 feet by 27, and ſurrounded by a deep foſſe 21 feet broad, is in circumference 579 feet, and the conical height 110 feet. Weſt of it, ſeparated only by the foſſe, is a ſquare artificial platform, taking up about 130 feet on each ſide, hollow in the middle, and near 30 feet conical height, and ſurrounded by a foſſe 15 feet wide. Tradition ſays, a ſingle combat was fought here for a crown, whence the name.

Gilford is a handſome neat poſt and market town, through the centre of which runs the river Ban under a bridge of 22 arches. The houſes are good, and chiefly inhabited by wealthy linen-drapers; the linen trade being carried on here to great extent; and the cloth as remarkable for the fineneſs of its texture as for bleaching [d]. Gilford.

Portadown is a flouriſhing market town on the Ban [e]. Portadown.

Scarva is a ſmall neat village, pleaſantly ſituated on Newry canal, which at this place divides the counties of Armagh and Down. Here is a large ſalt work, and near it a ſmall lake called *Lough Shark* [f]. Scarva.

On the top of *Slieve Donard* in Upper Iveagh barony is a rude cell or oratory of St. Domangard. This mountain, one of the higheſt in Ireland, is reckoned to riſe three miles in gradual aſcent, ending in an abrupt precipice, and has been calculated at 1056 yards perpendicular; a deep and narrow vale divides it from *Slieve Snavan* or the *creeping mountain*, ſo called becauſe to be aſcended only by creeping, from which projects a huge rock, whoſe top is one of the moſt beautiful romantic ſpots that can be imagined. St. Domangard, a diſciple of St. Patrick, founded a noble monaſtery at the foot of this mountain, up which the Roman catholics climb to perform their penance July 25 [g].

Lower Iveach barony comprehends a territory antiently called *Kilwarlin* (by Mr. Camden *Kilwarny*), the chief whereof in the reign of Elizabeth was ſurnamed M'Swine M'Rory, who then ſubmitted to the queen, but before yielded Bonaght to the O'Neils.

Soon after entering this barony you come to *Hillſborough*, a market and borough town, finely ſituated and antiently called *Crumlin*; but it took its preſent name from the family of *Hill*, of which ſir Moſes Hill ſettled here t. James I. and had a very conſiderable eſtate here. His younger ſon Arthur built a ſtrong fort called Hillſborough, on the road from Dublin to Belfaſt and Carrickfergus, afterwards converted by royal patent 1662 into the preſent town. His great grandſon Trevor was created by George I. baron Hill of Kilwarlin and viſcount Hillſborough, and his ſon Wills the preſent and ſecond viſcount earl of Hilſborough 1751, who has built a new town as well as a new manſion-houſe, the old one built within a regular fortification having been burnt down. The town is almoſt newly built in the ſtyle of an Engliſh town on a healthy gravelly ſoil in view of Liſburn, Belfaſt, and the bay and town of Carrickfergus, and commanding an extenſive proſpect into a well improved country. The church is magnificent, and coſt the preſent earl 15000 *l*. The ſpire is as lofty as that of St. Patrick, and much more elegant; and it has ſeven painted windows. Here is a ſmall caſtle in perfect repair, in which are depoſited the arms of the county, and here is the beſt built inn in the kingdom. A very thriving manufacture of muſlin is lately introduced into this town under the patronage of the earl of Hillſborough. The *Maſe courſe* is a mile north of the town on the banks of the *Lagan*; a riſing hill on the road affords a view of the whole freehold [h]. Hillſboro'.

Rathfriland, in *Upper Iveach* barony, ſtands on a Rathfriland.

[a] Wilſon, 7. 486. [b] Smith, 256. Wilſon, 482. [c] Wilſon, 485. [d] Ib. 485. [e] Ib. 486. [f] Ib. 487. [g] Archd. 129. [h] Wilſon, 7, 8. 479. [x] Ib. 487. [y] Ib. 487. [z] Ib. 7. 482. [a] Archd. 126. 127.

riſing

rising ground, and has 4 great ſtrait roads leading up to it. It is built on a firm freeſtone rock, having a ſmall decent church, a diſſenting meeting-houſe; and on the ſummit of the hill ruins of an ancient caſtle, one of the ſeats of the Magennis's, lords Iveach. South of the town is a ſmall horſe-courſe [i].

Clanduff. *Clanduff* church is a neat ſtructure, built by the earl of Hillſborough, who has erected here a new

Hilltown. town called after him *Hilltown*. The earl of Clanwilliam has a ſeat at *Leſſize* in this neighbourhood; and above a mile north eaſt is *Ballyroney*, a fine plantation of foreſt trees, near the verge of a pleaſant lake called *Ballyroney* lake [k].

Two miles ſouth from Rathfriland, is *Tierkelly* well, a celebrated chalybeate ſpa, light, and free from any heterogenous mixture, and very effectual in ſcorbutic diſorders [l].

At *Caſtlewellan*, formerly *Caſtle Vellan*, lord viſcount Glerawly has a park and plantations. Two miles from it at *Bryansford* is *Tullymore* park, the elegant ſequeſtered ſeat and extenſive demeſnes of the earl of Clanbraſſil, ſurrounded by extenſive plantations of his own planting, particularly ſome of the fineſt groves of larch trees in the kingdom, and two deer parks. Here is alſo a moſt romantic river, exhibiting a ſcene of pictureſque caſcades, and in the houſe a ſeries of five pictures by Fuller, repreſenting the eſcape of Charles II. after the battle of Worceſter, his concealment in the oak, &c. with portraits from the life of all the principal perſons concerned [m].

Within 3 miles of Caſtlewellan is *Ballymoney*, a ſeat of the earl of Hillſborough [n].

Within a mile of *Clogh* is *Mount Panther*, the ſeat of lord Glerandly; and half a mile further on a height the ruins of *Dundrum* caſtle [o].

In a ſmall turbary at the foot of *Drumkeragh*, a mountain in the barony of Kinalearty on an eſtate of lord Moira's was found, 1780, a ſkeleton, laid eaſt and weſt, under a rude unhewn ſtone at the head and feet. The ſkeleton was not very large; there was much plaited hair on the ſcull, and about the bones were many garments, which are particularly deſcribed in Archæologia, VII. 95—104. On the ſummit of *Sliabh Croobh*, another mountain a mile to the weſt, remain veſtiges of Druid worſhip, their rude altars and a ſacred well; and a ſtone hatchet was dug up at its foot a few years ago. A great Daniſh fort called *Dunbey Mount* ſtands half a mile from the place where the ſkeleton was diſcovered towards the north, and towards the north-eaſt at the diſtance of 50 perches is a ſmall fort or rath, many of which are to be ſeen in this mountain of Drumkeragh, and in almoſt every mountain in the county [p].

Dromore. In the centre of this barony on the river Lagan ſtands *Dromore*, an ancient neat market town. It takes its name from its ſituation, being built on the ſide of a hill, and owes its origin to St. Colman [q], by whom an epiſcopal ſee was founded here in the 6th century. It was refounded by James I. who granted it many great and uncommon privileges, the biſhop being ſtyled by divine *providence*, whereas all the reſt are by divine *permiſſion* [r]. The chapter conſiſts of a dean, archdeacon, chancellor, chanter, treaſurer, and one prebendary. The cathedral is but ſmall, but commodious and decent, nor is there any revenue for ſupporting the ſervice; ſo that the treaſurer, who is incumbent of Dromore, diſcharges the duties of the whole pariſh. Biſhop Buckworth had laid out much money on the epiſcopal houſe, when the rebels in 1641 forced him to fly to England, and deſtroyed not only the houſe but the church and town. Biſhop Beresford erected a very handſome houſe. Biſhop Taylor rebuilt the church after the Reſtoration. Here are two ſchools, an almſhouſe for clergymen's widows, a handſome market-houſe, and a flouriſhing linen manufacture. To this town were baniſhed, not to go above two miles out of it on pain of death, Holt and Belknap, two of Richard II's corrupt judges, convicted of treaſon for ſaying the king was above law. A ferruginous ſpa riſes near the river ſide, and is good in gravelly caſes [s]. Near this town was ſhed the firſt Proteſtant blood 1688, and king William paſſed through it June 24, 1690, to join his army. It gave title of viſcount to ſir Thomas Fanſhaw 1661, whoſe younger ſon Simon dying 1716, the title became extinct [t]. Here are remains of a ſmall caſtle. At the north-eaſt end of the town between the road and the river is a large Daniſh fort or conical mount, 630 feet in circumference at the baſe, 44 feet perpendicular, the diameter at top 60 feet, with a large battlement encircled with a rampart between 80 and 90 feet broad, and a ſpacious parapet. The foſs between 10 and 12 feet wide terminates on a precipice, with two arms embracing a ſquare fort 100 feet diameter. From the river Lagan to this fortification on the aſcent of the precipice is a covered way 260 feet long, 7 wide, and 9 deep. At the bottom of the mount the river is dammed up by a great rampart of ſtones, and forms a large baſon of water ſurrounded by the neighbouring ſteep hills, at whoſe foot is a grove of trees [u]. From this the town was probably called *Drubhmoor*, or the great houſe, rather than *Druimoor*, or the great hill, for it ſtands in a hollow [x].

Gill hall, two miles from Dromore, was the ſeat of Mr. Magill, whoſe great grandfather William Hawkins, of London, eſq; ſolicited moſt liberal relief for the Proteſtants who fled from Ireland as well as for thoſe who remained there 1641. It is now the old ſeat and well planted demeſne of the counteſs of Clanwilliam, and *Tullycarn* near it that of Mr. Magill [y].

Magheralin. *Magheralin* is a ſmall village well planted and watered, ſituate on the river *Lagan*, where the biſhop of Dromore has a demeſne, and had a good ſee houſe; but the reſidence of the biſhop is now reſtored to Dromore and Magheralin alternately. Part of the lands hereabout abound with a white flinty limeſtone mixed with chalk, which renders the ſprings ſoft, and is likely to prove an excellent manure. Marle pits have been opened in the neighbourhood, and here are ſeveral manufactures and bleach yards [z]. St. Colman, or Mocholmoe, who died A. D. 669, founded a monaſtery here. It is now a pariſh church [a].

Near Magherelin bridge at *New Forge*, 1707, happened an extraordinary effect of lightning, which crackt the gabel end of a houſe in a remarkable manner [b].

Moyra. *Moyra*, 19 miles from Armagh, is one of the moſt difficult paſſes in Ireland, formed by the influx of eight rivers beſides rivulets. The village is well

[i] Wilſon, 14. [k] Wilſon, 480. [l] Ib. 481. [m] Ib. 18. 480. [n] Ib. 14. 480. [o] Ib. 15. 18.
[p] Lady Moira's account, Archæol. VII. 90—110. [q] Archd. 118. [r] Wilſon, 22. [s] Ib. 479.
[t] See Lodge, II. 362-4. [u] Smith, 2:7. [x] Archd. 126. 127. Wilſon, 22. [y] Wilſon, 7. 48:.
[z] Ib. 38. 460. [a] Archd. 123. [b] Phil. Tranſ. N° 313. p. 36.

laid

laid out, and has one broad ſtreet, inhabited chiefly by linen manufacturers. At the north-eaſt end of the village is Moyra caſtle, the property of John Rawdon earl of Moyra, who was created lord Rawdon of Moyra 1750, and earl of Moyra 1761, a learned, amiable, and munificent nobleman, whoſe preſent reſidence is at *Ballynahinch*. His father ſir John Rawdon, who alſo rebuilt the church, founded a charity-ſchool for 24 poor children, laid out the parſonage houſe and glebe, and died 1724[c].

Warringſtown, antiently *Clan-Connell*, an improving linen manufacture, near which were found 1684 a vault with an urn and rude table, ſuppoſed by Molyneux for funeral ſacrifices. Q. if the table was not a rock baſon, like thoſe deſcribed at New Grange, p. 367.

In *Dromaragh* pariſh is a remarkable cave, the entrance 3 feet ſquare, ſloping down: within it is 6 feet broad running ſtrait from north to ſouth 32 yards, 5 feet and an half high, formed and covered with flag ſtones. There is a ſemicircular nich in the eaſt wall 8 yards and an half from the entrance, and a ſquare one on the north ſide near a pool of water; and on this ſide about 11 yards from the entrance a chamber 8 yards by 2.

The greateſt part of this county is generally under tillage, and affords great quantities of wheat and Engliſh or ſpring barley, the latter in great plenty where marle is found; a few oats and rye. In many places the ale is remarkably good. The air is ſharp and cold in winter by the length of the froſts. The ſoil inclines to wood. The ſtaple commodity is linen, which there is ſcarce a farmer who does not engage in. The water of the river Ban is eſteemed excellent for whitening linen. By this manufacture and tillage the inhabitants are conſtantly employed. The Iriſh language is almoſt baniſhed, and the bulk of the people are Proteſtants, being to the Papiſts more than 3 to 1; whereas in ſome counties of Leinſter, Munſter, and Connaght, the Papiſts are from 6 to 12 to one Proteſtant, and in many large pariſhes ſcarce one Proteſtant.

The pearl fiſhery of the river Ban, though it turns to little account, ought not to be omitted. The pearls are found in freſh water muſcles in ſhape and colour like ſea muſcles, but larger. The fiſh cuts like the oyſter, is of a dark green colour, ſoon corrupts, and is too inſipid and diſagreeable to be eaten. The ſhell is faſtened by two cartilages, one at each end. Sir Robert Reading, who gave a particular account of them to the Royal Society, printed in their Tranſactions, N° 198. ſays, "that the muſcles putting out their white fins direct the eye of the fiſher to their ſhells, which are black like the ſtones in the river, which frequently batter and crack the backs of the ſhells and diſcover their ſeveral cruſts. The inſide is of a pearl colour when firſt opened, and under the firſt coat in ſome ſhells is a clear liquor, moveable by preſſing it, but ſuch ſhells never had pearls. The pearl lies in the leſſer end of the ſhell at the extremity of the gut and out of the body of the fiſh between the two films that line the ſhell. The ſhells containing the beſt pearls are wrinkled, twiſted, or bunched: the pearls if once dark never clear. He ſaw one pearl bought for 50*s*. that weighed 36 carats; and a millar found a pearl which he ſold for £.4. 10*s*. to a man who ſold it for 10£. to another, who diſpoſed of it for 30£. to lady Glenawly. They are gathered in the warm months when the river is low and clear, the poor people wading into the water and thruſting ſticks into the ſhells; but, if they were to fiſh in deeper water, they might poſſibly have better ſucceſs, few pearl being now to be met with except in ſuch water, and thoſe of late not bigger than a pin's head, and of a duſky faint colour. The laſt attempt to revive the trade was about 50 years ago by a Scotch pedlar, who had pickt up a few of ſome value here, but ſoon gave over the purſuit. Iriſh pearls were preſented by Gilbert biſhop of Limeric to Anſelm archbiſhop of Canterbury about A. D. 1094[d].

Other religious houſes in this county were at *Kilmbian*, *Kilrois*[e], *Neddrum*, *Noendrum*[f], *Tamlachta Umhail*, *Tegdagobha*[g].

Mr. Archdall places *Glangrab* or the vale of Charity, founded 1200, in King's county[h].

[c] Wilſon, 38. 460. 479. [d] Epiſt. Hibern. Sylloge, p. 88. [e] Archd. 123.
[f] Ib. 126. [g] Ib. 129. [h] Ib. 120.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

NEXT to the county of Louth on the north comes that of *Antrim*, ſo called from *Antrim* a little town of no note except for giving name to the whole country between the bay of *Knoc Fergus*, *Logh Eaugh*, and the river *Ban*. This bay of *Knoc Fergus* called by Ptolemy VINDERIVS, has its name from the city ſtanding on it, which the Engliſh call *Knoc Fergus*, the Iriſh *Carig Fergus*, q. d. the *Rock of Fergus*, from that renowned Fergus who firſt led the Scots out of Ireland into Britain, and was drowned there. It is particularly famous above the reſt on this coaſt from the commodiouſneſs of the harbour, for its fortifications, though unfiniſhed, for the caſtle ſtanding on a high rock, having a garriſon which keeps the country in order, and for an antient palace, now converted into a magazine. Near it lies *Lower Clane-boy*, which was alſo the ſeat of the *O Neals*, remarkable for the death of that abandoned rebel Shane or John *O Neal*, who after various ravages being routed in one or two battles under the command of Henry Sidney, the lord deputy, was reduced ſo low as to intend coming to the deputy with a halter about his neck to ſue for pardon; but being perſuaded by his ſecretary firſt to ſolicit the aid of ſome Scotch iſlanders who were encamped here for the purpoſes of marauding under Alexander *Oge*, he went to them, and met with a friendly reception, but was preſently after ſlain with his men in revenge for their relations, whom he had murdered. By his death an end was put to the war, and he with all who followed his ſtandard were attainted. Queen Elizabeth gave this *Claneboy* to Walter *D'Evereux*, earl of Eſſex, who came over here, being perhaps by the contrivance of ſome about the court, under a pretence of doing him honour by appointing him governor of Ulſter and mareſchal of Ireland, baniſhed into this country, always rebellious and unſubdued. The earl, after ſpending vaſt ſums of money in attempting to bring it into order, ſtruggling with many difficulties in the cabinet and field, came to an untimely end, to the great grief of all good men, and left this country to the *O Neals*, and Brian *Carragh* of the family of the *Mac Conells*, who have ſince cut one another's throats in their diſputes for ſovereignty. Near *Knoc Fergus* is a peninſula, joined by a ſmall neck to the continent, but nevertheleſs called the *Iſle of Magie*, four miles long and one broad, in which ſome have ſuppoſed the monaſtery of *Magio* celebrated by Bede to have ſtood, of which before in the county of Maio.

Knoc Fergus.

Lower Clane-boy.

Iſle of Magie.

Glinnes.

Olderfleet.

Here begin the *Glinnes* or *Vallies* at the dangerous harbour of *Olderfleet*, and ſtretch for a long way by the ſea ſide. This country formerly belonged to the *Biſſets*, a noble family from Scotland, who, after aſſaſſinating Patric, earl of Athol, for ſome private grudge retired hither into exile, and had lands given them here by favour of king Henry III. of England. For John Biſſet, who died in the beginning of Edward I's reign, had large poſſeſſions here; and under Edward II. Hugh Biſſet forfeited many of them by his rebellion. But in the laſt age the Scotch-Iriſh marauders from *Cantire* and the Hebrides invaded them under the conduct of James *Mac Conell* lord of *Cantire* in Scotland, who deduced his claim to them from the Biſſets. But theſe on the death of their leader were eaſily routed by Shan *O Neal*. They returned again, and carried on dreadful ravages in theſe parts, fomenting rebellions till very lately John Perrott, the lord deputy of Ireland, firſt brought Donel *Goran*, who was ſlain by Richard Bingham with his brother Alexander in Connacht, and afterwards Agnus *Mac Conell*, ſons of James *Mac Conell*, to ſuch ſtraits as to ſubmit themſelves to the queen of England, and receive this territory to hold of her at her pleaſure on certain conditions, viz. that they would carry arms under none but the kings of England in Ireland, pay a certain number of cattle and hawks annually, &c.

The tract above this as far as the river Ban is called *The Rowte*, being the reſidence of the *Mac Guillies*, no inconſiderable family in their own country, though driven into ſuch a narrow corner by the violence and continual depredations of the iſland Scots. For *Surley Boy* (q. d. *Charles the Yellow*) brother of James *Mac Connell*, who had poſſeſſed himſelf of the Glinnes, made himſelf by ſome means or other maſter of this tract, till the lord deputy John Perrott before-mentioned taking *Donluſe* caſtle, their ſtrongeſt fortreſs ſituate on a rock commanding the ſea, and ſeparated from the land by a deep ditch, drove out him and his followers. Next year, however, he recovered it by treachery, having ſlain the governor *Cary*, who made a brave defence. But the deputy ſending againſt him *Meriman*, an experienced officer, who ſlew here the two ſons of James *Mac Conell*, and Surley Boy's ſon Alexander, ſo harraſſed him, and drove off his cattle, which were his only wealth (he having 50,000 cows of his own), that Surley Boy ſurrendered Donluſe, went to Dublin, and in the cathedral made his public ſubmiſſion, preſenting an humble petition for mercy; and being afterwards admitted into the deputy's apartment as ſoon as he ſaw the picture of queen Elizabeth, he threw away his ſword, and more than once caſt himſelf at her feet, and devoted himſelf to her majeſty. Being thus received into favour and among the number of her ſubjects in Ireland, he abjured all allegiance to every foreign prince in the courts of Chancery and King's Bench, and by queen Elizabeth's bounty had four diſtricts given him, called *Toughes*, viz. from the river *Boys* to *Ban*, *Donſeverig*, *Loghill*, and *Balla monyn*, with the government of *Donluſe* caſtle "for himſelf and the heirs male of his body to hold" of the kings of England, on condition that neither he, nor his men, nor their deſcendants, ſhould ſerve any foreign prince without leave, that they ſhould reſtrain their people from ravaging, furniſh at their own expence 12 horſemen and 40 footmen for 40 days in time of war, pay to the king of England a certain number of cattle and hawks annually, &c.

The Rowte, Mac Guilly.

Donluſe.

ADDI-

ADDITIONS.

THIS county in former times was divided into two principalities; the northern called *Dal na Ruidhe* contained the preſent baronies of Cary, Dunluce, Kilconway, and Antrim: the ſouthern denominated *Dal a Radia* comprehended the preſent baronies of Belfaſt, Toome, and Mazareen. The people of theſe two diſtricts and conſeqnently thoſe of the entire county were denominated by the Iriſh Dalmanary; the princes of whom were the O Donnals [a].

The county of Antrim has on the weſt Londonderry, from which it is ſeparated by the river Ban; on the ſouth part of Armagh; on the ſouth-eaſt Down; on the north the Deucaledonian ocean; and on the eaſt St. George's channel. It is 38 miles long and 21 broad, pretty fruitful and populous, though on the north incumbered with large marſhes and bogs. It is inhabited moſtly by Britiſh Proteſtants, contains 56 pariſhes and five boroughs, and is divided into eight baronies, of *Care*, *Dunluce*, *Kilconway*, *Glanarm*, *Antrim*, *Toom*, *Belfaſt*, and *Mazareen*. It gives title of earl and baron to the Mc Donnells, whom Mr. Camden calls Mc Connells. Of this antient family, deſcended from Samhairle, Somerled, or Sourley, thane of Argyle in the time of Malcolm IV. was Alexander Oge mentioned by Mr. Camden, who ſlew Shan O Neal. His brother Sorley was made a free denizon of Ireland 1573; notwithſtanding which favour he afterwards rebelled and ſubmitting to ſir John Perrott obtained his pardon 1584. He was *father* (not *brother* as Mr. Camden) to James Mc Donnel, and his eldeſt ſon Randal was created earl of Antrim 1618. His ſon Randal for his ſervices againſt the Iriſh rebels of 1641 was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Antrim 1643, which expired with him, and his brother Alexander ſucceeded to the earldom, inherited by his grandſon Alexander 5th and preſent earl. The ſeat of the family at Ballymagary in this county was accidentally burnt down 1750.

Few remains of Iriſh hiſtory, language, or cuſtoms, are to be traced in this part of the country. The revolutions which it has undergone in conſequence of forfeitures to the Engliſh and the encroachments of the Scots have over-ruled every remnant of its original ſtate. While the Engliſh were endeavouring to extend their pale, the Scotiſh clan of Mc Donalds, who by intermarriage had got footing in Ireland, began their ravages on the north coaſt of Antrim, and by the powerful ſupport which they received from Cantyre and the weſtern iſles, eſtabliſhed their dominion over a tract of country near 40 miles in length. The native Iriſh tranſplanted themſelves elſewhere, and the Scots remained peaceable poſſeſſors of the field. The old tradition and cuſtoms of the country were entirely loſt; and the few who ſpeak the Celtic language at all uſe a mixed dialect called the Scotch-Iriſh, imperfectly underſtood by the natives of either country [b].

Antrim, the capital of the county, is a conſiderable thriving corporation, market, and borough town, pleaſantly ſituated on both ſides of the *ſix miles water*, united by a handſome bridge at the north end of Lough Neagh about ſix miles from the mouth of the bay, having a good road before it with a pier, within which veſſels lie dry at low water. Its mayor was antiently admiral of a conſiderable extent of coaſt both in this county and that of Down, till the crown re-purchaſed the grant which the corporation enjoyed of the cuſtoms paid by all veſſels within their bounds, except the creeks of Bangor and Belfaſt. The cuſtom-houſe is now at Belfaſt; to which town Antrim is much inferior both in ſize and trade. It is ſtill, however, a county of itſelf and repreſented in parliament, and adorned with an extenſive park and ſtately caſtle or manſion-houſe, belonging to the earl of Maſſareen [c]. Durtract, a diſciple of St. Patrick, founded a monaſtery here [d]. Antrim.

The biſhopric of Connor, ſituated in the ſmall town of that name [e], which Mr. Camden places in Down, belongs to this county, and was founded in the beginning of the 6th century by Ængus Mc Niſe; of whoſe ſucceſſors we have little account till Malachy mentioned by Mr. Camden from St. Bernard. It was united to Down by Pope Eugenius IV. at the requeſt of John biſhop of Connor. The chapter conſiſts of a dean, chanter, chancellor, treaſurer, archdeacon, and four prebendaries [f]. Connor.

Carric or *Knoc Fergus* is a rich and populous borough and market town, ſituate on a bay of its own name, where it has an excellent harbour. This town and liberties have the privilege of being a diſtinct county and ſending two members to parliament, and the aſſizes and quarter-ſeſſions for the reſt of the county are kept in it. It is fortified with walls, part of which remain, and has ſome modern outworks and a pier to receive veſſels of ſmall burthen. The mayor was admiral of a conſiderable extent of coaſt in this county and Down, but the grant of the cuſtoms was re-purchaſed, and the cuſtom-houſe removed to Belfaſt. It is juſtly celebrated for the landing of king William III. 1690, at *White houſe*, the ſeat of Mr. Stewart [g]. Here is a ſhell of a fine houſe, built by lord Chicheſter in the reign of James I. and an old Gothic church with many family monuments [h]. Two miles from the town are ruins of a very antient caſtle [i]. Here was a houſe of Franciſcans founded by Hugh Lacie earl of Ulſter 1232, reformed to Obſervantines 1497. Sir Arthur Church, lord deputy of Ireland, erected a noble caſtle on its ſite 1610 [k]. In this bay the famous Thurot landed Carric-Fergus.

[a] Collect. Hib. N° XI. Ulſter Annals.
[b] Hamilton's letters on the North Coaſt of Antrim, p. 59, 60.
[c] Wilſon, 25. 474. [d] Archd. 2.
[e] Wilſon, 466. [f] Harris, 217. Archd. 4. [g] Wilſon, 24. [h] Ib. 25. 476. [i] Ib. 24. [k] Ib. 24.

February 21, 1760, and after taking the caſtle and plundering the town was retreating, when he was attacked by captain Elliot, his frigate and three others taken, and himſelf killed.

Belfaſt. *Belfaſt*, at the bottom of the bay, is the chief town and port of this part of Ireland, both for beauty of ſituation and buildings, number of inhabitants amounting to 15,000, wealth, trade, and ſhipping [l]. Here is a long ſtone bridge over the river, and ſhips come up to *Carmoyl* road, which is a ſafe commodious harbour below the town with good depth of water. There is a very conſiderable trade to Scotland, particularly Glaſgow, the town and environs being chiefly inhabited by Scotch.

Near Breda is *Belvoir*, the ſeat of lord viſcount Dungannon; and two miles from Belfaſt is *Parkmount*, that of the earl of Donnegall. At *Temple Patrick* is *Caſtle Upton*, the ſeat of lord Templetown [m].

At *Kilboedain*, afterwards called *Kiloſcoba*, but now unknown, was a religious houſe founded by St. Boedain in the beginning of the 6th century; he quitted this church for Moinmor in the ſouth of Munſter his native country [n].

St. Darerca, a ſiſter of St. Patrick, was abbeſs of a nunnery in *Linn*, a ſpacious plain near Carrickfergus, now unknown, pleaſantly ſeated on the river Lagann [o].

Liſburne. *Liſburne* or *Liſnagarvy*, a pretty large and neat market and borough town, incorporated by Charles II. conſiſts of three ſtreets. At the upper end of Caſtle ſtreet ſtood the ſeat of the Conway family, burnt 1707. Here happened the firſt action between the Engliſh and the rebels 1641, and the firſt defeat of the latter [p]. The town was burnt about 40 years ago, but rebuilt in a neat handſome manner, and has a large manufactory for linen cloth [q]. Liſburne gives title of viſcount to Wilmot Vaughan, whoſe grandfather Edward of Trawſcoed c. Cardigan was ſo created 1695. A great road runs hence through the barony of Killaltagh to Portmore and Belfaſt 12 miles on a vaſt artificial bank like a boundary [r].

At *Lambeg* near Liſburn Mc Donnell built a ſmall monaſtery for Franciſcans in the 13th century [s].

Maſſareene. *Maſſareene* had a ſmall Franciſcan friary founded by O Neile [t]. This place gives title to the barony and of viſcount and earl as Lough Neagh does that of baron to the family of Skeffington, who inherit this by marriage with that of Clotworthy. Clotworthy Skeffington is the preſent and 3d viſcount.

Shane's c. *Shane's caſtle*, called in Iriſh the *face of the black rock*, two miles from Randalſtown, on the borders of Lough Neagh, of which it commands an extenſive proſpect, is the ſeat of John O'Neil, eſq; with extenſive parks and plantations. In this caſtle there is an elegant little theatre, built by the preſent proprietor, which contains 110 ſpectators: the ſcenery painted by Horne [u].

Balleycaſtle. *Balleycaſtle* on the ſea coaſt in Carig barony, on a bay of its own name eaſt of it, is a ſmall place, but has a charter-ſchool, and is remarkable for its pier and colliery, the former built by parliamentary encouragement, the latter within a mile of the town the property of meſſ. Boyds. Two miles from the town is a caſtle, and an antient building called the abbey, of which we can find no account; but in a chapel in it is this inſcription:

> *In Dei deiparæque virginis honorem illuſtriſſimus ac nobiliſſimus dominus Randolphus M'Donnell comes de Antrim hoc ſacellum fieri curavit An. Dom.* 1612 [x].

The town has been almoſt formed by Mr. Boyd, who died ſome years ago, but by an illjudged diſtribution of his fortune and other accidents, the manufactures have been ſince neglected, the harbour choaked up, and the collieries not conducted with proper ſpirit [y].

Near *Ballindery* are ruins of the once fine caſtle of *Portmore* ſeated in the midſt of ſome plantations belonging to the earl of Herford [z].

Near *Ballymena* is a large tumulus; on the ſouth ſide of which is a courſe of ſeats of earth reſembling an amphitheatre, and on the top in an horizontal poſition a large earthen croſs.

Within a mile and an half of Ballymena on the riſing ground oppoſite *Gilgorin* caſtle belonging to lord Mount Caſhell is a ſettlement of Moravians at *Gracehill*, on the eſtate of the right honourable John O Niel [a].

At *Lough gule*, ſurrounded by the lough and a canal is *Liſſanoure* caſtle, the beautiful ſeat of lord Macartney [b].

Ballintoy. *Ballintoy* is a ſmall place, and has a tolerable good bay. In 1756 a vein of coals was diſcovered near it, which is now worked with ſuch good effect as not only to ſupply a ſalt-work here, but two others at Portruſh and Coleraine. The haven has been reported to parliament as capable of receiving barks of 50 tons, and larger veſſels: ſome works have been carried on for its improvement [c].

Newton Glens. *Newton Glens* or *Cuſhendull*, is ſituated on a ſmall river near *Cuſhendall* bay. At the entrance of town are ruins of a caſtle, and half a mile beyond it cloſe to the ſea ſhore thoſe of *Red caſtle*, nearly oppoſite to which is *Mount Edward*, the ſeat of Mr. Boyd [d].

Glenarm. At *Glenarm*, pleaſantly ſituated in a barony of its name, on the ſea coaſt, and formerly of more note, a monaſtery of Franciſcans was founded by Robert Biſſet, a Scotchman, 1465, of which there are ſtill ſome remains on its bay [e].

Glenarm caſtle is the ſeat of the earl of Antrim, a magnificent fabric with extenſive demeſne and deer parks [f]. He has another ſeat at *Ballymagary* [g].

Other religious houſes in the county of Antrim were

Achadhdubthuigh near the river Bane [h].

Achadhnacill in Dalrieda, which comprehended the north north-weſt and part of the ſouth of the county [i].

Ardmacnaſca on Lough Laoigh [k].

Bonamargy was founded by the Mc Donnells, whoſe burying-place it was [l].

Cluain was an abbey in the early ages of Chriſtianity, now a pariſh church [m].

Domnachneen [n], and twenty more built by St. Patrick in Dalrieda, are now all unknown [o].

Goodborn or *Woodborn*, a houſe of Premonſtratenſians, founded by ſome of the Biſſets [p].

[l] Wilſon, 8. [m] Ib. 466. 484. 479. [n] Archd. 8. [o] Ib. 9.
[p] See its regiſter, Archæol. I. 100. [q] Wilſon, 8. [r] Mr. Bowman in Archæol. I. 101. [s] Archd. 9.
[t] Ib. 10. [u] Wilſon, 26. 475. [x] Archd. 2. [y] Hamilton, 30. [z] Wilſon, 40. [a] Ib. 41.
[b] Ib. [c] Wilſon, 470, 471. [d] Ib. 41. [e] Archd. 6. [f] Wilſon, 42. 467. 470.
[g] Ib. [h] Archd. 1. [i] Ib. [k] Ib. 2. [l] Ib. 3. Ridpath's Border Hiſt. 136.
[m] Archd. 4. [n] Ib. [o] Ib. [p] Ib. 7.

At

At *Kells* or *Diſert*, four miles north of Antrim, was a priory of Canons regular before the arrival of the Engliſh [q].

Muckamore on the river called the Six Mile water, two miles ſouth of Antrim, had a monaſtery founded A. D. 550 by St. Colman Elo [r].

Rachlin is an iſland in the great Atlantic ocean, Ptolemy's *Ricina*, of which among the iſlands. Sir Columb placed here a church in the middle of the 6th century [s].

Rathmuighe on the ſea ſhore, the principal town of the Dalruds, had an epiſcopal ſee and a monaſtery, but is now reduced to a ſmall village and a church [t].

The north coaſt of Antrim ſeems to have been originally a compact body of limeſtone rock, conſiderably higher than the preſent level of the ſea, which, with various degrees of depreſſion and elevation, purſues a courſe of 40 miles along the coaſt from Lough Foyle to Lough Larne. This limeſtone ſtratum ſeems to have ſhrunk from the column or baſaltes.

Fairhead ſtands on ſuch columns, and the iſland of *Raghery* two miles north from it, five miles long by three quarters broad, correſponds in materials and elevation with the oppoſite ſhore [u].

At *Carrick a rede*, an inſulated rock on the coaſt eaſt from *Ballintoy* is carried on a good ſalmon fiſhery. The ſucceſs of theſe fiſheries on the ſea coaſt and in the rivers in the north of Ireland is ſuch that 1400 ſalmon have been taken at one haul in the river Ban, and near 1000 in the next. At preſent, however, it is believed the ſucceſs of the river fiſhing has undone them by deſtroying the mother ſalmon, which ſhould be allowed free paſſage through the river to caſt their ſpawn [x].

There are three or four old caſtles along the coaſt in places very difficult of acceſs, but their antient hiſtory are loſt. The moſt remarkable is *Dunluce*, now the property of the Antrim family, on an inſulated rock, acceſſible only by a narrow wall like a bridge. The walls are built of columnar baſaltes, many joints of which are placed ſo as to ſhew their polygon ſections, and in one of the north windows the architect has continued to ſplay off the wall neatly enough by making uſe of the joints of a pillar, whoſe angle was ſufficiently obtuſe to ſuit his purpoſe [y]. The caſtle and territory belonged to the Mc Quillans, who were diſpoſſeſſed of it by the Mc Donalds from Cantire 1580 [z].

Dunluce.

About eight miles north-eaſt from Colerane is a remarkable pile of rocks called the *Giants Cauſeway*, 30 broad and 20 high above the ſtrand, conſiſting of many thouſand pillars; moſt of them perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, and ſo cloſe to each other that a knife can hardly be thruſt in between them. They are for the moſt part pentagonal or hexagonal and a few ſeven ſided, yet almoſt all irregular, none of their ſides being of equal breadth. They are from 15 to 24 inches diameter, and conſiſt of ſeveral joints or ſingle cylinders of different heights, one of them always concave, the other convex in the middle. In compoſition and figure the ſtones come neareſt to the Entrochus, Aſtroites, and Baſaltes. The ſtones and pillars where they join are of a whitiſh freeſtone colour, and ſhiver horizontally. When ſtruck they emit a ſmell like that of burnt horns. This natural cauſeway runs from the bottom of a high green hill into the ſea, none knows how far. At low water the length is about 600 feet or more, the greateſt breadth 240 feet, and the leaſt 120: the height from 15 to 36 feet, and ſome have been traced 3 feet below the ſurface. The high bank hanging over it on the ſea ſide ſeems moſtly compoſed of the common crag; there are, however, a few irregular pillars on the eaſt ſide, and ſome farther on the north called the *Looms* or *Organs* in the ſide of a hill, conſiſting of 50 pillars, the middlemoſt 40 feet high, and thoſe at the ſides diminiſhing. Juſt over the cauſeway the tops of ſome more appeared ſloping out of the hill ſide. Four miles weſt of the Giants cauſeway and one mile and an half inland, three miles from Colrain and two miles from Dunluſe, are ſeveral ranges of the like tall pillars along the ſides of the rock for 300 paces, and Ballywillan church is ſaid to be built of them. Theſe pillars are larger, and none of the ſtones heptagonal, nor are they united by cavities and convexities, but by preſſure on planes [a].

Giants Cauſeway.

The Giants' Cauſeway was firſt noticed in a letter from ſir Richard Bulkley to Dr. Lyſter 1693 [b], and the queries publiſhed by the former in the Philoſophical Tranſactions were anſwered by Dr. Thomas Foley, accompanied with an imperfect ſketch of it by Chriſtopher Cole 1649. Dr. Thomas Molyneux took very conſiderable pains to procure information about it, his profeſſion preventing him from examining it in perſon. It was, however, found that this ſpecies of ſtone was not confined to this cauſeway, but was diſcoverable in the mountain of Dunnull, and was the lapis Miſneris or baſaltes of Stolpen in Saxony. It was no more thought of till Mrs. Suſannah Drury made two beautiful and correct paintings of it, engraved 1740; and Dr. Pococke, afterwards biſhop of Oſſory, examined it with attention, and gave an account of it in Phil. Tranſ. N° 485, p. 124. and vol. XLVIII. part I. p. 226—238. All obſervation having been hitherto confined to the cauſeway only, Mr. Hamilton examined the whole coaſt, and found an immenſe baſalt quarry, extending widely over all the neighbouring land. The great features of this whole coaſt are the two great promontories of Bengore and Fairhead, which ſtand at the diſtance of eight miles from each other, both formed on a great and extenſive ſcale, both abrupt towards the ſea, and abundantly expoſed to obſervation, and each in its kind exhibiting noble arrangements of the different ſpecies of columnar baſaltes.

The headland of *Bengore* is made up of a number of leſſer capes and bays; each having its own proper name, and compoſed of a variety of difficult ranges of pillars, and a great number of ſtrata. The moſt perfect of theſe capes is called *Pleaſkin*, its ſummit covered with a thin graſſy ſod; under which lies the natural rock, having generally a hard uniform ſurface, ſomewhat cracked and ſhrieveled. At the depth of 10 or 12 feet from the ſummit, the rock begins to aſſume a columnar tendency, and forms a range of maſſy pillars of baſaltes, perpendicular to the horizon, preſenting the appearance of a magni-

[q] Archd. 10. [r] Ib. [s] Ib. 11 [t] Ib. 13.
[u] Hamilton's letters on the coaſt of Antrim, 1—9. 12.
[x] Hamilton, 49—54. [y] Ib. 61, 62. [z] Ib. 63—69.
[a] Sir R. Bulkeley, Dr. Foley, Dr. T. Molyneux in Phil. Tranſ. N° 199. 211, 212. alſo Pocock, ib. 485. and vol. XLVIII. part I. p. 226—238. [b] Phil. Tranſ. N° 199. p. 708.

ficent gallery or colonnade upwards of 60 feet high, on a ſolid baſe of coarſe irregular black rock near 60 feet thick, abounding in blebs and air holes. Under this great bed of ſtone ſtands a ſecond range of pillars between 40 and 50 feet high, leſs groſs and more ſharply defined than thoſe of the upper ſtory, many of them on a cloſe view emulating the neatneſs of the columns in the Giant's Cauſeway. This lower range is borne on a larger of red ochre ſtone. Theſe two admirable natural galleries with the interjacent maſs of irregular rock form a perpendicular height of 170 feet, from the baſe of which the promontory covered with rock and graſs ſlopes down to the ſea for the ſpace of 200 feet more, making in all a maſs of near 400 feet in height[c]. Though there are but two complete ranges of pillars which appear in many of the promontories, yet it is not improbable that there may be more in ſucceſſion at various depths under ground; and this opinion is confirmed by columnar marks, which may be traced in ſeveral rocks that lie in the ſea. The cauſeway itſelf which is ſituate at the baſe of one of three promontories on the level of the beach is one of theſe columnar beds that has been accidentally ſtripped and waſhed by length of time and ſtorms. The pillars of this whole headland appear naturally to affect a perpendicular ſituation; and in the few places where they lie in an inclined poſture, it ſeems to be the effect of ſome external cauſe. The ranges of pillars are more perfect in proportion as they lie deeper in the ground; the ſecond range in Pleaſkin is evidently better finiſhed than the upper, while the pillars of the cauſeway, which runs into the ſea itſelf, have ſtill a greater ſharpneſs in their figure, and are more cloſe in texture.

A mile from hence Fairhead promontory, the Robagdvm prom. of Ptolemy, riſes more than 400 feet above the ſea, forming the eaſt termination of Bally caſtle bay, and preſenting to view a vaſt compact maſs of rude columnar ſtones in very groſs forms, many of them near 150 feet long, and the texture ſo coarſe as to reſemble black chorle ſtone rather than the cloſe fine grain of the Giant's Cauſeway baſaltes. At the baſe of theſe gigantic columns lies a wild waſte of natural ruins of enormous ſize, which in length of time have tumbled from their foundations, and ſome of them lie in groups and clumps of pillars. At the foot of this promontory the ocean rages with uncommon fury, and ſcarce a ſingle mark of vegetation pervades the hard rock, which forms a fine contraſt with Bengore. Beſides theſe two promontories there are many other ſimilar arrangements through this country. Such are the mountain of *Dunnull* between Colerain and the river Buſh, at the craigs of Iſlamore, abounding with this ſpecies of ſtone, and at moſt of the quarries opened round the mountain; at Dunluſe hill near the caſtle of that name; in the bed of Buſh mill; on the ſummit of the mountain of Croaghmore; in many parts of the highland over Ballintoy; in the iſland of Raghery and various other places through an extent of coaſt 15 miles in length by two in breadth. Beyond this tract which abounds in perfect pillars an intent obſerver will trace the ſame ſpecies of foſſils in very diſtant parts of the country as far as the north ſhore of Lough Neagh and the mountains of the county of Derry; in many places of which imperfect columnar forms may be obſerved, ſo that the great cauſe which generated this ſpecies of ſtone has been exerted through a ſpace of more than 40 miles in length and 20 in breadth, i. e. through above 800 ſquare miles[d]. The columnar baſaltes of the Giant's Cauſeway ſeems as perfect of its kind as any hitherto diſcovered, and may in ſome meaſure ſerve as a ſtandard with which to compare other ſtone of the ſame ſpecies. It is a black, ponderous, cloſe-grained ſtone, which does not effervеſce in any of the mineral acids. Its ſpecific gravity is to that of water nearly in the proportion of 2.90 to 1.00; and to that of the fineſt marble as 2.90 to 2.70. Though its texture be compact it is not abſolutely homogeneous. It ſtrikes fire imperfectly with a ſteel. When expoſed to a moderate heat in a common fire it aſſumes a reddiſh colour. In a more intenſe heat it readily melts, and with an alcali flux may be oſſified. Its principal component parts are iron in a metallic ſtate, combined chiefly with ſilicious and argillaceous earth. From the metallic ſtate of its iron element we may infer, that the columns of the Giant's Cauſeway are all natural magnets, whoſe lower extremity is their north, and the upper extremity their ſouth pole; and in the ſemicircular bays of Bengore head the compaſs is very much deranged from its meridian. Silicious earths frequently affect a regular figure, and iron cryſtallizes in the like; and as theſe elementary parts of the baſaltes affect a ſpecific form of cryſtallization, it may not be unreaſonable to conceive the laws which actuate ſmaller experiments may produce the beautiful ſymmetry and arrangement of the Giant's Cauſeway. The pillars of the Cauſeway are ſmall, not much above 1 foot in breadth and 30 in length, ſharply defined, neat in their articulation with convex or concave articulations to each joint, on the level of the beach, from whence they may be traced through all degrees of elevation to the top of the higheſt grounds in the neighbourhood as at the old fort of Dunmull and on the top of Croaghmore 600 feet at leaſt above the level of the ſea. At the Cauſeway and moſt other places they ſtand perpendicular to the horizon, and though generally compact and homogeneous, the upper joint of the octagonal pillar where it can be aſcertained is always rudely formed and cellular. In many of the capes and hills they are of a larger ſize, more imperfect and irregular in their figure and articulation, having often flat terminations to their points; they are black, cloſe and uniform; blue, red, grey, and of every varied grain. At Fairhead they ſometimes exceed 5 feet in breadth and 100 in length, oftentimes apparently deſtitute of joints. In ſome of the capes, and particularly near Uſhet harbour in the iſle of Raghery, they lie in an oblique poſition; at Doon point in the ſame iſland and along the Ballentoy ſhore they form variety of regular curves. The little point of Doon contains at once perpendicular, horizontal, and bending pillars. Its baſe reſembles a mole compoſed of erect columns; over the extremity of which appear others in a bending form; over all ſeveral pillars in a horizontal poſture. The groſs pillars in the capes and mountains frequently abound in air holes, contain-

[c] Mr. Pennant is much miſtaken in ſuppoſing that the little iſland of Staffa, whoſe greateſt height is but 120 feet, contains any object equal to the bold promontory of Bengore. Neither are the beſt ſpecimens of pillars at Staffa at all comparable to thoſe of the Giants' Cauſeway in neatneſs of form or ſingularity of articulators.

[d] Hamilton, 101—114.

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ing fine parts and other apparently foreign bodies; and the irregular baſaltes beginning where the pillars ceaſe or lying over them is in general extremely honey-combed, containing in its cells cryſtals of zeolyte, little morſels of fine brown clay, ſometimes very pure ſteatite, and in a few inſtances bits of agate. The foſſils attendant on the baſaltes are extenſive layers of red ochre, veins of iron ore, ſometimes very rich, ſteatites, zeolyte, peperino ſtone, pumice ſtone. The following ſeem to have exiſted independent of and perhaps antecedent to the baſaltes; chalky limeſtone, flints, ſand-ſtone, pit coal in beds between the layers of ſandſtone at Ballycaſtle, and appearing to continue under the ſea to Raghery; martial vitriol, and a very ſingular range of calcarious phoſphoric rocks on the ſhore of Raghery near where the vein of Ballycaſtle coals might be ſuppoſed to have reached [e]. The connection between the baſaltes and volcanoes and the probability of its having been produced in this country as well as in different parts of the continent, together with the objections to ſuch an hypotheſis as well as the proper inference which we ought to draw from them, are detailed at large in Mr. Hamilton's Letters concerning the northern coaſt of the county of Antrim, ſo often quoted [f].

Killultagh gives title of baron to the earl of Hertfort, who was created baron Conway of Kilulltagh 1703, and was ſucceeded 1732 by his ſon Francis Seymour 2d and preſent earl.

Langford gives title of viſcounteſs to lady Elizabeth-Ormſby Rowley, of the family of the Uptons barons Templetown, ſo created 1766.

Clotworthy Upton was created 1766 baron Templetown in this county, where his ſeat is at *Caſtle Upton.*

Arthur Trevor, created in 1765 viſcount Dungannon of the county of Tyrone, and baron Hill of *Olderfleet* in this county, was ſucceeded by his grandſon and nameſake 1771.

George Macartney was created lord Macartney of *Liſſanure* in this county 1776.

Sir Alexander Mc Donald lord Mc Donald baron of *Slate* 1776.

[e] Hamilton, 114—134.

[f] Ib. 136—195.

COUNTY OF COLRAN.

BEYOND the Glinnes to the weſt lies *Krine*, now, from the chief town, called the county of *Colran*, extending itſelf between the river Bann and *Lough-foile*, and bordering on the ſouth on *Tir-Oen*. This Bann is, according to Giraldus, a moſt beautiful river, as its name implies, riſing out of the mountains of *Mourne* in the county of *Downe*, loſing itſelf and its name in *Lough Eaugh* or *Sidney*, a ſpacious lake, and after a courſe of near 30 miles (for ſo long that lake is reckoned) it reſumes its own name again at *Tome* caſtle, and decked with woods, proudly rolls along to the ocean through *Glancolkein*, where the thick woods and inacceſſible marſhes afford the rebellious Scotch iſlanders a ſecure retreat, as the Engliſh experienced who purſued Surley Boy when lurking here. It is the beſt furniſhed with ſalmon of any river in Europe, becauſe as ſome think its waters are the cleareſt, ſuch as that fiſh particularly delights in. In this part the family of greateſt influence is the *Cahans*; whoſe chief *O Cahan* ranks foremoſt among the great men called *U'Raights*, dependent on *O Neal* tyrant of Ulſter; and in the rude election of O Neal performed with barbarous ceremonies on a high hill in the open air, they hold the honourable office of throwing a ſhoe over the head of O Neal after his election. They have not, however, power ſufficient to controul the iſland Scots, who, to ſave their ſtock at home, every ſummer flock hither from thoſe hungry barren iſlands, where nothing but dire poverty prevails, to procure proviſion, watching every occaſion of fomenting rebellion; ſo that it was enacted that none ſhould invite them over to Ireland or harbour them under pain of high treaſon.

Bann r.

Glancolkein.

ADDITIONS.

THE county of *Colerane*, now called *London Derry*, comprehends the northern parts of the antient diſtrict of *Cinel Eogban* or *Kinel Owen*, and was called by the Iriſh *Dair Calgaic*, and moſt probably the Δαρινοι of Ptolemy; the antient chieftains of which were the O Doghertys[a]. It is bounded on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Tyrone, on the eaſt by Antrim, on the weſt by Donegal and the ſea, is 26 miles long and three broad; a pretty champain, fruitful country; its boggy and heathy grounds manured as thoſe of Donegal by ſea ſhells. This county is divided into ſix baronies; *London Derry* city and liberty, *Tirekerin*, *Kenoght*, *Colerane*, *Loghlinſholin*, and the town and liberty of *Colerane*. It contains 38 pariſhes and three boroughs, and has been greatly improved by the Londoners, to whom it was granted by James I. with the city of London-Derry and town of Colerane, by the name of *the Society of the Governor and Aſſiſtants at London of the New Plantation of Ulſter in the realm of Ireland*, in conſideration of their ſettling an Engliſh colony here after the rebellions in the north of Ireland.

London Derry.

London Derry or *Derry*, the chief town, a corporation and good ſea port, better than that at Colerane, lies on the river Foyl, and is the centre of trade hereabouts. It will ever be famous for its noble defence in three ſieges in the laſt century againſt the rebels of 1641; againſt lord Ardes after the duke of Ormond had treated with the rebels 1649; and againſt James II. 1689. This laſt was the moſt memorable, as the place, though neither well fortified, manned, nor victualled, held out ſeven months in all the extremities of famine, under the command of the rev. Mr. George Walker againſt the forces of James II. when he was in poſſeſſion of almoſt all the reſt of the kingdom. In memory of the laſt ſiege the arms of this ſee were altered to thoſe of the ſee of London with a harp for diſtinction. It was firſt ſettled by ſir Robert Docwra, of whom ſee Mr. Camden in Donegal. It was afterwards built on a hill by *the company of London Adventurers* above-mentioned in the reign of James I. with wide well-paved ſtrait broad ſtreets, regular ſtone houſes, a large handſome church with a lofty ſpire, a ſpacious quay and market-place, a ſtrong wall in the modern ſtyle of fortification, and in perfect repair, though built 1614, and the gates fortified with portcullices. It has a military governor, who is commander of *Culmore* fort below the town. Beſides which there are four caſtles on the river ſide. But the quay and great part of the city are not within the walls. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder, and is a city and county of itſelf[b]. Here are abundance of ſhipping, and a great trade in the herring fiſhery and to the Weſt-Indies. It is inhabited entirely by

[a] Coll. Hib. N° XI.

[b] Wilſon, 53, 54.

Proteſtants,

Proteſtants, and gave title of earl and baron 1719; 1726 to Thomas Pitt, ſecond ſon of the famous Eaſt-India governor, which became extinct with his ſon 1765. St. Columb, who was born of noble parents at Gartan c. Donegal 521, and educated at the great ſchool of Clonard under St. Finian [c], founded here A. D. 545, a famous monaſtery of Auguſtine canons regular, which Mr. Camden places in Donegal. Here was alſo a Ciſtertian nunnery, founded 1218 by Turlogh Leburgh O Neal of Strabane; a Dominican friary 1274, founded by O Donell the younger, prince of Tyrconell [d], and a Franciſcan friary [e]. The biſhopric was transferred to this place 1158 from Ardfrath and Maghere. The dioceſe is about 50 miles ſquare. The learned Dr. Nicolſon was biſhop here from 1718 to 1726. The preſent biſhop Harvey is alſo earl of Briſtol.

William Bateman, of Shobdoncourt, Herefordſhire, was created baron of Culmore and viſcount Bateman 1725, and ſucceeded 1741 by his ſon John ſecond and preſent viſcount.

Lough Foyle. *Lough Foyle*, the road of Derry, is a bay of the ſea 14 miles long and ſeven broad, though only one mile over at the entrance. The headlands of this lough are counted the moſt northern land of Ireland.

Before the mouth of Lough Foyle is a great ſand called the *Fowns*, which, however, does not obſtruct the navigation, as there is at all times 14 or 15 fathoms water in the channel, which is broad and deep. In the entrance of the lough are very great ſands on the left hand from one end to the other, which are ſome miles broad off the land, and on the right hand are little ſands or ſhelves cloſe to the land. Between theſe is a broad channel 3 or 4 fathoms deep; and on that arm whereon the town ſtands 10 or 12, and before the town 4 or 5; ſo that this is juſtly eſteemed as commodious a harbour as any in the kingdom [f].

At *Magilligan* between the church and the point is the greateſt rabbit warren in the kingdom, yielding annually about 3 or 4,000 dozen of ſkins, calculated from 15 to 1800*l*. and the property of the biſhop of Derry. Magilligan point is at the mouth of Lough Foyle, whereon St. Columb founded a monaſtery called alſo *Ardia* or *Airdinegrollagain* and the ſhrine of St. Columb, and which in time became very rich [g]. About it are high hills with exceeding ſteep rocky cliffs and waterfalls in many places. The ferry from hence to Green caſtle is about three quarters of a mile. At *Down hill* the preſent biſhop of Derry has built and finiſhed a fine houſe in all the elegance of Italian architecture on one of the wildeſt promontories in the north of Ireland, the ſituation ſo bleak that not a ſhrub can raiſe its head [h]. Near two miles from London Derry and on the oppoſite ſide of the river Foyle is *Boomhall*, the ſeat of Mr. Alexander, ſo called becauſe juſt under the houſe the boom was fixed, which the French and Iriſh armies threw acroſs the river to prevent relief coming up the river 1689 [i].

Colerane. *Colerane*, a market, corporation, and borough town, on the eaſt ſide of the mouth of the Bann, five miles from the ſea, is a neat handſome walled town, formerly a place of great conſideration, being the chief town of a county erected by ſir John Perrot during his government of Ireland, but now only the head of one of the baronies in the county of London-Derry [k]. St. Carbren was its firſt biſhop about A.D. 540. The violent current of the river, which is the mouth of Lough Neagh, repelling the tide, obſtructs the entrance of veſſels and hurts its trade, which is principally in ſalmon; the fiſhery of which amounts to ſome thouſands a year [l]. Here was an Auguſtine monaſtery, founded in the 5th century, and its materials except the church [m] were employed to build a caſtle 1213; alſo a Dominican friary founded 1244; part of whoſe ruins remain near the town [n]. Colerane gave title of baron to the honourable family of Hare in England, which ended with the laſt lord John 1749; but this title was revived in the perſon of Gabriel Hanger 1761, who died 1773, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John ſecond and preſent lord.

Portglenone. *Portglenone* is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Bann, over which is a bridge at the town's end, dividing this county from Antrim [o].

Newtown Limavady. *Newtown Limavady* is a ſmall borough, but a thriving market and poſt town, on Roe water near Lough Foyle [p].

Religious houſes in the county of Derry founded by St. Columb were

Arragell [q], now a pariſh church; *Boithmedhbha* [r], *Dezertoghill* near the river Bann [s]; *Rathregenden* [t] and *Templefinlaghan* on Lough Foyle [u].

St. Patrick founded the church of *Both-dhomnaigh* or *Lower Badoney* two miles from Derry [x], and *Duncruthen* or *Dunbo* [y].

Camus on the river Bann had Congell and Colman, two famous ſaints, for its abbots in the 6th and 7th century, and is now a pariſh church [z].

Domnachdola, now *Domnachmor*, and a pariſh church, had St. Beſcna, a diſciple of St. Patrick, for its preſbyter [a].

At *Dungiven*, a village in the barony of Kenoght 13 miles ſouth-eaſt of Derry, O Cahane, prince of the country, founded a priory of Canons regular of St. Auſtin 1100 [b].

Moycoſquin, *Moycoſcain*, or the abbey of the Virgin Mary of the clear ſpring, was founded for Ciſtertians 1172 [c].

[c] Archd. 84—90. [d] Ib. 91. [e] Ib. [f] Wilſon, 54. [g] Ib. 55, 56.
[h] Archd. 92. [i] Wilſon, 467. [k] Ib. 27, 468. [l] Ib. 27. [m] Archd. 83.
[n] Ib. 84. [o] Wilſon, 473. [p] Ib. 468. [q] Archd. 82. [r] Ib. 83. [s] Ib. 91.
[t] Ib. 92. [u] Ib. 93. [x] Ib. 82. [y] Ib. 91. [z] Ib. 83. [a] Ib. 91.
[b] Ib. 92. [c] Ib.

COUNTY OF TIR-OEN.

BELOW Colerane to the ſouth lies the county of *Tir-Owen*, which may be tranſlated *The Land of Eugenius*. This is entirely midland, ſeparated on the weſt by the river *Liffer* from Tir-Conell, on the eaſt by *Logh Eaugh* from the county of Antrim, on the ſouth by *Blackwater*, called in Iriſh *More* or *Great Water* from the county of *Armagh*. Though a rough country, it is, however, fruitful and of conſiderable extent, being 60 miles long and 30 broad, divided by the mountains called *Sliew Gallen* into Upper to the north and Lower to the ſouth. In it are *Cloghar*, a very poor biſhopric; *Dunganon*, the principal reſidence of the earls, which by favour of Henry VIII. gave title of baron to Matthew, ſon of the firſt earl *Tir-Oen*. It is an handſomer houſe than is common in this country, but has been often fired by its owners to prevent its being burnt by the enemy. *Ublogahell*, where O Neal, the haughty tyrant of Ulſter, uſed to be crowned in the barbarous manner of his country; a fort on the river *Blackwater* or *More*, which has experienced the various chances of war, there being no other paſs into this country, the retreat of rebels, but now neglected ever ſince the diſcovery of a ford lower down; on both ſides of which the lord deputy Charles *Montjoy*, when he carried on the war vigorouſly againſt the rebels in theſe parts, erected new forts. He at the the ſame time raiſed another fort with a garriſon called from him *Montjoy* on *Lough Eaugh* (called at preſent by the ſoldiers *Lough Sidney* in honour of Henry Sidney) which is incloſed by the weſtern boundary of this country, and formed or greatly increaſed by the river Bann as I before obſerved. It is certainly a fine lake, extremely well ſtocked with fiſh and of great extent, no leſs than 30 miles; and as the poet ſays,

Clogher.
Dunganon.

Ublogahell.

Dulci mentitur Nerea fluctu.

May ſeem an ocean from the gentle floods.

The varied aſpect of its banks, ſhady woods, meadows covered with perpetual verdure, fields if well cultivated extremely fertile, ſloping hills, and the many brooks running into it, all conſpire to render it both pleaſant and profitable, nature ſeeming to reproach the inhabitants for ſuffering by idleneſs a dreary barbariſm to overſpread the whole. In Upper *Tir-Oen* is *Straban*, a famous caſtle, inhabited in our time by Turlogh *Leinigh*, of the family of *O Neal*, who, after the death of Shan, as will preſently be related, was by the people elected to the the dignity of O Neal; and ſome other caſtles of inferior note, which as in other parts of this kingdom are only high towers with narrow loop holes rather than windows, to which adjoin apartments of turf covered with ſtraw, having large courts ſurrounded with ditches and buſhes to defend their cattle from robbers. All the glory or reputation of this county is derived from its lords who exercize a kind of tyrannical ſovereignty, of whom two were earls of *Tir-Oen*, viz. Con *O Neale* and Hugh his ſon's ſon. But of theſe I ſhall preſently treat more fully when I come to give an account of the earls and lords of Ulſter.

Straban.

TYRONE

ADDITIONS.

THE county of Tyrone comprehends the antient diſtrict of *Cineal Eogbain* or *Cennal Owen*, frequently called *Tir-Oen*, whence Tyrone its preſent name. Some of the ſouthern parts in the barony of Clogher contain the northern parts of the antient *Orgiel*, comprehending the preſent counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monaghan. The princes of this diſtrict were the O Nials; afterwards on the county being made ſhire ground the earls of Tyrone [a]. It is bounded on the north by London Derry, on the ſouth by Monaghan, on the eaſt by Lough Neagh and part of Armagh, and on the weſt and ſouth-weſt by Donegall and part of Fermanagh. It is in length 62 miles, in breadth 42 miles; divided into the four baronies of *Strabane*, *Omagh*, *Dungannon*, and *Clogher*; in which are 30 pariſhes and four boroughs. The air is wholeſome, but the ſoil in many parts being rough and mountainous is very indifferent. Mr. Camden's deſcription of it is very juſt. The barony of Dungannon is nearly the ſame as the county of Monaghan, and is in general fruitful, yet not pleaſant, for it contains few reſident gentlemen. The linen manufacture flouriſhes there, and the country is cultivated though not well, and would reward the induſtry of the beſt farmers. But trades are not here ſeparated; the weavers and other mechanics are all farmers.

There are two good towns in Tyrone, *Strabane* and *Dungannon*, and ſeveral villages, *Cookſtown*, *Anaclog*, *Stuartſtown*, *Newtown Stuart*, and others, better than the beſt towns in ſome counties of the weſt.

The whole courſe of the Blackwater is conducted through a country by nature rich and beautiful from its fountains in Llew Beo till it empties itſelf into Lough Neagh. The green meadows and rich corn fields, the gentle hills and pleaſant brooks ſtill remain; but the ſhady groves are no more, and *Mountjoy* itſelf is the hill of deſolation. Other edifices riſe in other quarters and in a better taſte. One of them is ſo ſuperlative in this way, that it would be unpardonable to paſs it by unnoticed, though it lies in a moſt ſequeſtered valley. At the foot of that ſtupendous mountain *Beſſy Bell*, ſiſter to *Mary Gray*, both equally renowned by the weſtern muſe, lies *Barons Court*, the ſeat of lord viſcount Strabane, two miles from Newton Court. The houſe coſt, excluſive of the offices, 20,000*l*. was built by Mr. Stewart, an Engliſh architect, and is deemed one of the completeſt models of a nobleman's houſe. The grounds are fine and well wooded with oaks [b]. Nature, in a ſportive mood, formed the place for the theatre of Romance. Sprites have haunted the old caſtle's walls, and fairies have gamboled round the lake, and, on the green, where now art has raiſed a new enchantment, where ſymmetry rivals the fair proportions, where viſual harmony reſults from varied uniformity, and where ſimplicity of architecture, exalted into magnificence, repoſes the mind in the tranquility of admiration. "I wiſh," ſays Dr. Campbell, "I may not have deviated into bombaſt in attempting to deſcribe this charming ſpot. Perhaps I have been impoſed on by my own feelings and the emotions ſuch as I have really felt raiſed in my mind by the ſight of Barons Court. But when criticiſm began to enquire why it ſhould be ſo pleaſed, I could not help thinking that the decoration of the grounds did not correſpond with the dignity of the ſtructure. I lamented a profuſion of minuteneſs in the ſtyle of their embelliſhments. A narrow and ſtagnated canal, over which a man might leap, ſuits but ill with the neighbourhood of a ſpreading lake, and is too tame a contraſt for the cataracts caſcading from the mountain. The mind is not faſtidious when it nauſeates the rectilinear canals at Hampton court on the banks of the godlike Thames."

Near Barons Court is a large lake with an iſland, wherein are ruins of *Mac Que* caſtle, where a chief of that name formerly reſided.

Mr. Alexander has lately built a good houſe near *Caledon*, on a ſpot pointed out by its quondam owner the earl of Orrery. Here the earl built a ruin, the only one of his productions which improves by time; and for making it more complete, he ornamented it with the hewn ſtone in the caſtle of ſir Phelim O Neal which ſtood at a mile diſtance, and inſcribed a poem of his own writing on a ſtone at the place, to let the paſſenger know, that this was the ſeat of the great O Neal. It begins thus:

Here great O Neal, &c.

but is not worth tranſcribing. This nobleman had a ſtrange pleaſure in miſleading poſterity; if his talents had obeyed his inclination he would have been ſucceſsful in other caſes beſide this. He gave the name of *Caledon* to *Kinard*, the village near which O Neal's caſtle ſtood, in compliment to his lady who was an heireſs and of *Caledonian* extraction.

After theſe two the only houſe of hewn ſtone which I can recollect in Tyrone is the palace of Clogher, built within 50 years by Dr. Sterne of hoſpitable memory [d].

Aghinnas, half a mile beyond Caledon, is a noble ſeat of lord Belmore [e].

Caſtle Caulfield the noble and elegant ſeat of the earl of Charlemont is now almoſt a ruin [f].

[a] Collect. Hib. N° XI. [b] Wilſon, 59. [c] Ib. 60.

[d] It is a tradition of this learned old prelate, that when he had no company in the houſe, he would go up to one of the garrets with a teleſcope to explore the roads all round, in hopes of deſcrying a viſitant; and, one day, when he could not ſpy out even a hope, he made an old taylor, who was working in his houſe, his gueſt. Strange that a man who had ſo much literature as to write decently *de viſitatione infirmorum*, ſhould find ſo few reſources within himſelf to enable him to withſtand the ſolitude of a ſingle day! Clogher was then and ſtill continues one of the richeſt biſhoprics in this kingdom; and the biſhop accumulated a vaſt fortune, and was not above levying on the county a paltry ſum, of which he had been robbed. But as this is not the place for ſuch kind of anecdotes, whoever delights in them may read his character in a letter to himſelf by Dean Swift, vol. VIII. p. 100, 4to. Lond. 1765.

[e] Wilſon, 463. [f] Ib. 474.

Strabane.

Strabane has between 5 and 600 houſes, which allowing but five to a houſe, a very low medium in this country, gives between 2 and 3000 inhabitants. The town is a borough prettily ſituated on the banks of the *Mourne*, but the main ſtreet which lies along the river is ſubject to inundations from the floods, which ſwell the river and are called *Muinter Cauny* tides from the mountains adjacent. Boats frequently ply in the ſtreet, yet the people are ſo attached to the ſpot that they will not remove higher up on the hill. This large and flouriſhing corporation town lies within half a mile of the conflux of the *Mourne* with the *Finn* water, which divides Tyrone from Donegall almoſt overagainſt Lifford, and gives title of viſcount and baron to James Hamilton earl of Abercorn. A little below the conflux is a bridge which leads into *Lifford* in Donegall county. After their union theſe rivers take the name of *Liffar*. This and the other which limits Tyrone is thus celebrated by Spenſer in his "Marriage of the Thames and Medway:"

> Swift *Avonduff*, which of the Engliſhman
> Is called *Blackwater*, and the *Liffar* deep.

The Liffar is, however, now more generally called the *Foyle*, i. e. by way of eminence *the water*. It ſpreads into a large baſon below Derry, which has been always known by the name of *Lough* Foyle. The tide, if I miſtake not, comes up to Lifford, ſo that it and Strabane are admirably ſituated for trade. Strabane as well as Derry felt a ſenſible decline during the unfortunate American war, but at Derry they ſay that trade begins already to revive. At Strabane was a Franciſcan friary [g].

Two miles from St. John's town is *Magavlin*, another ſeat of the earl of Abercorn [h].

Dungannon.

Dungannon, a borough and chief town of the county, is a place of ſome ſtrength, ſituated on a hill, and has a barrack for a troop of horſe [i]. Here was a houſe of Franciſcans, founded in the 15th century by Con O Neal [k]. From hence the honourable family of Trevor took the title of viſcount; and 1720 William Vane was created viſcount and baron Vane of Dungannon; which title his ſon William now inherits. It was revived in the perſon of Arthur Trevor, eſq; who became poſſeſſed of the eſtates of ſir John Trevor 1762, and took his name purſuant to act of parliament, was created a peer 1765, and ſucceeded 1771 by his grandſon and nameſake ſecond and preſent viſcount. A very large urn with the mouth downwards, containing about three quarts of bones and aſhes was found about a foot under ground, and further on the ſpot where the body was burnt.

Dungannon is a pleaſant town on the ſide of an eminence, which to the north-eaſt over-looks Lough Neagh and the counties round that freſh water ſea, and which take them for all in all, men, manners, manufactures, and agriculture, do moſt honour to the natural character of any in the kingdom. This was a ſeat worthy of a prince greater than the king of Ulſter. On the ſummit of this hill Hugh O Nial, the laſt great dynaſt of the north, built a houſe, which our author ſays was neater than what is to be generally met with in this country; and ſo it well might, though not very ſtately, at a period a when houſe of ſtone and lime was a rarity in thoſe parts, and when the ſubtle lord of it, under pretence of ſheeting it with lead, imported vaſt quantities of that metal, which he converted into ammunition for that rebellion which he was then hatching, and which his abilities rendered ſo formidable to England, that it not only coſt her favourite Eſſex his head, but haſtened the death of queen Elizabeth herſelf.

It muſt be obſerved here that Dungannon has obtained a recent celebrity in the annals of Ireland from the *Volunteer Convention* firſt aſſembled here, from whence originated thoſe commercial and conſtitutional advantages, the want of which has ſo long depreſſed Ireland, and detained ſo many of its people in their antient rude and uncivilized ſtate. The ſite of the old caſtle was deſtined for the erection of a lofty pyramid as a monument to eternize the memory of this auſpicious event. Dungannon was once the aſſize town: but the aſſizes are now held in Omagh, a more central ſpot. We may make ſome eſtimate of the conſequence of this country from the buſineſs tranſacted at the aſſizes, where the judges ſit at leaſt four days, though they generally diſpatch the buſineſs of other counties in two or three.

Killyman near Dungannon was antiently ſpelt *Kil Eamain*, and is ſuppoſed to have been the old *Eamania*, once a ſeat of the earls of Ulſter [l]. See before, p. 615.

On *Coal iſland* are coal works, and a canal from Lough Neagh paſſes by this place towards Dungannon [m].

Cookſtown in this barony is large and well built a mile and an half in length [n].

Omagh.

Omagh or *Drammoragh* is a borough, and the ſhire town, on the river Poe Water. Near it were found 1712, under two heaps of ſtones, three ſmall ſtone cheſts containing as many urns. Here was an abbey founded ſo early as 792; and in the 15th century a monaſtery of Franciſcan friars was erected here [o].

Montjoy, the ſtrong fortreſs on Lough Neagh, gave title of viſcount in the reign of Anne to lieutenant-general Stewart, with whoſe ſon it became extinct.

Two miles from *Stewartſtown* is *Stewart hall*, with an extenſive park, the ſeat of lord Caſtle Stewart [p].

Farmhill is a fine ſeat of lord Welles [q].

At *Dunaghy* is a celebrated ſpa [r].

Bovaugh caſtle on the banks of *Agivey* river, the eſtate of the earl of Tyrone, is on leaſe for lives to Dr. Henry Barnard, who reſides there and has made great improvements on it [s].

Clogher.

The city of *Clogher*, ſituated on the river Launey, is ſuppoſed to be ſo called from *Clogh Oir*, an oracular gold ſtone, called *Liech Fail* or *Lech Faille*, on which the kings of Ireland were crowned in times of Paganiſm. But *Lech Faille* has no other ſignification in the Iriſh language than a *ſtone ring*. Clogh Oir ſeems rather to be derived from *Clogh Oirgiel*, i. e. *a ſtone* or *building of Orgiel*. In a field near the cathedral is a rath called *Rath Agill* or *Orgiel*, ſaid to have been a palace of the antient chief of Orgiel and Tir-Owen. A few years ſince a man digging in this rath diſcovered a ſubterraneous paſſage leading by ſteps to caves underneath. He went down ſeveral, but the lower ſteps being taken away prevented him from entering the apartment below. The paſſage has been ſince cloſed up [t]. It had in very early ages an abbey of Regular canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was made an epiſcopal ſee by St. Patrick, who, after

[g] Archd. 682. [h] Wilſon, 60. [i] Ib. 473. [k] Archd. 682. [l] Wilſon, 35.
[m] Ib. [n] Ib. 448. [o] Archd. 682. [p] Wilſon, 35. [q] Ib. 446.
[r] Ib. 445. [s] Ib. 52. [t] Beauford.

preſiding over it ſome time, appointed one of his earlieſt diſciples and aſſociates St. Mac Cartin to ſucceed him[u]. He built here a monaſtery of Canons regular by command of St. Patrick, and died A. D. 506. The church and all the offices belonging to the abbey and biſhop was deſtroyed by fire 1396. The cathedral was rebuilt 1641, and the palace repaired and beautified by biſhop Teniſon. The ſee was united to that of Louth in the 11th century; and in the reign of Henry III. the ſee was to have been united to Armagh, but Arfrath was afterwards taken out of it. Biſhop Leſley diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his martial activity againſt the rebels 1641. The antient chapter conſiſted of twelve canons, whereof the dean and archdeacon were always two. Biſhop Montgomery, under whoſe adminiſtration the abbey and its revenues were annexed to the ſee by James I.[x] added a chanter and chancellor; but query, if it be not brought back to the original conſtitution.

Our learned author has been miſinformed about *Slew Gallen*, which is is a mountain in the county of Derry, ſo called, as I conceive, from the *white rocks* with which it is ſtudded; for it literally ſignifies the *white mountain*. Whether theſe white rocks be limeſtone I have not learned; but in parts of Tyrone near *Stewarton*, which is not far diſtant, the limeſtone is white as chalk. The mountain on the ſouth of Tyrone, and near which Clogher lies, is called *Llew Beo*, which, according to ſome etymologiſts, is the *mountain of life*, and, according to others, *of oxen*. Both, however, agree in this, that the mountain is uſeful for the ſupport of living creatures.

Mr. Camden obſerves, that *Tirlogh Lynagh*, predeceſſor of Hugh in the dignity of O Neal, had his ſeat at Strabane; and we remark, that the preſident of Tirlogh had his caſtle at *Benburb*; on which we remark further, that there was no lineal ſucceſſion to this dignity, but only this, that the moſt potent of the family and name of O Nial were either choſen by the moſt powerful connection for the time being, or obtruded themſelves into the chieftaincy of Ulſter by the bloody hand, which was ſignificantly the enſign of the O Nials, and upon their fall was given as the banner of the baronets created by James I. for the abolition of this dignity, which had ſubſiſted in that family from *Nial of the nine hoſtages*, who was monarch of all Ireland in the 5th century to the end of queen Elizabeth's reign.

Benburb. *Benburb* (i. e. *pinna ſuperba* as etymologiſts would perſuade us) is ſituate on a precipice overhanging the river, not far from the old fort on the Blackwater, of which we hear ſo much before Blount lord Mountjoy fortified lower down on the river on that ſpot called after himſelf *Charlemont*. A thriving town called *Blackwater town*, for importation by means of the river and the canal from Newry, is now riſing on the Armagh ſide of that ground where ſo much blood has been ſhed in the Tyrone wars. This country, where now ſcarce a tree is to be ſeen, is deſcribed as overgrown with woods in the days of Elizabeth. And here Tilagh Shone O Nial had one of his caſtles; the remains of which are ſtill ſtanding and called after him the caſtle of *Shane-a-dymas*, i. e. (as I am informed) *wanton John*. This chieftain is handed down to us as the moſt proud and profligate man on earth. He was immoderately addicted to women and wine. He is ſaid to have had 200 tuns of wine at once in his cellar at Dundrum, but uſquebagh was his favourite liquor. He ſpared neither age nor condition of fair ſex. Although ſo illiterate that he could not write he was not deſtitute of addreſs: his underſtanding was ſtrong, and his courage daring. He had 600 men for his guard, 4000 foot, and 1000 horſe for the field. He claimed ſuperiority over all the lords of Ulſter, and called himſelf king thereof. When commiſſioners were ſent to treat with him, he ſaid, "that though the queen were his ſovereign lady, he never made peace with *her but at her lodging*; that ſhe had made a wife earl of Macartymore, but that he kept as good a man as he; that he cared not for ſo mean a title as earl; that his blood and power was better than the beſt; that his anceſtors were kings of Ulſter; and that he would give place to none." His kinſman, the earl of Kildare, having perſuaded him of the folly of contending with the Crown of England, he reſolved to attend the queen, but in a ſtyle ſuited to his princely dignity. He appeared in London with a magnificent train of Iriſh Galloglaſſes, arrayed in the richeſt habiliments of their county, their heads bare, their hair flowing on their ſhoulders, with their long and open ſleeves dyed with ſaffron. Thus dreſſed and ſurcharged with military harneſs, and armed with battle-axes, they afforded an aſtoniſhing ſpectacle to the citizens, who regarded them as the intruders of ſome very diſtant quarter of the globe. But at court his verſatility now prevailed, his title to the ſovereignty of Tyrone was pleaded from Engliſh laws and Iriſh inſtitutions, and his allegations were ſo ſpecious that the queen diſmiſſed him with preſents and aſſurances of favour. In England this tranſaction was looked on as the humiliation of a repenting rebel: in Tyrone it was conſidered as a treaty of peace between two potentates.

Mr. Camden, in his preface to the Annals of Ireland, which he has publiſhed, ſays, "that they would have been uſeful to him if he had had the uſe of them ſooner." We may, therefore, preſume, that he had not then, nor when he wrote his hiſtory of the O Neals, ſeen them nor the Annals of Ireland ſince publiſhed by ſir James Ware, elſe our learned antiquary could not have there aſſerted, that "this family has been obſcure from O Nial the great before the arrival of St. Patrick; and that it has been of no eminent note ſince the Engliſh ſet foot in this kingdom, ſave only during the time that Edward Bruce the Scot bore the title of the *king of Ireland*." For theſe annals evince the contrary. They record, that in the year 1171 Cornelius, ſon of Murtach O Neal *lord of Tyrone*, was killed at Armagh. In 1174 it is ſaid, that in Roderic's army, beſides the king of Connaught, were O Melaghlin of Meath, *O Neal of Tyrone*, &c. In 1177, Hugh O Neal, *king of Tir-Oen*, was killed. In 1186, Donald, ſon of Hugh, *prince of Tir-Oen*, was obliged to reſign, and in his place was ſubſtituted Roderic O-Lagherty; but he being killed next year, Donald was reſtored. In 1188, Donald *king of Tir-Oen*, laden with ſpoil fought, &c. A chain of inſtances to the ſame purpoſe might be carried down to the time of Bruce. But if theſe annals are not of authority ſufficient, let Rymer decide, who gives Henry IIId's letter to *Bren O Ne'l regi de Kinelum* (ſive Tir-Oen) among the other toparchs, who had done homage to him or his predeceſſors. If this were a matter that

Blackwater town.

[u] Archd. 680. [x] Wilſon, 446.

related only to the name and quality of the O Neals it would be ſcarce worthy our notice in this place. But it goes further: it clears up an article of Iriſh hiſtory not generally attended to. It ſhews, that the Weſt of Ulſter was little known to the Engliſh till the reign of Elizabeth. And for this reaſon it was that no notice was taken of the O Neals by their writers; and, therefore, Mr. Camden concluded that they lived in obſcurity. Whereas if anything could be ſaid to be of note among ſuch a ſucceſſion of petty tyrants, they were the moſt conſpicuous princes in that kingdom, becauſe they longeſt maintained their independence in all the arrogance and pride of barbariſm. And theſe very annals put this matter beyond diſpute: for, in the enumeration of the princes who made their ſubmiſſion to Henry Plantagenet in the royal palace formed of wattles after the faſhion of the country, which he erected on the ſpot where St. Andrew's church now ſtands, for their reception, there is no mention made of O Neal. On the contrary, it is ſaid, that all the kings and princes of Leinſter, Conaught, Munſter, and the *Eaſt of Ulſter*, ſubmitted themſelves, &c. Whence it is plain, that the Weſt of Ulſter, over which O Neal ruled, did not acknowledge the king of England as their ſupreme lord. Indeed, on John's ſecond arrival in Ireland O Neal, who had been a formidable enemy to De Courcy, who had been created earl of Ulſter, was prevailed on to attend the king, but not before two hoſtages had been given as ſecurity for the conduct of this haughty chieftain; yet no ſooner had he reached his own territories than, with a fickleneſs incident to his untamed ſtate, he abſolutely refuſed to give hoſtages, and treated the meſſengers ſent to demand them with inſolence and contempt, which John paſſed by unnoticed or at leaſt unpuniſhed.

In a town called *Killmeillie* near Dungannon are two circles of ſtones forming a figure of eight, each about 20 yards diameter, incloſing urns in holes, ſet round with ſix ſtones and covered with flat ſtones and other ſtones thrown on the top. On the ſame hill about 30 yards eaſt of theſe circles they diſcovered a kind of altar of dry ſtone 8 feet by 4; the coals and bones freſh among the ſtones, which had the marks of fire. At the eaſt end of the altar was a pit, into which the remains after burning were thrown: a black greaſy ſubſtance had tinged the hill in a ſtrait line from the pit to the bottom of the hill. An urn was alſo found in a little ſandy hill near *Cookſtown* covered with a great rude limeſtone and ſurrounded by ſix equal ſtones. Theſe and numerous other inſtances of the ſame kind ſhew the practice of burning the dead to have prevailed among the antient Iriſh [y].

Theſe ſtones with ſeveral more of nearly the ſame form and ſize lye upon a hill near Caledon in the county of Tyrone. The place is called *Clon-ab* or literally the incloſure of the abbots. As monuments of this ſort are very frequent in Ireland, they would ſcarcely deſerve notice here, but that this was one of thoſe monaſteries which have eſcaped the diligence of all the antiquaries I have met with. And it argues the very high antiquity of this religious foundation, that even a veſtige of that building has for ages been wanting to attract the curioſity of obſervation. The town lands with others which belonged to the houſe are now part of the lands of the ſee of Armagh. A large croſs taken from this place is to be ſeen in the little poſt town of *Tynan*.

This Cromliagh, i. e. *inclined ſtone*, ſtands on the verge of the county of Derry within a quarter of a mile of the village of *Coagh* in the county of Tyrone. It is ſupported by ſix upright ſtones, the higheſt of which are 5 feet above ground and 2 at leaſt under it. Its greateſt height towards the eaſt is 7 feet, and its thickneſs gradually diminiſhes towards the weſt limb, where it is about 3 feet. Its greateſt diameter is 10 feet and the circumference 28. It is called *Clogh togle*, i. e. the *lifted ſtone:* and exactly correſponds with the *Pierre levè* in Poitiers, engraved by count Caylus in his Recueil d'Antiquités, tom. IV. pl. CXI. p. 370.

In the lower barony of Dungannon have been found ſeveral braſs trumpets, of an uncommon make, with a hole in the ſide, and the little end ſtopped, ſuppoſed to have been Daniſh, by others Iriſh, to call the people to prayers, or to give alarm from the round towers, near whoſe foot ſome were found.

Tyrone gave title of earl to ſir Marcus Beresford, ſo created 1746, having been created viſcount Tyrone 1720, and married Catharine, chief repreſentative of the antient and noble family of Dela Poer, of which Richard lord Le Poer was created 1675, viſcount Decies and earl of Tyrone [z]. Sir Marcus died 1763, and was ſucceeded by his ſon George de la Poer ſecond and preſent earl.

Religious houſes in Tyrone were:

Ardboe, now a poor village in the barony of Dungannon, two miles weſt of Lough Neagh, had a noble and celebrated monaſtery, founded by St. Colman, the ſon of Aid, in which his reliques were long preſerved. It was ſo deſtroyed by fire 1166, that it immediately fell to decay, and was ſcarce viſible in the time of Colgan the Franciſcan. However, there ſtill remain the walls of an old church with a croſs in good preſervation about 15 feet high, on which are ſeveral inſcriptions [a].

Ardſtra in the barony of Strabane, four miles ſouth of that town, was an antient biſhopric, united to Clogher before 1240, but ſince that time made a part of the dioceſe of Derry [b].

At *Ballineſagart*, a monaſtery of Franciſcans was founded by Con O Neal 1489 [c].

At *Cluain dubhain* or *Druim dubhain* near Clogher, St. Patrick founded a conſiderable nunnery, over which he placed St. Ceſtumbria, the firſt Iriſh woman that received the veil from his hands [d].

At *Corrocb* in the pariſh of Upper Badony and barony of Strabane, was erected in the 15th century a monaſtery for Franciſcans, whoſe ruins diſplay a ſingular neatneſs and elegant ſtyle of architecture [e].

At *Donnaghmore*, three miles weſt of Dungannon, and in its barony, St. Patrick founded an abbey, now called *Machclair* [f].

Gervaghkerin had a Franciſcan monaſtery, erected in the 15th century [g].

There was another at *Puble*, and another at *Omagh* [h].

Others leſs known are ſaid to have been at *Airecal*, *Dachiaroc* [i], *Killiny* [k], and *Trehil* [l].

[y] Phil. Tranſ. N° 337. G. [z] Lodge, II. 218. [a] Archd. 678. [b] Ib.
[c] Ib. 679. [d] Ib. 681. [e] Ib. [f] Ib. 682. [g] Ib. [h] Ib. 683.
[i] Ib. 678. [k] Ib. 682. [l] Ib. 683.

COUNTY OF DONEGALL OR TIR-CONELL.

THE remainder of Ulſter to the north and weſt was antiently poſſeſſed by the ROBOGDII and VENNICNII, but is at preſent called the county of *Donegall* or *Tir-Conell*, i. e. as ſome render it the *Land of Cornelius*, as others the *Land of Conall*; Marianus plainly calls it *Conallea*. It is almoſt entirely champaign country, and has ſeveral harbours. It is waſhed by the ſea on the north and weſt, bounded on the eaſt by the river *Liffer*, and divided from Conacht by *Lough Erne*. The *Liffer* near its ſource ſpreads itſelf into a lake, in which is an iſland, and near it by a ſmall religious houſe is a narrow vault, celebrated for the appearance of certain ſpectres and frightful figures, or rather for ſome religious horror. This cave is ridiculouſly pretended by ſome to have been dug by Ulyſſes to hold converſation with the infernals. The preſent inhabitants call it *Ellan n' fradadory* or *the iſland of Purgatory* and *Patric's Purgatory*. They affirm with a pious credulity, that St. Patric, the apoſtle of Ireland, or ſome abbot of that name, obtained of God by his earneſt prayers, that the pains and torments which await the wicked after this life, might be here ſet forth to view, in order the more eaſily to recover the Iriſh from their ſinful ſtate and heatheniſh errors. As this place, however, is called *Reglis* in the life of St. Patric, I ſhould ſuppoſe it to be the *other* REGIA mentioned by Ptolemy, and with this the ſituation he aſſigns it correſponds. Beſides this Patric's Purgatory there was another in this iſland called Brendan's Purgatory. But as I cannot diſcover its ſituation, take all I can find about it, which is theſe four lines of Necham:

Liffer r.

Patric's Purgatory.

Reglis.

REGIA.

Aſſerit eſſe locum ſolemnis fama dicatum
Brendano, quo lux lucida ſæpe micat.
Purgandas animas datur hic tranſire per ignes
Ut dignæ facie judicis eſſe queant.

Here conſtant fame aſſerts there is a place
To Brendan ſacred, with a flaſhing light:
Here ſouls through purgatory's fires may paſs
To fit them for the almighty Judge's ſight.

As this river Liffer increaſed by the addition of other ſtreams approaches the ſea it ſpreads itſelf again into a lake called by Ptolemy LOGIA, now *Lough Foyle* and *Logh Der*: whence Necham,

LOGIA.

Logh Der.

Lough Der *aquis dives lacus eſt*, Ultonia *novit*;
Commodus indigenis utilitate placet.

Lough Der in waters rich Ultonia knows,
And its advantage to her people ſhows.

On this ſtood *Derry*, formerly a monaſtery and the ſee of a biſhop, where in 1566 Edward Randolph, a renowned veteran, ſacrificed his life with the greateſt glory in defence of his country, and gave Shan O Neal ſuch a wound that he never recovered it. Here was lately placed a garriſon to check the inſolence of the earl of *Tir-Oen*, and afterwards a colony * by ſir Henry *Docwra*, knight, who, to his immortal honour, diſplayed ſuch ſingular valour and military conduct, and ſo ſettled it by good regulations that it is of ſervice againſt the rebels, and an admirable means of bringing the barbarous people to their duty. The ROBOGDII placed above LOGIA occupied all that northern coaſt of Ireland, where *O Dogherty*, an obſcure petty king, has chief influence. Among theſe is *Robogh*, a ſmall epiſcopal town, retaining traces of the antient name of the Robogdii, but where to find ROBOGDINVM *promontorium* except at *Faire Foreland*, I profeſs myſelf unable to determine. From this rocky tract the extremity of the ſhore returns by the mouth of *Logh Swilly*, which ſeems to be called in Ptolemy ARGITA.

Derry.

ROBOGDII.

Robogh.

ROBOGDINVM *prom.*

Further to the weſt lived the VENNICNII, where *Mac Rwyny Faid*, *Mac Swyny Netoeth*, and *Mac Swyny Bannigh*, have great property. Among theſe people Ptolemy puts the river VIDVA, now *Crodagh*; VENNICNIVM *promontorium* now *Ram's head*, and BORÆVM *promontorium* now *St. Helen's head*.

VENNICNII.

VIDVA *fl.*

VENNICNIVM *prom.*

BORÆVM *prom.*

The ſhore here retiring forms *Calebeg* harbour, with good anchorage for ſhips. Next appear the ruins of *Sligah* caſtle, which Maurice *Fitz-Gerald*, chief juſtice of Ireland about the year 1242, built when he poſſeſſed himſelf of this country. But this caſtle and a large eſtate hereabouts and a conſiderable fine in money was taken from John *Fitz Gerald*, firſt earl of Kildare, for raiſing a dangerous civil war againſt the earl of Ulſter.

Calebeg.

Sligah.

Lower down, not far from the mouth of Lough *Earne* ſtands *Donegall* abbey and town; whence this tract on being made a county took its name. This diſtrict was for many ages ſubject to the family of *O Donell*, who are of the ſame ſtock with the *O Neals*, and bore no other title than that of *O Donell* and lords of *Tir Conell*. To obtain this, and to procure by a kind of popular election the ceremony of inauguration at a ſtone near *Kilmacrenan*, they waged furious wars, mutually deſtroying each other, till king James lately by letters patent conferred the "honour, title, and ſtyle of earl of Tir Conell" on Roderic *O Donell*, brother of that rebel Hugh, who fled his country, and died in Spain.

Donegall.

The antient inhabitants of Ulſter as well as thoſe of Ireland in general were once comprehended under

* This is London Derry.

the common name of Scots, and hence that name paſſed into the north part of Britain. Giraldus relates that "ſix ſons of Mured, king of Ulſter, poſ-
"ſeſſed themſelves of the north parts of Britain
"about the year 400, whence the diſtinct name of
"SCOTLAND took its riſe." The Scotch Chronicles, indeed, date this event much earlier. From hence alſo came Fergus II. who reſtored the kingdom of the Scots in Britain, to whom Patric, by the ſpirit of prophecy, delivered this prediction: "Though
"now you ſeem mean and deſpicable in the eyes of
"your brethren, you will, ere long, be king and
"lord of them all;" and to give credit and authority to this, that writer of St. Patric's life adds, "Not
"long after Fergus, agreeable to the holy man's
"prediction, obtained the ſovereignty of that whole
"country, and his deſcendants ruled there for many
"generations. From his line is deſcended the brave
"king Edan, ſon of Gabrain, who ſubdued Scotia,
"alſo called Albania, where a ſeries of his poſterity
"in continued ſucceſſion now reigns."

Life of *S. Patric.*

John *Curcy* was the firſt Engliſhman that attacked this country in the reign of Henry II. and after ſtorming Down and Armach made himſelf maſter of the reſt by arms or treaty, and was firſt ſtyled earl of Ulſter; but his ſucceſſes drew upon him ſuch envy that his own virtues and the vices of others occaſioned him to be baniſhed. Hugh *Lacy*, younger ſon of Hugh Lacy lord of Meath, who was ordered to make war upon him[a], was, by king John, appointed his ſucceſſor, and created earl of Ulſter by girding on the ſword; which honour he was afterwards, for his inſolence and rebellious ſpirit, diveſted of by the ſame king, but ſoon after he was again reſtored to favour. But in confirmation hereof it may not be amiſs to tranſcribe this extract from the public records of Ireland. "Hugh de Lacy, formerly
"earl of Ulſter, held all Ulſter in exempt juriſ-
"diction ſeparate from any other county of the
"kings of England in chief by the ſervice of three
"knights whenever the king's ſervice was pro-
"claimed, and had power of trying in his own court
"all pleas pertaining to the chief juſtice and ſheriff,
"and holding a court of Chancery, &c. Afterwards
"all Ulſter fell to our lord king John by the for-
"feiture of the ſaid Hugh, to whom afterwards king
"Henry III. releaſed it for the term of life. And,
"on the death of Hugh, Walter de Burgh did the
"ſame ſervice to our lord Edward, ſon of king Hen-
"ry, then lord of Ireland, before he was king.
"And the ſaid lord Edward after he was king in-
"feofed the ſaid Walter in the aforeſaid land of
"Ulſter to have and to hold to him and his heirs by
"the ſervice aforeſaid as freely and entirely as the
"aforeſaid Hugh de Lacy held it, except the ad-
"vowſons of cathedral churches and their demeſne
"and the pleas of the crown, to wit, rape, foreſtalls,
"arſonies, and treſor trove, which our lord king
"Edward reſerved to himſelf and his heirs." This Walter de Burg, who was lord of Conacht and earl of Ulſter, had by an only daughter of Hugh Lacy Richard earl of Ulſter, who died involved in great difficulties in the year 1326. Richard had John de Burg, who died in his father's life-time, leaving (by Elizabeth *Clare* one of the heireſſes of her brother Gilbert Clare earl of Glouceſter) William who ſucceeded his grandfather. This William was murdered by his own people when a youth, leaving an infant daughter Elizabeth, who marrying Lionel duke of Clarence had an only daughter, wife of Edmund *Mortimer* earl of March, by whom the earldom of Ulſter with Conacht came to the Mortimers, and from them, together with the crown of England, to the houſe of York, when Edward IV. king of England united it to his royal demeſne. England being divided into parties at the ſame time, the civil war raging, and the Engliſh ſettled here returning from Ulſter to ſupport the different intereſts in England, *O Neal* and others of Iriſh extraction ſeized upon theſe countries, which from that time ſunk into the depths of barbariſm. So that this province, which formerly brought in a large revenue to its earls could ſcarce pay a ſmall ſum of money to the kings of England.

7 Joh.

Nothing (if I may be allowed to expreſs my ſentiments) caſts ſuch a reflection on the piety and prudence of the kings of England, as that they have for ſo many ages neglected this province, and indeed Ireland in general, in the propagation of religion and civilization of the inhabitants. Whether this is to be aſcribed to ſupine indolence, parſimony, or ill-directed prudence, I ſhall not take upon me to ſay. It ſeems, however, juſtly in its own right to demand greater attention. So large an iſland, ſo near to England, ſo fertile in ſoil, ſo uncommonly rich in paſtures, ſo well wooded, and furniſhed with mines if they were but ſought for, watered by ſo many rivers, ſurrounded with ſo many harbours, ſo conveniently ſituated for trade with the richeſt nations, which would produce a profitable revenue, ſo well ſupplied with inhabitants, who, whether in regard of their mental or bodily abilities might be of ſingular ſervice in all the employments of war and peace, ſeems to demand greater attention.

[a] Biſhop Gibſon tranſlates *illum bello proſequi* to purſue the war, meaning the conqueſt of Ireland; but as Hugh Laci was made earl of Ulſter by king John, for having treacherouſly ſurprized John de Curci, Camden's words will admit of both ſenſes. See Dugdale's Bar. I. 98.

DONEGALL

ADDITIONS.

THIS county was alſo denominated *Tyrconnell*, and comprehended the northern diviſion of the antient diſtrict of *Eircael* or *Eargal*, which in antient times contained the preſent counties of Donegal and Fermanagh. In the ſouthern parts was the cantred of *Eir Dunedh* near Lough Ern, the Ερδινος of Ptolemy, and *Ernai* of the Iriſh writers [a].

The county of Donegall has the counties of London-Derry, Tyrone, and part of Fermanagh on the eaſt, the bay of Donegall and the county of Fermanagh on the ſouth, and the ſea on the north and weſt. It is 50 miles from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, and 26 miles from north to weſt, and is divided into five baronies, *Enniſhowen*, *Killmacrenan*, *Raphoe*, *Boylagh* and *Bannagh*, and *Tyrhagh*; all of them well ſtocked with Britiſh inhabitants. It contains 40 pariſhes and five boroughs. It has many mountains and a coarſe ſoil; but the boggy and heathy ground here and in London-Derry has been much improved by ſhells brought from the coaſt at low water, and when drained dry laid on the ground as manure.

St. Patrick's purgatory.

Nothing has rendered this county ſo famous as the cave diſcovered by the patron ſaint of Ireland or his nameſake abbot of Nevers about 400 years after, in which the holy monk obtained a conſtant exhibition of the torments of the wicked for the edification of the Iriſh. But that it could not be St. Patrick who firſt invented it is plain from his ſilence about it in his book *De tribus habitaculis*, Heaven, Earth, and Hell. Henry or Hugh, monk of Saltrey in Huntingdonſhire, t. Stephen, was the firſt who wrote about it, and what one Owen or Tyndal, a ſoldier, had ſeen there. It was 16 feet and an half long by 2 feet 1 inch wide, built of free ſtone, covered with broad flags and green turf laid over them, and was ſo low and narrow that a tall man could hardly ſit, much leſs ſtand, in it. In the ſide was a window juſt wide enough to admit a faint ray of light; in the floor a cavity capable of containing a man at his length; and under a large ſtone at the end of the pavement a deep pit, which had opened at the prayers of the ſaint. The bottom of the cave was originally much below the ſurface of the ground. It ſtood on the eaſt ſide of the church in the church-yard encompaſſed with a wall, and ſurrounded by circles or cells called the *beds*, ſcarce 3 feet high, denominated from ſeveral ſaints. The penitents who viſited this iſland, after faſting on bread and water nine days, and making proceſſions round theſe holy ſtations thrice a day barefoot, for the firſt ſeven days, and ſix times on the eighth, waſhing their weary limbs each night in the adjoining lake, on the ninth enter the cave. Here they obſerve a 24 hours faſt, taſting only a little water; and, upon quitting it, bathe in the lake, and ſo conclude the ſolemnity. The original preparatory faſt, as we learn from Mathew Paris [b], was 15 days, and as long after quitting the cave; out of which all who entered did not return. Leave being firſt obtained of the biſhop of the dioceſe, the prior repreſented to the penitents all the horror and difficulty of the undertaking, ſuggeſting to them at the ſame time an eaſier penance. If they perſevered in their reſolution they were conducted to the door with a proceſſion of the convent, and after 24 hours confinement let out next morning with like ceremony. In this receſs, enlightened only by a kind of twilight, which diſcovered a field and hall, Owen was firſt viſited by 15 perſons cloathed in white, like religious newly ſhorn, who encouraged him againſt the horrid ſcenes that were next to preſent themſelves to his view. They were ſucceeded by troops of dæmons who began with laying him on a burning pile, which he ſoon extinguiſhed by pronouncing the name of Chriſt. They then dragged him through the ſeveral ſcenes of torment, where the wicked ſuffered all the variety of tortures of antient Tartarus: and ſtanding proof againſt all theſe horrors he was favoured with a full view and deſcription of Paradiſe by two venerable prelates, who refuſed to let him ſtay there. He met with the ſame dæmons and monks as he went out of the cave, after which he viſited the holy ſepulchre; and, at his return, taking upon him the habit, aſſiſted in founding Beſmagoocirth abbey. One William de Liſle, who accompanied Richard II. into Ireland, told Froiſſart that he and another had been in this Trou or Purgatoire St. Patrice. A ſudden heat ſeized their heads, and being aſleep on the ſteps they had many wonderful dreams, which they forgot as ſoon as they came out. "Je lui demandai ſi de ce qu'on appele le Trou S. "Patrice ceſtoit veritè, & qu'on en diſoit. Il me re- "pondit que ouy, & que luy & un Chevalier d'Angle- "terre, le roy eſtant a Dimelin [Dublin] y avoient eſtè, "& ſy eſtoient enclos a ſoleil couchant, & là demoure- "rent toute la nuit, & le lendemain iſſirent a ſoleil le- "vant. Adonc luy demanday des merveilles & nou- "velles dont on raccompte, & qu'on en dit qu'on y "veoit qu'il en eſtoit. Il me reſpondit & dit, quand "moy & mon compaignon euſmes paſſes le porte du "*celier* qu'on appelle le Purgatoire St. Patris, & nous "fuſmes deſcendues trois ou quatre pas (car on y de- "ſcend, ainſi qu'a un celier) chaleur nous prit es teſtes; "& nous aſſiſmes ſur les pas (qui ſont du pierre) & "nous aſſis, treſgrande volonte nous vint de dormir, "& dormiſmes toute la unit. Donc luy demanday ſi "en dormant ils ſcavoient ou ils eſtoient & quelles vi- "ſions leur vindrent. Il me reſpondit & dit, qu'en dor- "mant ils entrerent en imaginations moult grandes & "en ſonges merveilleux & veoient (ce leur ſembloit) "en dormant trop plus de choſes qu'ils n'euſſent fait en "leurs chambres ſur leurs lits. Tout ce affermoient "ils bien. Et quand au matin nous fuſmes eveillez, "on ouvrit l'huis, (*car ainſi l'avions nous ordonne*) & "iſſimes hors, & ne nous ſouvint tantoſt de choſe "que nous euſſions veue: & tenons tout ce a fan- "toſme [c]."

[a] Collect. Hib. N° XI.

[b] p. 87. ed. Wats.

[c] Vol. III. c. 16.

Lough Derg. *Lough Derg* or the *Red lake*, ſaid to have been formerly called *Fin Lough* or the *White lake*, in the pariſh of Temple carn and barony of Tirhagh has ſeveral iſlands: the largeſt called the iſland of St. *Dabeoc* or St. *Fintan* or *the iſland of Saints*, had a priory of Canons regular of St. Auſtin, founded as ſome by St. Patrick, or as others about A. D. 492 by St Dabeoc, who is ſaid to have been buried in this abbey, which he made ſubject to the great one of Armagh. It had a fine chapel with convenient houſes for the monks; the remains of which may be ſeen. One of the St. Patricks was prior here about 850. St. Patrick's purgatory was firſt fixed in this iſland, but it being near the ſhore and a bridge giving the people a free and eaſy acceſs into it, the cave was cloſed up, and another opened in a leſſer iſland half a mile from the ſhore, in extent ſcarce three-quarters of an Iriſh acre. A canon of the priory of St. Dabeoc uſually reſided on the iſland for the ſervice of the church and pilgrims. Some give the invention of this purgatory to the great St. Patrick; but others with more probability aſcribe it to Patrick, prior here about 850. It continued a long time in high repute both at home and abroad. We find in our records ſeveral ſafe conducts granted by the king of England to foreigners deſirous of viſiting it, and particularly 1358 to Malateſta Ungarus or of Hungary, knt. and to Nicholas de Beccario, a nobleman of Ferrara[d]; and 1397 to Raymond viſcount de Penulleux, knight of Rhodes, with a train of twenty men and thirty horſes[e]. But this purgatory muſt have fallen afterwards into diſrepute; for we find that by the authority of Pope Alexander VI. it was demoliſhed on St. Patrick's day 1497, by the father guardian of the Franciſcans of Donegall, and ſome other perſons of the deanry of Lough Ern deputed for this purpoſe by the biſhop. It was afterwards reſtored, and much reſorted to, nor was it fully laid open and ſuppreſſed till the reign of James I. when ſome perſons ſent by the government to enquire into it found it was only a dark low cell cut in the rock, capable of holding about ſix or eight perſons, whoſe heads might be half turned by the preparatory faſtings and fatigues; or by ſome private communications with the monaſtery, the monks might act ſome of their pious frauds, and report the reveries of the frightened or emaciated penitents for real viſions. The lords juſtices 1630 turned the friars out of the iſland, ordered their cells to be demoliſhed, and the cavern laid open to the air, to the no ſmall diſtreſs and loſs of the Roman Catholic clergy[f]. But if we may believe a traveller to theſe parts 1765, it is at preſent incloſed, and the ſame ſuperſtitious practices are ſtill continued as formerly, by a reſort from May to Auguſt of ſome thouſands of poor penitents for themſelves or as proxies for the rich, under the patronage of a titular biſhop or ſome perſon of rank. They circle barefoot round the heaps and rows of ſtones called Beds, on paths of ſharp ſtones, and then are admitted into the vault, where about twelve perſons can barely ſit, and are kept awake by ſharp pins in each other's hands, and the apprehenſion of the Devil carrying off the whole company for the ſleepineſs of one. The ceremony concludes with counting their beads up to their chin in the lake, and they are diſmiſſed with a load of its pebbles[g]. The iſland is rented of the proprietor by a perſon who ferries over the devotees for ſixpence apiece, but brings them back gratis.

The Lough, antiently called *Logh Fin* or the *White lake*, is about one mile and an half long and ſomewhat more in breadth[h]. St. Brendan lived a century after Patrick; and, if *his* purgatory is not confounded with the other, the only account of it ſeems to be in Necham's verſes cited by Mr. Camden. Lough Fin.

Sir James Ware makes the *Logia* of Ptolemy the river *Baan*, which riſes out of Lough Eagh. One would think ſimilarity of ſounds had influenced that eminent antiquary. Of *Derry* ſee before in London-Derry county.

It is no eaſy matter to point out the time when the ſee of *Raphoe*, antiently called *Rathboth*, was founded; probably early in the 8th century, ſome ſay in the middle of the 6th. St. Columb, who died A. D. 596, founded a monaſtery here; which was repaired by Adamnanus the famous abbot of Hij, who died 703[i]. St. Ennan is ſaid to have erected the church of this abbey into a cathedral; but ſir James Ware could not find when he lived, nor diſcover many of his ſucceſſors before the Engliſh conquered Ireland. Biſhop Macgonail in the 14th century was a great benefactor to this church, and built epiſcopal houſes in three manors belonging to it. Biſhop Pooley in the beginning of the preſent century left 200*l*. to erect north and ſouth ailes, which his ſucceſſor Lindſey performed. The chapter conſiſts of a dean, archdeacon, and four prebendaries, but here are no vicars choral nor choir ſervice[k]. Dr. Huntingdon, provoſt of Dublin college, who enriched the Bodleian library with ſo many valuable oriental MSS. collected by himſelf in the Eaſt, and promoted the tranſlation of the Old Teſtament into Iriſh 1701, was biſhop here, but died twelve days after his conſecration[l]. Here is a ſtately caſtle, built at the expence of government in the reign of Charles I. which ſtood a ſiege 1641, and is now the ſeat of the biſhop, beautified and repaired by biſhop Oſwald[m], and a handſome freeſchool: but the town is much deſerted. Within a few years a round tower was ſtanding on a hill, in which the biſhops kept their ſtudies. A celebrated croſs, to which many miracles were aſcribed, was removed from this cathedral to Armagh about 1438[n]. Raphoe.

Near a mile beyond Raphoe is *Oakfield*, the deanry houſe of the rev. Dr. King[o].

Sir James Ware has determined the *Rhobogdium* prom. to be *Inis Owen*, the extreme point of Ireland, hanging over the Deucaledonian ſea; and *Argita* to be *Lough Foil* in the county of London-Derry; he transfers Ptolemy's *Vidua* to *Lough Swilly*. Mr. Beauford places it at *Fir head*; and after Richard of Cirenceſter makes *Lough Swilly*, *Argita* and *Vidua*. Mr. Harris ſays there is no ſuch river as *Crodagh*, and that perhaps Mr. Camden meant the river *Clandagh* in the barony of Kilmacrenan in this county. The promontories *Venicnium* and *Boræum* keep the ſituation aſſigned them by Mr. Camden, but biſhop Gibſon corrects his inhabitants of this tract into Mc Swyny *Fanid*, Mc Swyny *Netoeth*, and Mc Swyny *Bannigh*, and adds here are ſtill ſeveral families of the ſame name, but now inconſiderable, who farm ſmall por- *Rhobogdium* prom.

[d] Rymer, VI. 107. [e] Ib. VIII. 14.
[f] Archd. 102, 103. Wilſon, 443.
[g] See Gent. Mag. Feb. 1766, vol. XXXVI. p. 60.
[h] Ib.
[i] Archd. 104.
[k] Harris.
[l] Ib. See his life by Dr. Smith, 1704, 8vo. Biog. Brit.
[m] Wilſon, 410.
[n] Ib. 61, 62.
[o] Ib. 410.
[p] Collect. Hib. N° XI.

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tions of land, which were heretofore held in fee by the Mc Swinnies.

Killibeg. *Killibeg* is a noble harbour on a bay of its own name, and on the north ſide of the bay of Donegall, capable of containing a large fleet well ſecured on the land ſide, ſo that veſſels may enter it at any time of the tide, there being from 5 to 8 fathom of water. The herring fiſhery is the moſt conſiderable of any carried on here; but the town bids fair to increaſe in trade and conſequence [q]. Here was a Franciſcan friary [r].

Donegall. *Donegall* ſtands at the bottom of great bay, to which it gives the name, full of good roads and harbours, but it has no trade, and the entrance to its harbour is full of rocks and dangerous. Here was a Franciſcan friary, founded by Hugh or Odoe Roe O Donell 1474 [s]: the remains of which may be ſeen at a ſmall diſtance from the town. The cloiſter conſiſts of ſmall arches ſupported by couplets of pillars on a baſement: in one part are two narrow paſſages one over the other about 4 feet 10 inches long and 7 high: they ſeem to have been places for depoſiting valuable effects in time of danger, the uppermoſt covered with ſtones, laid along as others like beams croſſing it, and the lower with ſtones laid acroſs on the walls. Each of them are exactly after the Egyptian manner of building, and in a building over it are plain marks of a Roman pediment, though ſome other building has been erected againſt it [t]. There is in this town a handſome old caſtle belonging to the earl of Arran [u].

Donegall gives title of earl to Arthur Chicheſter, preſent and fifth earl, whoſe grandfather and nameſake was ſo created 1647. The territories hereabout formerly belonging to O Donnel are now enjoyed by the families of Gore, Hamilton, Conolly, &c. [x]

Lough Swilly. *Lough Swilly* is a ſalt water lake which runs 20 miles into the country, is about five miles broad at the mouth, has an iſland in it and abounds with fiſh, and its banks are covered with villages and gentlemen's ſeats. A river of the ſame name runs into it near *Letterkenny*, a ſmall market and poſt town on the river Swilly, over which it has a bridge [z]. *Sheep Haven* is another bay with a very good harbour to the weſt. Yet notwithſtanding its many advantageous harbours and roads this north-weſt coaſt for want of trade is almoſt unknown to navigators.

No part of the kingdom is better calculated for ſummer or winter fiſheries than this county in general. The right honourable William Coningham, who has a fine ſeat at *Mount Charles*, has appropriated 20,000*l*. to procure accommodation for fiſhermen, and to carry on the north-weſt fiſhery to the beſt advantage. Nothing can contribute more to this great end than a late act of parliament for regulating the payment of bounties of the coaſt fiſhery, which, beſides an additional bounty of 10*s*. a ton for every veſſel not under 20 or above 100 tons, offers a bounty of 3*l*. a ton to all ſuch perſons who build in the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland any veſſels fit for fiſhing in deep water not under 20 nor above 50 tons [y].

On the demeſne of Hornhead, the ſeat of Mr. Stewart, within two or three miles of *Dunfanaghy*, is one of the greateſt curioſities in Ireland called *Mc Swine's Gun*. It conſiſts of a funnel perforated through a rock by the beating of the ſea againſt it, by which means it has at laſt found a paſſage, and riſes in an enormous jet-d'eau of 6 or 7 feet in thickneſs, ſometimes to the height of 40 or 50 feet. Its roaring is often heard 10 miles off in calm weather. The ſtone of the rock is granite of a greeniſh colour ſpotted with black like the Ophites of the antients [z].

Earls of Tyrconnel. The title of earl of Tyrconell was conferred by James II. on col. Richard Talbot, a zealous Papiſt; and, ſince the acceſſion of George I. ſir John Brownlow was advanced to that of viſcount Tyrconell 1718, which expired with him. George Carpenter, baron Carpenter, was created earl of Tyrconell 1761, which title is now held by his ſon George.

Balliſhannon. *Balliſhannon*, ſouth from Donegall, a populous town with a harbour and tolerable trade, pleaſantly ſituated on riſing ground on each ſide of the river, gives title of baron to the family of Foliot. The ſalmon leap here lets for 400*l*. a year. It is a fine fall, and the coaſt of the river very bold, conſiſting of perpendicular rocks with graſs of beautiful verdure to the water's edge. Before the fall in the middle of the river is a rocky iſland where the fiſh are cured [a]. Biſhop Gibſon informs us, "Two pieces of gold were diſcovered near this place in an extraordinary manner: the biſhop of Derry happening to be at dinner, there came in an Iriſh harper, and ſung an old ſong to his harp. His lordſhip not underſtanding Iriſh was at a loſs to know the meaning of the ſong; but a herdſman being called in, they found by him the ſubject of it to be this, that in ſuch a place (naming the very ſpot) a man of gigantic ſtature lay buried, and over his breaſt and back were plates of pure gold, and on his fingers gold rings, large enough for a man of ordinary ſize to creep through. The place was ſo exactly deſcribed that two of the company were tempted to go in queſt of this treaſure. After they had dug for ſome time they found two thin pieces of gold like that there repreſented, but purſuing their ſearch next morning they could find no more." Biſhop Gibſon thought this paſſage the more remarkable becauſe it comes pretty near the manner of diſcovering king Arthur's body at Glaſtonbury by the direction of a Britiſh bard as before ſtated in Somerſetſhire [b]. The two holes in the middle of this plate ſeem intended to faſten it to the arm or other part of the body of ſome officer or perſon of diſtinction. The original is preſerved in the Aſhmolean muſeum at Oxford, atteſted by Charles Hopkins and major John Mould. Doubtleſs, ſays Mr. Harris [c] his lordſhip had good authority for this relation, and nothing can call it in queſtion but that the rings were not found as well as the plates. But that particular as well as the ſize of the man might have been introduced by the bard as a poetical exaggeration by means of the *Bara* or *animi impetus* of that ſort of people.

Mr. Lethieullier exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a plate of gold found under ground on the eſtate of ſir Piercy Freake, bart. near Baltimore, extremely ſimilar to that above deſcribed. It is engraved pl. XXXV. fig. 1. from Archæologia, II. pl. I. 5.

Near *Ballintra* is *Brown hall*, the ſeat of John Hamilton, eſq; in whoſe demeſne is a romantic ſubter-

[q] Wilſon, 78. [r] Archd. 101. [s] Ib. 97. Harris. [t] Archd. 97. Pococke's MS. journal.
[u] Wilſon, 78. [x] G. [z] Wilſon, 13. [y] Ib. 76. [z] Ib. 62.
[a] Ib. 76. [b] Vol. I. p. 59. [c] G. Harris, p. 126.

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raneous river with many fine caſcades and lofty arches and caverns called the *Pulleens* formed in its paſſage [d].

Glentis. At *Glentis*, a village on the river *Amdrag*, is held one of the moſt conſiderable fairs for black cattle in the north of Ireland [e].

Lifford. *Lifford*, ſituate on the river Foyle, has a barrack for a troop of horſe, and gave title of baron to the family of Fitz-Williams; which title hath been revived 1767 in James Hewitt, lord chancellor of Ireland; further advanced to the title of viſcount Lifford 1780 [f].

Lough Fk. *Lough Eſk* near *Townavilly* yields the char in great abundance; a moſt delicate fiſh, generally about 9 inches long. The male or milting char has a red belly, but the fleſh is generally white; the female or roeing char has a paler belly, but the fleſh is of a brighter red, and the fiſh is commonly bigger; the third ſort called the gelt, and by corruption the gilt char, is without roe. They are not to be caught by bait, but feeding in deep water are only taken in nets. The adjacent mountains abound with red deer [g].

Of *Derry* ſee before in the county of *Colrane* or *London-Derry*, to which it is now annexed.

Dunglo. *Dunglo*, called till lately *Clogkanlea*, though a ſmall place, is important from its ſituation. An arm of the ſea extends to it in the centre of the diſtrict of iſlands called the *Roſſes*. Here ſtands the pariſh church, the mill, &c. and col. Conyngham is building ſeveral neat houſes there, and has eſtabliſhed a market for the ſupply of Rutland and the iſles of Arran, &c. the ſeat of the fiſhery [h].

The inhabitants of the Roſſes are deſcribed by an anonymous correſpondent of Mr. Walker's [i] as being about 30 years ago in almoſt a ſtate of ſavage nature, ſubſiſting by fiſhing and making kelp; poorly clad in the day time, notwithſtanding their high latitude and bleak ſituation, and living in huts of one room with a fire in the centre, ſleeping promiſcuouſly naked in one bed, of which their gueſts partook. In one of the largeſt iſlands called *Oiey*, they uſed to kill great numbers of ſeals, the fleſh of which they ſalted for winter. In ſhort, the deſcription of theſe iſlanders is an exact picture of the Scotch highlands and Orkney; yet by being brought to Dublin on buſineſs, and accuſtomed to intercourſe with other people, they are now totally altered in their carriage and conduct, dreſs, habitations, occupations, and manner of living.

Rutland *iſland.* *Rutland* iſland, called after the late duke of Rutland when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, contains 180 acres: and here has been laid out a regular town with ſtreets 40 and 50 feet wide, and ſo diſpoſed that the quays and ſtores lie behind the houſe: ſeveral houſes and ſtores are already built, and a moſt complete dock iſland eſtabliſhed. Upwards of 400 veſſels reſort hither annually to the fiſhery and lie in perfect ſecurity in 3 fathom water [k].

Lough Fin. *Lough Fin*, two miles long but not very broad, is near the town of *Fin*, as is alſo another ſmaller lough that communicates with the river *Fin* [l].

Two miles from Dunglo on the left is a lough about one mile long and nearly as broad, in which are four ſmall iſlands; and within a mile of Dunglo another leſſer lough nearly circular [m].

St. Johnſtown. *St. Johnſtown* is a market and borough town on the river Foyle, which, at this place, is of conſiderable breadth and divides the county of Tyrone and Donegall. Near it is *Magavelin*, a ſeat of the earl of Abercorn [n].

Aſtrath. *Aſtrath* or *Aſhroe* abbey on the river Erne near Ballyſhanan, was founded for Ciſtertians 1176, by Roderic O Cananan, prince of Tyrconnell, ſlain in battle by O Flachertach, who ſucceeded him, and whom other writers make the founder of this houſe. Some of the gilding in the vault of the cloiſter is yet viſible [o].

At *Bally Mac Swiney* near Caſtle Doe in the barony of Kilmacrenan was a Franciſcan monaſtery, founded by Mc Swiney; of which a few remains are yet exiſting [p].

At *Belleghan* near Lifford was another Franciſcan friary; but we cannot find any particular account of it [q].

Both Chonais in *Inis Coguin*, had a great and celebrated abbey, of which St. Coemgal, who died A. D. 721, was abbot [r].

Clonlugh, two miles north of Lifford, on the river Foyle in the barony of Raphoe, had a church and abbey built by St. Columb, now a pariſh church in the dioceſe of Derry [s].

At *Cluainenach* St. Columb founded an abbey, now a chapel in Inis Oen three miles north of Derry near the ruins of O Cahane's caſtle [t].

Clomnany, near the ſea, in a barony of its name, was a rich monaſtery, built by St. Columb, now a pariſh church in the dioceſe of Derry [u].

Conwall or *Congbaill*, on or near the river Swilly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, had an abbey, now a pariſh church in the dioceſe of Raphoe [x].

Domnachliune Tochuir church was founded by St. Patrick, who made St. Maccarthen, brother to the ſaint of Clogher, biſhop of it. It is now a pariſh church in Inis Oen, and remarkable for the great reſort of pilgrims on St. Patrick's day. Here is ſtill preſerved the ſaint's penitential bed, and other objects of their devotions. The church ſtands near *Eaſmac eirc*, a remarkable cataract, which falls from the high mount *Sliabh-ſnectha* or the Mountain of Snow into the bay called *Traighe breghe* [y].

Drumhome, now a pariſh church, in the dioceſe of Raphoe, had a celebrated monaſtery [z].

Fahan, now alſo parochial, ſix miles north-weſt of Derry, on Lough Swilly in Inis Oen, had another founded by St. Columb, and dedicated to St. Muran, whoſe paſtoral ſtaff richly adorned with gold and jewels is ſtill preſerved among the O Niels, who take their oaths on it in the deciſion of controverſies. Here was alſo kept the book of the acts of St. Columb, written by St. Muran in Iriſh verſe; ſome fragments of which ſtill remain, and a very large and antient chronicle held in high repute [a].

At *Fanegaragh* was a ſmall houſe of Franciſcans [b].

[d] Wilſon, 79. 443. [e] Ib. 79. [f] Ib. 86. [g] Ib. 409.
Mr. Pennant "imagined the waters in Ireland did not afford the char, except it has been overlooked by their writers on the natural hiſtory of that kingdom." Brit. Zool. III. 268, 4to. The *gelt* or *barren char* of Winander meer is a char which has not ſpawned the preceding ſeaſon, and on that account is reckoned to be in the greateſt perfection.
[h] Wilſon, 79. [i] At the end of his Hiſtory of the Iriſh Dreſs, p. 144—149. [k] Wilſon, 80.
[l] Ib. 87. [m] Ib. [n] Ib. 410. [o] Archd. 93. Wilſon, 76. [p] Archd. 95.
[q] Ib. [r] Ib. [s] Ib. 96. [t] Ib. [u] Ib. [x] Ib.
[y] Ib. 97. [z] Ib. 98. [a] Ib. [b] Ib. 99.

At *Garton*, two miles weſt of Kilmacrenan, St. Columb founded a monaſtery, now a pariſh church, in the dioceſe of Raphoe [d]. So is *Kilbaron* on the bay of Donegall [e].

At *Hilfothuir* was a Ciſtertian abbey, founded by O Dogharty 1194, a cell to Aſrhoe, and afterwards united to it [f].

On the ſite of the antient abbey of St. Natalis, who died 563 at *Inver*, on the ſea ſhore in the barony of Boylagh and Bannagh, and five miles eaſt of Killibegs, was a Franciſcan abbey, founded in the 15th century [g].

At *Iniſkeel* or *coel*, lying off the coaſt in the ſame barony, was a celebrated well, and a church dedicated to St. Conald [h]. In *Inis Samer* in the bay of Donegall, at the mouth of the Erne, Flaherty O Maoldora, king of Tyrconnell, retired and died 1197 [i].

Kilcartein or *Kilcan* is ſuppoſed to be *Killen*, of which St. Carthach was biſhop about 540 [k].

Killibegs, a ſea port and borough town, had a ſmall Franciſcan friary, founded by Mc Swiney baning [l].

Kilmacreen, on the river Gannon, now a poor depopulated village, gives name to a barony, and had a rich abbey founded by St. Columb; and on its ſite a Franciſcan one by the O Donnells; part of which the preſent church is ſuppoſed to have been. Near to this town is a rock, on which the O Donnells, princes of Tyrconnell, was always inaugurated [m].

At *Kelodonnell* in the barony of Kilmacrenan, about the beginning of the 16th century, O Donnell built a ſmall Franciſcan friary [n].

On Lough Foyle in Inis Oen St. Patrick founded the monaſtery of *Domachbile*, commonly called *Maghbile*, which was for ſome time in high repute, but is now a pariſh in the dioceſe of Derry [o].

At *Magheribeg* or the Little Plain near Donegall was founded a monaſtery of Franciſcans by O Donnell about the middle of the 15th century [p].

At *Malin* on the ſea ſide in Inis Oen, we find a very antient church, which is ſaid to have been a monaſtery [q].

At *Rathcunga* in Tyrhugh barony, St. Patrick founded an abbey. At *Ratheanich* was a biſhopric in the beginning of the 16th century; and at *Rathene* St. Aid Glaſs fixed his reſidence [r].

At *Rathmullin*, a ſmall town on Lough Swilly in Kilmacrenan barony was a houſe of Carmelites founded by Mc Swine-fannagh [s].

At *Seinglean* was a celebrated abbey, founded by St. Columb, which in proceſs of time became a pariſh church in Raphoe dioceſe [t]. So is *Taughboyne* in the ſame dioceſe, founded by St. Barthen, a diſciple and kinſman of Columb [u]; and *Tullyaughniſh* or *Tulachdubglaiſſe* in Kilmacrenan barony, and *Uſkechaoin*, both founded by St. Colomb [x].

In *Torre*, a very fertile iſland in Kilmacrenan barony, eight miles from the main land, had an abbey, of which Columb's ſon St. Ernan was abbot about A. D. 650 [y].

Fig. 13. pl. XLVII. repreſents a druidical altar, diſcovered lying on the ground near the rev. Mr. Hart's at *Lynsfort* or *Inis Oen* 1773. The greateſt length is 28 feet, in breadth 25. It is full of rock baſons; * is a block on which the human victims were ſlain, and never ſeen on an altar before [z].

[d] Archd. 99. [e] Ib. 100. [f] Ib 99. [g] Ib. [h] Ib. 100. [i] Ib.
[k] Ib. 101. [l] Ib. [m] Ib. Wilſon, 413. [n] Archd. 101.
[o] Archd. 103. [p] Ib. [q] Ib. 103. from Pococke's Journal.
[r] Archd. 104. [s] Ib. 103 ex Pococke's Journal. [t] Ib. [u] Ib. 105.
[x] Ib. [y] Ib. [z] Walker's propoſals for a deſcription of Ireland, 1774.

Rare Plants found in Ireland*.

Adiantum *Capillus veneris*. True Maiden Hair; on the rocky mountains of *Burrin* in the county of *Clare*.

Agaricus *alneus*. Alder Agaric; in woods in the county of *Dublin*.

Alchemilla *vulgaris*. Common Ladies Mantle; in cloſes betweeu *Glaſs Muckanogue* and *Finglaſs* in the county of *Dublin*.

Aliſma *Damaſonium*. Star-headed Water Plantain; in a paſture near *Temple-oge* in *Dublin*.

Allium *carinatum*. Purple flowered Mountain Garlic; on paſture lands in the county of *Waterford*.

——— *vineale*. Crow Garlic; on the bank ſide of the mill-race above *Iſland bridge*, and in ſome meadows near *Bally Griffin* in *Fingall*, *Dublin*.

Althæa *officinalis*. Marſh Mallows; in the iſles of *Icane* in *Waterford*, and in *Cable Iſland* in *Cork*.

Ammi *vulgaris*. Lin. Biſhop's weed; on *Killough hill* near *Caſhell* in *Tipperary*, plentifully.

Andromeda *polifolia*. Marſh Ciſtus or Wild Roſemary; in bogs in *Iveragh* and *Dunkerron* baronies in the county of *Kerry* and near *Iſaac town*.

Anthyllis *vulneraria*. Kidney Vetch or Ladies Finger; on dry hillocks near the bay of *Dublin*.

Aquilegia *vulgaris*. Colombines; in woods near *Cloontueſkart* in *Galway*, and in *Curraghs* near *Kilbullane* in *Cork*.

Arbutus *Unedo*. Strawberry-tree; on rocks and mountains about *Lough Lane* in *Kerry*, on the mountains of *Cork*, and elſewhere.

Ariſtolochia *Clematitis*. Climbing Birthwort; in the woods of *Briole* in *Athlone* barony in *Roſcommon*.

Artemiſia *campeſtris*. Field Southernwood; in a field near *Caſtle Iſland* in *Kerry*.

——— *maritima* β. A variety of Sea Wormwood; on ſea ſhores.

Aſclepias *Vincetoxicum*; Lin. Swallow-wort; on the rocky mountains of *Burrin* in *Clare*.

Aſperula *cynanchica*. Squinancy wort; in dry mountainous paſtures.

——— *odorata*. Woodroof; amongſt buſhes between *Roper's reſt* and *Mount Jerom*, *Dublin*.

Aſparagus *officinalis*. Aſparagus or Sperage; on ſea coaſts.

Aſplenium *Adiantum nigrum*. Common black Maiden-hair; on mountains in *Kerry*, *Cork*, *Waterford*, and *Down*.

——— *Adiantum nigrum* β. A variety of the laſt; on the mountains of *Mourne* in *Down*.

——— *Ceterach*. Spleenwort or Miltwaſt; on rocks in *Kerry*, *Dublin*, and in the barony of *Burrin* in *Clare*.

——— *Ruta muraria*. White Maiden-hair, Wall Rue or Tentwort; in a rocky cavern near *Blackſtones* in *Kerry*, at the top of *Tallogh* caſtle, on *Crumlin* church, and at *Ball's bridge*.

——— *Trichomanes*. Engliſh black Maiden-hair; on rocks in *Kerry*, *Cork*, and *Waterford*.

——— *Trichomanes* β. A variety of the laſt; among rocks near *Killarney* lake, on *Dunkerton* mountains, and elſewhere in *Kerry*.

After *Tripolium*. Sea Starwort; underneath the *Black rock* near *Dublin*.

Aſtragalus *arenarius*. Purple mountain Milkwort; on the mountains about the lake of *Killarney* in *Kerry*.

Atriplex *portulacoides*. Sea Purſlane; near the river *Mang* near *Callinaferſy* in *Kerry*.

——— *ſerrata*. Indented Sea Orache; on the banks of the river *Galey* in *Kerry*, plentifully.

Atropa *Belladonna*. Deadly Nightſhade or Dwale; in woods and hedges.

Braſſica *oleracia* ſylveſtris. Sea Cabbage; on ſea cliffs: in the county of *Dublin*.

Bryum *flexuoſum*. Soft Bryum; on rocks.

Bunias *Cakile*. Sea Rocket; on the ſands near *Maiden Tower* near *Drogheda*, and by the ſea ſide near *Mirion*.

Cardamine *bellidifolia*. Daiſie leaved Ladies Smock; in the iſlands in *Lough Lane* in *Kerry*, and on the walls of the deer park, *Cork*.

Carex *dioica*. Small Carex; in bogs in *Waterford*.

Carum *Carvi*. Carraways; in meadows and paſtures: near *Woodhouſe* in the pariſh of *Stradbally* in *Waterford*.

Chara *hiſpida*. Prickly Chara; in turf bogs.

Chelidonium *Glaucium*. Sea Celandine or yellow horned poppy; on the ſea coaſt.

Chenopodium *maritimum*. Sea Blite or White Glaſſwort; on the ſhore near *Callinaferſy*, the bottom of *Caſtlemain* harbour in *Kerry*.

Cheiranthus *ſinuatus*. Sea Stock; near *Beal caſtle* towards the *Shannon* mouth, *Kerry*.

Chlora *perfoliata*. Yellow Centaury; in cloſes adjoining the *Green hills* near *Crumlin*, plentifully.

Chryſanthemum *ſegetum* β. A variety of Corn Marigold; near the cart road at the end of *Iniſcore hill*, and on a muddy bank in *Patrick's well-lane*, *Dublin*.

Chryſoſplenium *oppoſitifolium*. Common Golden Saxifrage; in a gutter at the mill near *Harold's croſs*, *Dublin*.

Cicuta *viroſa*. Long leaved Water Hemlock; in watery places and rivers: in *Cavan* and *Fermanagh*.

Cineraria *alpina*. Mountain Ragwort; on the ſide of *Knockanore* mountain near *Fell's ſpa* in the barony of *Iragticonnor* in *Kerry*.

——— *paluſtris*. Marſh Fleabane; in ditches in the barony of *Clanmaurice* in *Kerry*.

Ciſtus *Helianthemum*. Dwarf Ciſtus or little Sunflower; on lime-ſtone hills near *Caſtlemore*, and in the barony of *Muſkerry* in *Cork*.

Cochlearia *anglica*. Sea Scurvy-graſs; among the ſhort graſs below the *Black rock*, *Dublin*.

——— *danica*. Daniſh Scurvy-graſs; on *Cape*

* In this liſt, which is moſtly compiled from *Keogh's Herbal*; *Threlkeld's Synopſis Stirpium Hibernicarum*; *Smith's Antient and Modern State of Waterford, of Cork, and of Kerry*; *Rutty's Natural Hiſtory of Dublin*; *and the Antient and Modern State of Down*; are ſeveral plants which are not uſually conſidered as indigenous. Whether they are ſo, or have eſcaped from gardens, can only be determined by Iriſh botaniſts. After repeated applications to Ireland no better liſt could be obtained.

Clear,

Clear, the iſland of *Iniſhircan* and elſewhere in *Cork*, and in a marſh near the brook *Dodeer* near *King's-end*, *Dublin*.

——— *officinalis*. Common or Garden Scurvy-graſs; on rocks on the ſea coaſt in *Cork* and *Dublin*.

Comarum *paluſtre* α and β. Purple Marſh Cinquefoil and a variety; on bogs.

Convallaria *majalis*. Lilly convally or May Lily; in a wood near the river *Collygan* in *Waterford*, in the iſland of *Inisfalen* in *Lough Lane* and elſewhere in *Kerry*, and in *Caſtle Bernard* park near the river *Bandon* in *Cork*.

Cotyledon *Umbilicus veneris*. Navel wort Kidneywort or Wall Penny-wort; on old buildings at *Mitchel's-town*, and on the wall of a ruined church at *Lucan*, *Dublin*.

Crambe *maritima*. Sea Colewort; on the ſea beach near *Dunlary*, *Dublin*.

Cratægus *Aria*. White Beam tree; in woods and hedges in a mountainous or chalky ſoil: in *Kerry*, plentifully.

Crithmum *maritimum*. Sampire; on ſea cliffs in *Waterford*, in the iſles of *Arran*, in *Galway*, and in *Clare*.

Cucubalus *acaulis*. Moſs Campion; on the rocky mountains in *Dunkerron* near *Blackſtones* in *Kerry*.

——— *otites*. Spaniſh Catchfly; in a grove near *Liſmore*, near the *Blackwater* river in *Waterford*, plentifully.

Cuſcuta *europæa*. Dodder; on dry ſandy banks near *Maiden Tower* near *Drogheda*, *Dublin*.

Cyclamen *Europæum*; Lin. Sowbread; near *Belanaloe* and *Mountalbat* in *Roſcommon*, in *Rathfarin*, *Leitrim*, and *Mileek* in *Galway*.

Daphne *Laureola*. Spurge Laurel; in a wood near *Mogeby* in the pariſh of *Whitchurch* in *Waterford*.

Dianthus *caryophyllus* β. Common Pinks; on the walls of an old caſtle in the market-place at *Kinſale* in *Cork*.

Draba *muralis*. Speedwell leaved Whitlow-graſs; on mountains near the ſouthern part of *Lough Lane* in *Kerry*.

Droſera *anglica*. Great Sundew; on a bog near *Iſaac-town* in *Meath*.

——— *longifolia*. Long leaved Sundew; on a bog near *Ballycaroge* in *Waterford* and near *Edenderry*, *Dublin*.

——— *rotundifolia*. Round leaved Sundew; in moiſt grounds near *Lixnaw* in *Kerry*.

Dryas *octopetala*. Mountain Avens; on the mountains of *Sligo*, on the hills near the paſſage into the upper lake of *Killarney*, and on high grounds between the barony of *Muſkerry* and the county of *Kerry*.

Echium *italicum*. Wall Vipers Bugloſs; in ſandy ground in *Bally-heigh bay* near *Fenit* in *Kerry*.

Empetrum *nigrum*. Black berried Heath, Crow or Crakeberries; on mountainous heaths: in *Dublin*.

Equiſetum *hyemale*. Rough Horſe-tail or Shave-graſs; in a bog through which the river *Brick* runs near *Lixnaw*, *Kerry*.

Erica *dabœcii*. Iriſh Heath; on the mountains in *Mayo*, *Galway*, and *Kerry*,

Erigeron *acre*. Blue-flowered Fleabane; in a dry hilly paſture facing the hutts at the *Black rock*, *Dublin*.

Eryngium *campeſtre*. Common Eryngo; in the ſand near *Youghall* harbour in *Waterford*, plentifully.

——— *maritimum*. Sea Holly or Eryngo; on ſandy ſhores in *Kerry*, and near the brick fields, *Dublin*.

Eryſimum *cheiranthoides*. Treacle Wormſeed; about *Temple oge*.

Euphorbia *hyberna*. Knotty rooted Spurge; on the mountains in *Kerry*, in *Cork*, and *Dublin*, and near *Anakirk* in *Limerick*.

——— *paralias*. Sea Spurge; on the ſandy ſhore between the warren houſe and *Rahany*, *Dublin*.

Fucus *eſculentus*. Broad eſculent Sea Wrack; on ſubmarine rocks and ſtones: in *Down*.

——— *palmatus*. Handed Fucus; on rocks about *Dawkey* iſland.

Galega *officinalis*; Lin. Goat's Rue; in the weſtern parts of *Down*.

Galeopſis *villoſa*. Hairy Dead nettle; in fields near *Caſtle Iſland*, *Kerry*.

Galium *boreale*. Croſſwort Madder; in mountainous meadows.

Gentiana *campeſtris*. Vernal Dwarf Gentian; on the mountains between *Gort* and *Galway*.

Geranium *maritimum*. Sea Crane's-bill; on the ſtrand of *Trallee* in *Kerry*.

——— *moſchatum*. Muſk Crane's-bill or Muſcovy; on the abbey walls of *Liſlaghtin* in the barony of *Irachticonner*.

——— *pratenſe*. Crowfoot Crane's-bill; among briars and in hedges.

——— *rotundifolium*. Round leaved Crane's-bill; on walls, roofs, and ſandy paſtures.

——— *ſanguineum*. Bloody Crane's-bill; in a cloſe near *Simond's-court*, *Dublin*.

Geum *rivale*. Water Avens; on the banks of the *Lee* in *Cork*, and on the hills near the paſſage into the upper lake of *Killarney*.

Gladiolus *communis*; Lin. Sword Graſs or Corn Flag; at the upper end of the *Conegary* at *Dungarvan*, *Waterford*.

Glaux *maritima*. Sea Milkwort or Black Saltwort; above *Bally-baugh* bridge near the rivulet.

Gnaphalium *ſylvaticum*. Upright Cudweed; in ſandy paſtures and woods.

Helleborus *fœtidus*. Great Baſtard black Hellebore, Bear's foot or Setterwort; on *Slieve Baghtine* and near *Drumcallaghers* in *Limerick*.

——— *viridis*. Wild black Hellebore; in a meadow near *Donerail* in *Cork*, and elſewhere.

Herniaria *glabra*. Smooth Rupture-wort; on *Lambhead* near the mouth of the river *Kenmare* in *Kerry*.

Hieracium *murorum*. French or Golden Lungwort; under a hedge on *Iniſcore hill*, *Dublin*.

——— *paludoſum*. Succory leaved Hawkweed; on the *Wicklow* mountain of the three rocks, and in *Bally bog* near *Blandford* in *Kerry*.

Hypericum *Androſæmum*. Tutſan or Park leaves; in woods in *Tipperary*, and among the Scrogs on *Iniſcore hill*.

——— *Aſcyron*; Lin. Bruges-roſe; near *Ballymaloe* in the barony of *Imokilly* in *Cork*.

Hypnum *criſpum*. Curled Hypnum; in woods, heaths, and rocks.

Ilex *Aquifolium* (baccis luteis). Yellow berried Holly;

ly; on mountains near *Lough Lane*, *Kerry*.

Imperatoria *Oſtruthium*. Maſterwort; on *Slatwood* hill near *Liſmore*, and *Tallow* in *Waterford*.

Inula *crithmoides*. Golden Sampire; on rocks near *Bolus-head* in *Iveragh*, and elſewhere in *Kerry*.

—— *Helenium*. Elecampane; in meadows.

Jungermannia *epiphylla*. Broad leaved Jungermannia; in a wood near *Beal caſtle*, *Kerry*.

Juniperus *communis*. Juniper; on mountains in *Kerry*, *Clare*, *Down*, and *Galloway*.

——— *Sabina*; Lin. Savine; on the eaſt ſide of *Muſkerry* mountain in *Waterford*, in the iſlands of *Lough Lane* in *Kerry*, and on the mountains of *Mourne* in *Down*.

Lathræa *ſquamaria*. Toothwort; on the ſea ſhore between *Dunlary* and *Newton* in *Dublin*.

Lavatera *arborea*. Sea Tree Mallow; in *Cable iſland* neat *Youghal* harbour in *Cork*.

Lepidium *latifolium*. Dittander or Pepperwort; near the head of *Kenmare* river, *Kerry*, at *Kinſale beg* near *Youghal* harbour, *Waterford*, and at *Cork-beg* in the barony of *Imokilly*, *Cork*.

——— *ruderale*. Narrow leaved wild Creſs or Dittander; near the ſea.

Leonurus *Cardiaca*. Motherwort; in hedges and among rubbiſh.

Lichen *herbaceus*. Green Lichen; on aſh trees.

——— *iſlandicus*. Eryngo leaved Liverwort; on the mountains of *Iveragh* near *Blackſtones* in *Kerry*.

——— *tartareus*. Welch Liverwort, Cork, or Arcell; on rocks on the ſea coaſt in *Kerry*.

Linum *perenne*. Perennial blue Flax; on the lands of *Simond's-court*, *Dublin*.

Lithoſpermum *officinale*. Gromwell; at the foot of *Inaſcore* hills and under the brow above *Palmerſtown* mills, *Dublin*.

Lobelia *Dortmanna*. Water Gladiole; in *Lough Neagh*.

Lycopodium *alpinum*. Mountain Club moſs; on the mountains of *Toomiſh* and others near the lake of *Killarney* in *Kerry*, and on the mountains of *Mourne* in *Down*.

——— *clavatum*. Common Club-moſs; on the *Newry* mountains, *Dublin*, on the mountains of *Mourne* in *Down*, and in the ſouthern baronies in *Kerry*.

——— *Selago*. Upright Firr-moſs; on *Mangerton* and moſt other mountains near the lake of *Killarney*, and near the city of *Galway*.

Lyſimachia *tenella*. Purple Moneywort; in a rotten ſpongy paſture beyond *Simond's-court*, and in a broad road beyond *Rathfarnum* in a wet place.

Melittis *Meliſſophyllum*. Baſtard Balm; in woods and hedges.

Mentha *rubra*. Red Mint; near the head of the river *Lee* near *Lough Alloa* in *Cork*.

Menyanthes *trifoliata*. Buckbean; on bogs: in *Waterford*.

Myrica *Gale*. Goul, Sweet Willow or Dutch Myrtle; in bogs, lowland meadows, and near rivers.

Narciſſus *Pſeudo-narciſſus*; Daffodil; in cloſes near *Clantarff*, near the hill of *Hoath*, and near *Doulack's well* in *Dublin*.

Narthecium *Oſſifragum*. Lancaſhire or Baſtard Aſphodel; in turfy bogs: in *Kildare*.

Nymphæa *alba*. White Water Lily; in the rivers *Lee* and *Blackwater* in *Cork*, and in the weſtern parts of *Down*.

Oenanthe *crocata*. Hemlock Dropwort; in marſhy grounds.

Ophioglosſum *vulgatum*. Adder's Tongue; in moiſt meadows in *Tipperary*, *Dublin*, and *Kerry*.

Ophrys *bifolia*. Common Twayblade; in woods.

Orchis *pyramidalis*. Purple lake flowering Orchis; on dry ſea banks between *Newtown* and *Dunlary*.

Orobus *ſylvaticus*. Bitter Vetch; in woods and hedges: near *Roſe-trevor*.

Ornithogalum *luteum*. Yellow Star of Bethlehem; in a low meadow between *Finglas bridge* and *Drumcondrah*, *Dublin*.

Oſmunda *criſpa*. Stone Fern; on rocks among mountains in the ſouthern baronies of *Kerry*.

——— *Lunaria*. Moonwort; on the hills between *Burgeſs* and *Killatoe*, and in the paſtures of *Palmerſtown*.

——— *regalis*. Oſmund Royal or flowering Fern; in bogs in the barony of *Irachticonner*, and in a wood near *Lixnaw* and elſewhere in *Kerry* and near *Ballycar-oge* in *Waterford*.

Paris *quadrifolia*. Herb Paris, True-love, or One-berry; in the wood near *Roſs* caſtle near the lake, *Kerry*.

Peucedanum *officinale*. Hogs Fennel, Sulphurwort or Hareſtrong: on the ſhores of *Ballyheigh* bay in *Kerry*, and in the barony of *Gualhire* in *Waterford*.

Pimpinella *major*. Great Burnet Saxifrage; in woods and hedges on a chalky ſoil: about *Cork*, plentifully.

Pinguicula *vulgaris*. Butterwort or Yorkſhire Sanicle; in a paſture at *Barberſtown* in *Kildare* and between *Temple-oge* and *Tallow*.

Pinus *Abies*. Common Firr or Pitch Tree; in the mountains in *Cork* and *Kerry*.

——— *Picea*. Yew leaved Firr; in the mountains in *Kerry*.

——— *ſylveſtris*. Scotch Firr; in woods in *King's* County.

Piſum *maritimum*. Sea Peaſe; on *Inch* iſland in *Caſtlemain* bay, *Kerry*.

Polemonium *cæruleum*. Greek Valerian or Jacob's Ladder; on a bank of the *Blackwater* between *Cappoquin* and *Liſmore*, *Waterford*, and on a wall at *Rathfarnum* caſtle, *Dublin*, and in a meadow near *Caſtle Iſland*, *Kerry*.

Polygonum *Biſtorta*. Greater Biſtort or Snakeweed; on *Slatwood* hill near *Liſmore* and *Tallow*, *Waterford*, and in a park near *Trallee*, *Kerry*.

Polypodium *fragile*. Brittle Polypody; on *Mangerton* mountains, *Kerry*.

——— *fragile* β. A variety of the laſt; on the ſouth ſide of the rocks called *The Reeks*, *Kerry*.

——— *rhæticum*. Stone Polypody; on ſeveral mountains round the lake of *Killarney* near the new road to *Glanerough*, *Kerry*.

Pulmonaria *maritima*. Sea Bugloſs; on the beach near *Beal caſtle* in *Kerry*, and on the *Meuragh* of *Wicklow*.

Pyrola *rotundifolia*. Wintergreen; on the ſides of *Scrubba* hill near *Newtown* in *Down*, and in a bog near *Roſcree* in *King's* County.

Ricinus *communis*; Lin. Palma Chriſti or Greater Spurge; in the barony of *Burrin* in *Clare*, plentifully.

Roſa *ſpinoſiſſima*. Pimpernel or Burnet Roſe; on the

the edge of the brow at *Blackrock* and near *Rahany* mills, *Dublin*.

Rubia *peregrina*. Wild Madder; in the iſland of *Inisfallen*.

Rubus *idæus*. Raſpberry buſh or Framboiſe; near *Lough Lane*, *Kerry*, plentifully.

—— *ſaxatilis*. Stone Bramble; in the woods of *Cratulagh* in *Clare*, and near *Edenberry*.

Salicornia *Europæa* herbacea. Jointed Glaſſwort; on the ſea ſhore.

Salſola *fruticoſa*. Shrub Stone-crop or Glaſſwort; in *Clantarf* iſland.

—— *Kali*. Prickly Glaſſwort; on the ſea ſhore at the bottom of *Ballyheigh* bay, *Kerry*, and between *Ring's-end* and the *Black rock*, *Dublin*.

Sambucus *Ebulus*. Dwarf Elder or Danewort; on the lands of *Rathpecan* near *Cork*, and elſewhere.

Samolus *valerandi*. Round leaved Water Pimpernel; in marſhes and moiſt meadows: at *Monaſter Evan* in *Kildare*, and in a moiſt hole near the ſea between *Dunlary* and *Dawky*.

Santolina *maritima*. Sea Cudweed; on the ſhores of *Ballyheigh-ſtrand*, *Kerry*.

Satureja *montana*; Lin. Winter Savory; on the mountains of *Burrin* in *Clare*.

Saxifraga *granulata*. White Sengreen or Saxifrage; in dry meadows and paſtures: in the barony of *Burrin* in *Clare*, plentifully.

—— *oppoſitifolia*. Mountain heath-like Sengreen; among the rocks near *Blackſtones*.

—— *umbroſa*; Lin. London Pride, or None ſo pretty; on *Mangerton* mountain and elſewhere in *Kerry*, on *Knockmeledown* mountain in *Waterford*, on the mountains of *Sligo*, and on all the rocks in the weſtern part of *Cork*.

Scilla *verna*. Vernal Star Hyacinth; in meadows and paſtures: at *King's end* near *Temple-ogue*.

Scrophularia *Scorodonia*. Balm-leaved Figwort; on the ſea coaſt near the *Magherie* iſlands in *Tralee* bay.

Sedum *daſyphyllum*. Round-leaved Stonecrop; on an old wall near *Blarney* caſtle in *Cork*.

—— *Telephium*. Orpine or Live-long; on walls and in paſtures and hedges: near *Mallow* and *Doneraile* in *Cork*.

Senecio *ſarracenicus*. Broad leaved Ragwort; in meadows and paſtures and under hedges: in *Pallace* in *Galloway* and near *Corfin* in *Clare*.

Serapias *latifolia* β. A variety of broad leaved baſtard Hellebore; in woods and hedges: near *Liſnegeragh*.

Serapias *longifolia* γ. A variety of white flowered Baſtard Hellebore; on a rotten bog by a lough ſide near the dairy houſe in *Crevetenau*, *Ballinehinch* in *Down*.

—— *longifolia* δ. Another variety; in *Dublin*.

Silene *amœna*. Sea Campion; among ſtones near the ſea near *Ballah-naſkadan*.

Smyrnium *Oluſatrum*. Alexanders; on a ſmall buſhy hillock near *Crumlin* church, about the ſhore near *Dunkerton*, the head of the river *Kenmare*, and elſewhere in *Kerry*.

Solidago *Cambrica*. Welch Golden Rod; near the *Devil's Punch-bowl*, on the weſt ſide of *Mangerton* mountain.

—— *Virga aurea*. A variety of common Golden Rod; on *Cuſhcan hill* near *Dungarvan* in *Waterford*.

Sorbus *domeſtica*. True Service or Sorb; on ſeveral rocks about *Killarney* lake in *Kerry*.

Spergula *arvenſis* β pentandria. Small Spurrey; in ſandy places.

Spiræa *Filipendula*. Dropwort; on *Cumeragh* mountains in *Waterford*, and in the barony of *Burrin* in *Clare*.

Statice *Armeria*. Thrift or Sea July Flower; between the *Black rock* and *Dunlary* in *Dublin*.

—— *Limonium*. Sea Lavender, or Thrift; on the ſea coaſt in *Iveragh* in *Kerry*, about *Dunlary* in *Dublin*, and elſewhere.

Subularia *aquatica*. Awlwort; under the water in *Lough Neagh*.

Taxus *baccata*. The Yew-tree; in ſeveral parts of *Carbey* in *Cork*, and elſewhere.

Teucrium *Chamæpitys*; Ground Pine; in the rocky mountains of *Burrin* in *Clare*.

—— *Scordium*. Water Germander; in marſhy places: in *Down*, and on the banks of the *Shannon* near *Limeric*.

Tragopogon *porrifolium*. Purple Goat's-beard; on the banks of the river *Brick* near *Lixnaw* in *Kerry*.

Vaccinicum *Oxycoccus*. Cran-berries, Moſs-berries, or Moor-berries, in mooriſh boggy grounds in *Cork*.

—— *Myrtillus*. Black Whorts, Whortle-berries, or Bilberries; on heaths and in woods.

Valantia *cruciata*. Croſſwort; among the rubbiſh of the cathedral of *Down Patrick*.

Viola *grandiflora*. Yellow Violet or Panſies; on the hill of *Hoath*, *Dublin*.

I Have before * hinted my intention of ſaying ſomething of the O Neals, who ſet themſelves up for lords of Ulſter, and of their rebellions in our time, and promiſed an account thereof to a particular friend. The performance of that promiſe I think due to the memory of one whom I eſteemed when living, and ſhall for ever remember now he is gone. This one thing I muſt premiſe, that whatever I may write is not from uncertain report in converſations or accidental intelligence, but abridged from the original papers of thoſe who had the lead or any ſhare in the tranſactions; and this with ſo ſtrict regard to truth and integrity, that I ſhall not doubt of ſatisfying all who have a regard to truth, and deſire to be informed of the tranſactions of Ireland, ſo little generally known, nor ſhall I fear the cenſure of any but thoſe who apprehend or reſent a faithful repreſentation of their bad conduct.

* See p. 634 in Tyrone.

The O-N E A L S,

and their Rebellions in our Time.

I Shall not inſiſt on the accounts of *O Neal* the Great, who, by force of arms, acquired the ſovereignty of Ulſter and great part of Ireland before the coming of St. Patrick, and of the intermediate branches of his family, the accounts of which are ſo obſcure that I find myſelf obliged to paſs them over in ſilence. This family has been undiſtinguiſhed ſince the arrival of the Engliſh in Ireland, except during the time when Edward *Brus*, the Scot, took on himſelf the title of king of Ireland. In thoſe troubleſome times Dovenald *O Neal* diſcovered himſelf, and, in his letters * to the Pope, aſſumed this title, "Do-"venald O Neal, king of Ulſter, and true heir of "all Ireland by hereditary right." But no ſooner were the diſturbances at an end, than this new king diſappeared, and his poſterity concealed themſelves, till England being involved in civil wars during the diſpute for the crown between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, the Engliſh who ſerved here quitting Ulſter, and leaving it to the care of the O Neals, returned home to ſupport the chiefs of their reſpective parties. At that time Henry *O Neal*, ſon of *Oen* or *Eugenius O Neal*, had married a daughter of Thomas earl of Kildare, and his ſon *Con-More* or *Con the Great* married his mother's niece, the daughter of Girald earl of Kildare. Thus ſupported by the influence and power of the earls of Kildare, who had for many years had the ſupreme command in Ireland, they began to lift up their heads, tyrannizing moſt cruelly over the people; and, in their inſolent pride, diſdaining the titles of princes, dukes, marquiſes, and earls, as nothing in compariſon of the name of *O Neal*. Con, ſon of Con, furnamed *Bacco* or the *Lame*, ſucceeded his father in this dignity of *O Neal*, and denounced an heavy curſe on his poſterity if they ſo much as attempted to learn the Engliſh language, to ſow corn, or to build houſes, from an apprehenſion that theſe allurements would invite the Engliſh to invade their property. His power alarmed king Henry VIII. who, by humbling the Kildare family, in whoſe rebellion O Neal had been concerned, had made himſelf ſo formidable to this chief, that he came over to England, and renouncing the name of O Neal made a voluntary ſurrender of every thing to the king, and afterwards by letters patent under the great ſeal of England, had the title of earl of *Tir-Oen* conferred on himſelf, on Matthew, falſely called his ſon, and on the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten. Matthew was at the ſame time created baron *Dunganon*. He had till his 15th year paſſed for the ſon of a ſmith at Dundalk, whoſe wife had been an old miſtreſs of Con, and preſented this lad to him as his ſon. He adopted him as ſuch in preference to John (or as they call him *Shan*) with others whom he had by his lawful wife. Shan, reſenting this ſudden preference of a baſtard to himſelf and his advancement to ſuch honour, began to hate his father, and to indulge ſuch an inveterate averſion and rancour towards Matthew, that he got him diſpatched, and ſo plagued his father by his acts of injuſtice, endeavouring to diſpoſſeſs him of his power and poſſeſſions, that the old man broke his heart with vexation. Shan was preſently elected and proclaimed *O Neal*, took poſſeſſion of his father's eſtates, and cauſed ſtrict ſearch to be made after Matthew's ſons, to prevent all danger from them; but they ſaved themſelves by flight. Brian, the eldeſt, was, however, not long after murdered by *Mac Donell Totan*, of the family of *O Neal*, at the inſtigation, as was reported, of Shan. Hugh and Cormach eſcaped by the kindneſs of the Engliſh, and are ſtill living. Shan having thus attained the ſovereignty, and being a man of ſavage cruelty, began to exercize a heavy tyranny over the lords of Ulſter, boaſting that the *Mac Gennys*, *Mac Guir*, *Mac Mahon*, *O Realy*, *O Hanlon*, *O Cahan*, *Mac Brien*, *O Hagan*, *O Quin*, *Mac Canna*, *Mac Cartan*, *Mac Donell* the *Galloglaſs* were his ſubjects.

The firſt earl of Tir Oen.

* Scoti-chron. B. XII. c. 26.

When

When Henry Sidney, then chief juſtice in the abſence of the lord deputy Suſſex, expoſtulated upon this matter with him, his anſwer was, "he as undoubted and legitimate ſon and heir of Con, being born of his lawful wife, had taken poſſeſſion of his paternal eſtate, that Matthew was the ſon of a blackſmith at Dundalk, begotten by a blackſmith, born after his marriage with his wife Aliſon, but artfully by his mother put upon Con inſtead of his ſon to uſurp the poſſeſſions and title of *O Neal*, which, ſuppoſing he had ſubmitted to, no other of the family of *O Neal* ever would. As to the grant of Henry VIII. it availed nothing, as Con had no right to what he ſurrendered to the king beyond his own life, nor could give it up without the conſent of the lords and people by whom he was elected *O Neal*. Nor were grants of this nature valid, unleſs the true heir of the family was firſt authentically certified by the oath of twelve men, which was by no means the caſe here. That himſelf was by all laws divine and human the right heir, eldeſt ſon of his father, lawfully born to the eſtate, and, by the unanimous conſent of the lords and people, declared *O Neal* by the *Taniſtry* or law of the country; according to which, a man of full age is to be preferred to a boy, and the uncle to the nephew, whoſe grandfather ſurvived his father; nor had he aſſumed any power over the nobility of Ulſter which had not been exerciſed by his anceſtors, as could be proved by records.

After this, he ſubdued *O Rayly*, took and impriſoned *Callogh O Donell* with his children, carried off his wife, by whom he had iſſue born in adultery, ſeized upon his caſtles, lands, and property, and acted as king of Ulſter.

Thomas, earl of Suſſex, lord deputy.

No ſooner had Thomas, earl of Suſſex, the lord deputy, raiſed an army to chaſtiſe his inſolence, but his courage failed him; and, at the perſuaſion of his kinſman Girald, earl of Kildare, whom queen Mary had reſtored to his eſtate, he came over to England to queen Elizabeth, threw himſelf on her mercy, and met with a moſt gracious reception: After promiſe of future allegiance, he returned home, for a time conformed to a more civilized way of life, drove the Scots out of Ulſter, ſlaying their leader James *Mac Conell*, kept himſelf and his followers within bounds, protected the weaker from injury, but committed all kinds of inſolence againſt the great. Upon their ſoliciting the aid of the deputy againſt his outrages, he became more furious, and by fire and ſword drove out of his property *Mac Guir* lord of *Fermanagh*, who had ſecretly informed againſt him, burnt the metropolitan church of Armagh, and laid ſiege to Dundalk, but by the bravery of the garriſon and of William *Sarfield* mayor of Dublin, who was on his march againſt him with a choſen band of his citizens, he was forced to raiſe the ſiege; however he ravaged the neighbouring country in a dreadful manner. To check

1565. Henry Sidney, lord deputy.

the increaſing boldneſs of this man, lord deputy Sidney advanced at the head of an army againſt him, having prudently ſent Edward Randolph, an experienced officer, with ſeven companies of foot and a troop of horſe by ſea to the north coaſt of Ireland, where they encamped at *Derry* upon *Logh Foil*, in order to fall on the enemy in the rear. Shan fearing this had drawn all his forces that way to diſlodge him; but Randolph immediately gave him battle; and though he loſt his life honourably in the cauſe of his country, he gave him ſuch a defeat that he was never after able to make any reſiſtance; but being worſted in other ſlight ſkirmiſhes, and gradually deſerted by his men, he reſolved to throw himſelf upon the honour and mercy of the deputy by coming to him with an halter about his neck. But being perſuaded by his ſecretary firſt to try the friendſhip of the Scots under Alexander *Oge* or the *younger*, who were encamped in *Claneboy*, he ſent before him Alexander's brother *Surley Boy*, whom he had long kept his priſoner, and ſoon followed with the wife of *O Donel*, whom he had carried off. He was kindly received, admitted with a few attendants into the tent, where, after drinking, they fell to quarreling about James *Mac Conell*, brother of Alexander, whom Shan had ſlain, and about the diſhonour done to James's ſiſter, whom Shan had married and divorced: when Alexander *Oge* and his brother *Mac Gillaſpie* inflamed with revenge, upon a ſignal given drew their ſwords, and falling on Shan diſpatched him with repeated wounds. By his death peace was reſtored to the province in 1567.

A parliament was ſoon after ſummoned at Dublin, in which Shan was attainted, and the inveſtiture of almoſt all the provinces and government of Ulſter given to the queen and her ſucceſſors. It was alſo enacted, that nobody ſhould henceforth aſſume the name and title of O Neal. They were, however, aſſumed ſoon after by *Turlogh-Leinigh*, ſon of a brother of *Con More O Neal* above-mentioned, a man advanced in life, and conſequently of a more ſober turn, and the rather becauſe he was not without apprehenſions from the ſons of Shan *O Neal* and Hugh baron *Dunganon*, though he had married his daughter to Hugh, who afterwards took another wife, and divorced her. This *Turlogh* ſhewed himſelf extremely obedient to the queen of England, and gave no trouble to the Engliſh, but a great deal to his neighbour *O Donell* and the iſland Scots, of whom he ſlew in a ſkirmiſh Alexander *Oge*, the ſame that killed Shan *O Neal*. Hugh, ſon of Matthew, called baron *Dunganon*, who ſometimes among his own people, ſometimes in England, had lived a long time under the protection of the nobility, began now to emerge from his obſcurity. The queen had given him the command of a troop of horſe in the war againſt the earl of Deſmond, then in rebellion, with an annual penſion of 1000 marks, and he had behaved himſelf every where gallantly againſt the rebels. At length he preſented a petition to parliament, praying to be admitted to the title and rank of earl *Tir Oen*, and the eſtate of his anceſtors, in virtue of the grant made to his grandfather. The title and rank of earl *Tir Oen* was immediately granted him: but as upon the attainder of Shan *O Neal* the eſtate had been annexed to the crown, it was referred to queen Elizabeth, who graciouſly granted it in conſideration of his "faithful paſt ſervices, and of the future ſhe expected, on condition however, that the province ſhould be firſt ſurveyed, and one or two places reſerved for garriſons, particularly the fort on the Blackwater, and that proviſion ſhould be made for the ſons of Shan and Turlogh;" nor was he allowed any authority over the governors out of the county of *Tir Oen*. Theſe conditions he chearfully embraced with great thankfulneſs, promiſing to exert his utmoſt attention, authority, and zeal, in return for ſuch favours; and it muſt be acknowledged he kept his promiſe, nor left unperformed any duty that could be ex-

Hugh O'Neal, earl of Tir-Oen.

pected

pected from the moſt faithful ſubject. He had a conſtitution inured to hardſhip, long watching, and faſting; his induſtry was great, his high ſpirit equal to the ſevereſt duties of war, ſo that many at that time foretold he was born for the greateſt good or the greateſt hurt of Ireland. He gave ſuch proofs of his valour and loyalty, that at the queen's own requeſt *Turlogh Leinigh* ceded to him his government on certain conditions. On his death he aſſumed the title of *O Neal* (notwithſtanding it was capital by law); alledging in excuſe that he did it to prevent others from aſſuming it, and promiſing to renounce it, but at the ſame time he took particular pains to prevent being obliged to this by oath.

1588. At this time, on the defeat of that Spaniſh Armada, which in vain had attempted to invade England, many of their ſhips periſhed in their return in the Iriſh ocean, and many Spaniards were ſhipwrecked on the coaſts of Ireland; ſome of whom the earl of *Tir-Oen* was charged with receiving, and privily concerting meaſures with them for an alliance with the king of Spain. He was accuſed of this on no ſlight grounds by Hugh *Ne-Gavcloc* (q. d. *in fetters*, ſo called from having been long confined in them) natural ſon of Shan *O Neal*, whom the earl cauſed to be afterwards ſeized and ſtrangled, though it was no eaſy matter for him to find one who would lay hands on him out of reſpect to the blood of *O Neal*. For this barbarous and inhuman fratricide by the royal mercy and the hope which Elizabeth had conceived of the earl, who ſupplicated her forgiveneſs with great profeſſions of penitence, he obtained pardon, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of ſome perſons of probity about the court. But the greateſt provocation was given him by the lord deputy's having ſuppreſſed the name of *Mac Mahon* in the diſtrict next to him, and parceling the country among ſeveral perſons, which he feared might by and by be his caſe and that of the other lords, to weaken the influence of that powerful family. At that time broke out animoſities between the earl and Henry Bagnall, marſhal of Ireland, whoſe ſiſter the earl had taken by force to be his wife. The earl complained that the marſhal and not himſelf enjoyed all the parts of Ulſter, which he at the hazard of his life had with difficulty reduced to the queen's allegiance, and that the marſhal, falſely charged him with high treaſon, and ſuborning certain infamous evidences, had urged by corrupt inſinuation William *Fitz-Williams*, then lord deputy, who wiſhed his ruin, and had even formed deſigns on his life. And it is true the lord deputy found credit at the court of England, till the earl wrote over thither that he was ready to ſubmit himſelf to a trial in England or Ireland. Certain it is that he and the lords of Ulſter had ſecretly engaged to maintain the Catholic religion (religion being always made a pretence for rebellion) to admit no more ſheriffs or garriſons into their territories upon any account, to defend each other's rights, and to repel the injuries of the Engliſh. *Mac Gwire*, who firſt founded the alarm, was a man of a reſtleſs ſpirit. He began with making inroads on the neighbours, and entered Conacht, accompanied by one Gauran, a prieſt, conſtituted by the Pope primate of Ireland, who encouraged him to truſt in God and try his fortune, aſſuring him that the event would anſwer his expectation. But the contrary proved the caſe; *Mac Gwire* was defeated by the bravery of Richard Bingham, and the primate and many others ſlain. Mac Gwire afterwards broke out into open rebellion, and the earl, under pretence of doing his duty, purſuing him with the marſhal, received a wound in his thigh, and was much applauded for his valour. Being ſtill, however, intent on his own ſafety, he ſeized on the ſons of Shan *O Neal*, to prevent their giving him any uneaſineſs, and could by no ſolicitations be prevailed on to releaſe them; but, ſlighting all ſuch application, complained heavily of the injuries he ſuffered from the lord deputy, the marſhal, and the ſoldiers in garriſon; which he afterwards ſo well diſſembled, that he ſeemed to have forgot all, went with a ſafeguard on promiſe of ſafety to the lord deputy, made his ſubmiſſions, and after promiſe of ſincere obedience returned home.

Upon William *Fitz-William* being ordered home from 1594.
Ireland, William Ruſſel ſucceeded him as lord deputy. To him the earl went of his own accord, and, in a long ſpeech, promiſed the moſt chearful obedience to all his orders, repeating by letters the ſame promiſes to the council in England, and earneſtly praying to be received again into the queen's favour, which he had loſt by the falſe accuſations of his enemies, and not by any fault of his own. At that time was preſent Bagnall, the marſhal, who exhibited a number of charges againſt the earl, that he had underhand ſent *Mac Gwire* with the primate beforementioned into Conacht, had entered into ſecret engagements with *Mac Gwire*, *O Donell*, and other conſpirators, and by Cormac *Mac Baron* the earl's brother, and Con the earl's baſtard ſon, aſſiſted them in ravaging *Monaghan*, and beſieging the town of *Iniſkillin*, and by threats ſeduced the captains of *Kilult* and *Kilwarny* from their allegiance. Upon this it was ſeriouſly debated in council, whether the earl ſhould be detained to anſwer theſe charges. The deputy adviſed this meaſure; but the majority, from an ill-grounded fear or from ſecret favour to the earl, were for diſmiſſing him, and deferring the matter: and to theſe, as more numerous and more experienced in the affairs of Ireland, the deputy acquieſced, though againſt his own ſentiments. He was, therefore, diſcharged without his accuſers who were preſent having been heard. The queen was much concerned at this, as his wicked deſigns and actions were now evident to all, and the queen herſelf had adviſed them to detain him till he could clear himſelf of the crimes laid to his charge.

The earl at his return home, hearing that a reinforcement of ſoldiers was coming from England, and 1300 veteran troops from the Netherlands, who had ſerved in Bretagne under John Noris, and that the Engliſh had deſigns on *Ballyſhanon* and *Belyk* caſtles at the mouth of Logh *Earn*, conſcious of his own miſconduct, ſuddenly attacked the fort at *Blackwater*, which opened the way into his province of *Tir Oen*, and obliged it to ſurrender. At the ſame time irreſolute and enraged he wrote letters offering his aſſiſtance to the earl of Kildare, againſt the injuries of the lord deputy, and to the earl of Ormond and Henry Wallop, vice-treaſurer of the kingdom, aſſurances of continuing in his duty, and intreating the general John Noris not to proceed to violent meaſures with him, and not to force him againſt his will into rebellion. But marſhal Bagnall intercepted theſe letters to Noris, and, as the earl afterwards complained, ſuppreſſed them to his great prejudice.

For

For he was immediately publicly proclaimed a traitor and an enemy to his country. At this time the rebels had in Ulſter about 1000 horſe, 6280 foot, and in Conacht 2300, all ſubſervient to the earl, and, for the moſt part, no bad ſoldiers, having been exerciſed in ſervice ſince the lord deputy John Perrot had levied a number of troops in all the provinces of Ulſter, to be trained againſt the iſland Scots from the Hebrides, or having ſerved in the wars in the Netherlands, and been by him imprudently, as afterwards appeared, ſent over thither. Nor was there a leſs body of Engliſh forces, over whom John Noris, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Netherlands, had the command in chief. But his differences with the lord deputy prevented his doing any thing memorable here, and the time was loſt in pillaging, ceſſations of arms, and treaties. The commanders on both ſides certainly had no objection to protracting the war, and the earl was in daily expectation of aſſiſtance from Spain.

The moſt remarkable of their interviews was that between the two commiſſioners Henry *Wallop*, vice-treaſurer of the kingdom, and Robert *Gardener*, chief juſtice, men of great gravity and tried prudence, and the earl of *Tir Oen* and *O Donell*; on which occaſion they and others of the rebels exhibited their grievances and petitions. The earl complained that Henry *Bagnall*, the marſhal, enjoyed the fruit of his labours, and by his falſe ſuggeſtions and artifices had leſſened him in the queen's favour, and in ſome meaſure had wronged him in his honour, intercepted his letters to the lord deputy, to Noris and others, to his great prejudice, and with-held his wife's dower, proteſting he had never entered into treaty with foreign princes till he was declared a traitor. He humbly requeſted pardon for himſelf and his party, full reſtitution to their eſtates, free exerciſe of their religion (which had always been allowed), that the marſhal ſhould pay 1000*l.* Engliſh ſterling money as the dower of his wife, now deceaſed, that no garriſons, ſheriffs, or other officers ſhould be appointed in his county, that the troop of 50 horſe whom he maintained for the queen's ſervice ſhould be reſtored to him, and thoſe who had been guilty of plundering him be puniſhed. O Donell, after inſiſting upon the fidelity of his father and anceſtors to the kings of England, complained that captain *Boin* had been ſent into his province with a troop by Perrot, under pretence of civilizing the people, and was kindly received by his father, who aſſigned him ſome towns, but that he had repaid him with every inſtance of injuſtice, and advanced a baſtard to the rank of *O Donell*; that the ſame lord deputy had ſent out a ſmall veſſel, and ſeized himſelf at ſea, thruſt him, though innocent, into priſon, where he was unjuſtly detained till Providence delivered him: that the deputy *Fitz-Williams* had invited Owen *O Toole* next in authority to *O Donell* in this province, on the ſecurity of his parole, and impriſoned him ſeven years, notwithſtanding his innocence, practiſed inſupportable oppreſſions on his neighbours in *Fermanagh*, and that he could think of no other means of ſecuring himſelf than by aſſiſting his injured neighbours. He made the ſame demand as the earl, and alſo of ſome caſtles and lands in the county of *Slego*, which he claimed as his right. *Shan Mac Brian Mac Phelim O Neal* complained that the earl of Eſſex had violently taken from him the iſland of *Magie*, Henry Bagnall the barony of *Maughery-Mourn*, both eſtates of his anceſtors, and had kept him in irons till he was forced to quit his right to Bagnall, beſides innumerable injuries done him by the garriſon of *Knoc Fergus*. Hugh *Mac Guir* exaggerated the inſolence of the ſoldiery of the neighbouring garriſons in driving away his cattle, and that the ſheriff ſent into his territories had cut off the head of his neareſt relation, and trampled on it. Brian *Mac Hugh Oge*, *Mac Mahon*, and Ever *Mac Couley*, complained, beſide other wrongs, that Fitz-Williams, the lord deputy, who preferred money to every thing, had, for large ſums, confirmed Hugh *Roe* in the dignity of *Mac Mahon*, and afterwards, for demanding a fine at the head of an army according to antient cuſtom, had cauſed him to be hanged, and given his eſtate to another in order to aboliſh the name of *Mac Mahon*. In ſhort, their ſeveral demands were to the ſame effect as the above. The commiſſioners thinking ſome of them juſt, and others proper to be laid before the queen, and propoſing articles on their part to the rebels, they appeared ſo unjuſt to men now grown inſolent, that they departed after agreeing to a ſhort truce; although the queen both then and afterwards to ſpare the blood and treaſure of her ſubjects had readily condeſcended to ſuch terms of peace as were conſiſtent with her honour.

Lord general of the army.

The truce being expired, Noris, who, by the queen's order, had the ſupreme and ſole command of the army conferred on him by the deputy during his abſence, marched againſt the earl. The deputy, however, joined him, and they proceeded as far as Armagh, to the great terror of the rebels; ſo that the earl abandoned the fort at Blackwater, burnt the neighbouring villages and the town of Dunganon, and deſtroyed the greateſt part of his houſe there, and, giving himſelf up to deſpair, began to think where he might conceal himſelf. Want of proviſion prevented their further progreſs; and, after proclaiming the earl a traitor in his own territories, and leaving a garriſon in the church of Armagh, they returned. The earl carefully watched them in their retreat, in which, however, they reinforced the garriſon at Monaghan, and being now come near Dundalk, the lord deputy, agreeable to the queen's orders, left the conduct of the war to Noris; and, after a long converſation between them, full of the kindeſt profeſſions, retired to Dublin, to take care of affairs of the provinces of Leinſter, Conacht, and Munſter.

July 18, 1595.

Noris remained in Ulſter, but did nothing worthy his great character, whether from jealouſy of the deputy or ſome turn of fortune, which frequently at laſt deſerts great commanders, or from a ſecret favour to the earl as great as the deputy's averſion. For Noris ſecretly accuſed the deputy for his injuſtice to the earl in not agreeing to any kind of peace with him, and not ſuffering himſelf to be perſuaded but that the earl's deſign was only to gain time till ſuccours arrived from Spain; while he more eaſy and unſuſpecting had a fond hope of bringing the earl to terms. This hope that artful man ſo cheriſhed in Noris as even to offer him a feigned ſubmiſſion ſigned by his own hand, and on his knees humbly begging pardon for his fault. Mean while he, with the utmoſt diligence and ſecrecy, treated with Spain for aſſiſtance by letters and by his

his emiſſaries, ſo that more than one meſſenger privately paſſed between Spain and the rebels, with whom it was agreed, that if the former would furniſh, on a ſet time, a body of regular troops fit to cope with the Engliſh, he would join them with his forces; and, in the mean time, provided they engaged to ſupply them with ammunition, they would reject every offer of peace. Theſe conditions were ſigned by *O Rork*, *Mac William*, and the reſt; but the earl prudently declined it, although there was not the leaſt doubt of his concurrence. The letters from Spain in anſwer to them full of promiſes the earl with artful appearance of duty communicated to the deputy; but, as ſoon as he was ſure of aſſiſtance from Spain, he flew off from his written ſubmiſſion and engagements to Noris, who, finding himſelf the dupe of his own credulity, in ſharp and angry language upbraided him for impoſing on him. The earl perfectly ſkilled in the art of temporizing, had another interview with Noris and his ſecretary Fenton, in which a ſort of peace or rather treaty was agreed to, and hoſtages given. This engagement he afterwards broke with equal fickleneſs, alledging he could not help ſuſpecting he was unfairly dealt with from the miſunderſtanding between Noris and the deputy, from the latter's ill-treatment of his commiſſioners of peace, from his breathing nothing but war, augmenting his cavalry from England, detaining the Spaniſh letters above-mentioned, and from the return of the marſhal his inveterate enemy from England with a new commiſſion.

Upon this he fell to ravaging the neighbouring country, burning the villages, and carrying off the cattle; and, ſoon after, conſcious of his own crimes, and hearing that a peace was in treaty between England and Spain, he again expreſſed a deſire of an interview and terms. It would be endleſs to go through all his artifices and diſſimulation. In ſhort, whenever any danger threatened from England he aſſumed ſuch a ſubmiſſive air and tone, and made ſuch profeſſions of penitence, that he eluded the danger till the opportunity of purſuing him was loſt, and it was neceſſary to draw off the forces. He eaſily gained belief and frequent hopes of pardon from a fear of provoking his obſtinacy to deſpair, from the inactivity of the commanders in Ireland, the parſimony of the Engliſh, and the native lenity of the queen who wiſhed to ſee theſe devaſtations of the rebels (for it was not yet come to war) put an end to without bloodſhed.

In the year 1597, when all Ulſter beyond Dundalk (except ſeven garriſons, Newry, Knoc Fergus, Carlingford, Greenecaſtle, Armagh, Dondrom, and Olderfleete), and almoſt all Conacht had revolted, Thomas lord *Burough*, a man of equal ſpirit and prudence, was ſent deputy into Ireland. At this time the earl, by letter, deſired a ceſſation of arms, and it ſeemed for the intereſt of lord Burough to grant his requeſt for a month. At the expiration of this term the deputy having aſſembled his forces (which he thought would be for his advantage and honour at his firſt entering on his command) marched againſt the earl, and after a doubtful fight being drawn by him into a defile, extricated himſelf by his bravery, took the fort on the Blackwater, which had been repaired, and commanded the approach to the county of *Tir Oen*, and except woods and marſhes was the ſtrongeſt fortreſs of the rebels. This ſufficiently ſhewed how eaſily this war might be terminated by perſeverance. The day this fort was taken, while the deputy and his army was returning thanks to Heaven for this victory, a ſudden alarm was given, the enemy appearing on a neighbouring hill, againſt whom Henry earl of Kildare, with a troop of horſe and ſome of the nobility volunteers, preſently marched, and routed them. Of the Engliſh, however, were ſlain Francis Vaghan, brother to the lord deputy's lady, R. Turner, ſerjeant-major, a gallant officer, and two foſter brothers of the earl of Kildare, whoſe death affected him ſo deeply that he died of grief a few days after, the love of foſter brothers ſurpaſſing all other affection in Ireland. Many more of the Engliſh were wounded, among whom the moſt diſtinguiſhed for bravery was Thomas Waller. As ſoon as the deputy had ſtrengthened this fort with new works and withdrawn his army, the rebels wavering between hope, fear, and ſhame, determined to blockade that conſiderable fortreſs, ſo conveniently ſituated to moleſt them. The earl thought his credit and fortune concerned to recover it, and accordingly ſat down before it with a great force. The deputy made forced marches to oppoſe them, but, in the midſt of his career to certain victory, a ſudden violent illneſs carried him off, to the great regret of all good men, and to the joy of the rebels. For it was the opinion of the experienced, that had he lived he would have quaſhed their hopes, and the kingdom would not have been brought into ſuch imminent danger.

The rebels, encouraged by the news of the deputy's death, aſſaulted the fort with great ſhouts and violence, but were always repulſed with greater loſs, thoſe who had mounted the ſcaling ladders thrown down by the garriſon, and many daſhed to pieces; ſo that deſpairing of their ſtrength they reſolved to ſtarve them out, in a perſuaſion that they had but little proviſion remaining, and deriving no little hope from the treachery of the garriſon when reduced to want. But the place made a vigorous defence by the uncommon bravery of Thomas Williams, the commander, who bore up under the extremities of famine and war, living on the graſs growing among the ſtones, after they had eaten their horſes.

The queen had now conferred the government of Ireland on the earl of Ormond, by the title of *lieutenant-general of the army*, together with the chancellor and Robert Gardener. The earl, in a long letter to the lieutenant, ſet forth all his grievances before enumerated, without omitting the leaſt violences of the ſoldiery or ſheriffs, coldly excuſing the breach of his engagements with Noris, principally becauſe *Feogh Mac Hugh*, one of his relations, had been ill-treated and executed; and next becauſe his letters to the queen had been intercepted and ſuppreſſed in England. He alſo complained of the *impoſitions* and *compoſitions* ſo intolerable to the nobility and common people. He added, that he plainly ſaw that all the lands of the Iriſh nobles would be parcelled out among counſellors, lawyers, ſoldiers, and ſecretaries. At the ſame time he ſent aſſiſtance to the ſons of *Feogh Mac Hugh*, that they might kindle a new flame of war in Leinſter. So that every one ſaw the war was undertaken with no other view, whatever might be pretended, than to drive the Engliſh entirely out of Ireland.

Mean time, the earl continued the ſiege of the fort at Blackwater; for the relief of which the lieutenant-general of the army (for there was yet no deputy appointed)

Thomas lord Burough, lord deputy. 1597.

appointed) diſpatched fourteen companies under Henry Bagnall, the marſhal, the earl's inveterate enemy, who, urged by the ſtrong motives of hatred,
1598. vigorouſly charged him near Armagh; and, having ſoon ſlain the marſhal, againſt whom he had pointed all his aim among the thickeſt of the enemy, gained a meſt agreeable triumph over his antagoniſt, and a ſignal victory over the Engliſh. Never, ſince they gained a footing in Ireland, had they ſuſtained ſuch a loſs; 13 gallant officers were left dead on the field, and 1500 common men, who baſely fled, and were cut to pieces as they ſtraggled over the fields: thoſe that ſurvived their defeat, ſhamefully laying all the blame, as was common in ſuch caſes, not on their own cowardice, but on the inexperience of their general. The ſurrender of the fort at Blackwater quickly followed; the garriſon, who had with great loyalty and valour held out under all the extremities of famine, now deſpairing of relief. This was an illuſtrious victory, and of ſingular ſervice to the rebels, who thereby got a ſupply of arms and proviſion. The earl was highly celebrated all over Ireland as the reſtorer of liberty, which inſpired him with uncommon pride and haughtineſs, and he ſent into Munſter *Ouny-Mac-Rory-'Og-O-More* and Tirell, who, though of Engliſh extraction, was a ſworn foe to the Engliſh, with 4000 rapparees. Thomas Noris, preſident of the province, marched againſt them as far as Kil Malloe with a conſiderable force; but his troops diſperſing without ſo much as ſeeing the enemy, he retired to Cork. As ſoon as the rebels found this, a torrent of abandoned wretches ſpread themſelves over the country, carried off booty, pillaged and burnt the forts, houſes, and farms of the Engliſh everywhere, cruelly maſſacred the people, and ſet up for earl of Deſmond James *Fitz-Thomas*, of the family of the earls of Deſmond, but ſtill tributary to the earl or *O Neal*, and a month after they had lighted up this flame in Munſter retired loaded with ſpoil. The earl ſent letters to Spain magnifying his victory, and intreating them not to believe any caſual report of his treating with England for peace, ſince he was determined againſt accepting the moſt advantageous conditions, and would religiouſly obſerve his engagements with Spain. Yet at the ſame time he ſent letters and meſſengers for feigned ſubmiſſion to the earl of Ormond with the moſt unreaſonable demands.

Robert, earl of Eſſex, lord deputy.

1599. Such was the ſtate of Ireland, when queen Elizabeth, to repair the loſſes ſuſtained there, appointed for deputy Robert, earl of Eſſex, then diſtinguiſhed by the taking of Cadiz in Spain, and for his prudence, bravery, and loyalty. She gave him full power to put an end to the war, and even (which by his importunity he in ſome meaſure extorted from her) of remitting and pardoning high treaſon, which had always before been reſtrained in the deputies' patents in the following terms, "treaſons touching our perſon, our heirs and ſucceſſors, excepted." It was very fortunate that he obtained this power of pardoning ſuch crimes; as the lawyers have determined that all rebellions *touch the perſon* of the ſovereign. He had the army he deſired appointed him, and ſuch as Ireland had never ſeen before, 16,000 foot, and 1300 horſe, afterwards augmented to 20,000; and his orders were, that in preference to every other object he ſhould turn all the force of the war againſt the earl of Tir Oen, that arch rebel, as the great mover of it, and controul him by garriſons at Logh Foile and Bala-Shanon as ſoon as poſſible: which meaſure he had always urged as abſolutely neceſſary, and the neglect of which he had charged as a crime on former deputies. Thus attended by the flower of the nobility, he left London amidſt the acclamations of the populace, and even the fortunate omen of a clap of thunder in a very bright day about the end of March, and, after beating about in a violent ſtorm, landed in Ireland, and received the ſword according to cuſtom. But preſently, contrary to his inſtructions, by advice of ſome of the privy council, too attentive to their own intereſts, he marched with all his forces againſt a few inconſiderable rebels in Munſter, neglecting the rebellious earl; and, after taking Cahir, a caſtle of Edward Butler, baron Cahir, into which certain rebels had retired on account of its being ſurrounded by the river Swire, and driving off a great number of cattle, ſpread the terror of his arms far and wide, and drove the rebels on all ſides into the woods and foreſts. In the mean time, however, no ſmall blow was received by the cowardice of ſome who had ſerved under Henry Harrington, and whom he puniſhed with great ſeverity. He did not return before the end of July, with his ſoldiers fatigued and exhauſted, and an incredible number loſt.

At his return, finding the queen much diſpleaſed at this unfortunate expedition, and that ſhe preſſed him by all means to act againſt the earl in Ulſter, he, in his letters, threw all the blame on the council in Ireland, to whoſe great experience in the affairs of that kingdom he could not but defer. He promiſed faithfully to proceed as ſoon as poſſible to Ulſter. Theſe letters were ſcarcely delivered when he ſent others, ſetting forth, that he was under an abſolute neceſſity of marching into *Offale* in the neighbourhood of Dublin againſt the *O Conors*, and *O Moils*, who had raiſed diſturbances there, and whom he eaſily quelled by ſlight ſkirmiſhes. Upon his return he reviewed his army, which he found ſo much reduced that he wrote letters, ſigned by the council of Ireland, begging a new ſupply of 1000 men, for the expedition he was about to undertake againſt Ulſter.

Being now determined to carry the war into that province, he ſent orders to Coigniers Clifford, governor of Conacht, to march with ſome choice troops to Belike, in order to divert the earl's army, while he himſelf attacked him from another quarter. Clifford immediately ſet out with 1500 men, and ordered his ſoldiers, tired with the length of the march, and ill ſupplied with gunpowder, to croſs the Curlew hills. They had got more than half way over when the rebels, under *O Rorck*, fell on them unexpectedly. The Engliſh eaſily repulſed them at firſt, and continued their march; but the enemy no ſooner found their want of powder, but they attacked them again, and being by fatigue incapable of reſiſtance, eaſily routed them, after ſlaying Clifford with ſir Henry Ratcliffe of *Ordſall*. Mean while the recruits deſired by the deputy were raiſing in England and ſent over: but a very few days after he wrote other letters, ſignifying, that the utmoſt he could do this year was to get to the borders of Ulſter with 1300 foot and 300 horſe. He arrived there about the 13th of September. The earl ſhewed himſelf ſeveral days at a diſtance on the hills with his army, and at laſt ſent Hagan before him to the

lord

lord deputy to deſire a conference, which he refuſed, giving for anſwer, "that if the earl had a mind to meet him he would find him the next morning at the head of his army." That day paſſed with ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhing, when a horſeman of the earl's army cried aloud, that the earl did not intend to come to a general engagement, and deſired an interview with the lord deputy, but by no means in the field among the troops. Next day, the lord deputy continuing his march was met by Hagan, who declared that the earl put himſelf on the queen's mercy, and deſired peace, and only begged to be heard a few words; which requeſt if he would grant, he would with the utmoſt reſpect wait for him at the ford of a neighbouring river called *Balla-Clinch*, not far from *Louth*, the chief town of the county, and near the caſtle of Gerard *Fleming*. The deputy ſent perſons thither before him to examine the place. They found the earl at the ford, who informed them, that notwithſtanding the river was very much ſwelled, they could eaſily hear one another on each ſide. Hither the deputy came down alone, having planted a troop of horſe on the next hill. The earl rode up to his horſe's belly in the river, ſaluted the deputy on the oppoſite bank very reſpectfully, and much converſation paſſed between them without witneſſes for near an hour. Each then returned to their troops, and Con, the earl's baſtard ſon, following the lord deputy, beſought him in his father's name to admit ſome of his principal men to come to an interview. To this the deputy agreed, provided they did not exceed ſix. Preſently the earl with his brother Cormoc, *Mac Gennys*, *Mac Guir*, *Ever Mac Cowley*, Henry *Ovington*, and *O Quin*, ſhewed himſelf at the ford. The lord deputy came down to them, accompanied by the earl of Southampton, ſir George *Bourgchier*, ſir Warham *St. Leger*, ſir Henry *Danvers*, ſir Edward *Wingfield*, and ſir William *Conſtable*, knights. The earl ſaluted each of them with great reſpect; and, after a ſhort converſation, it was agreed, that
Sept. 8, 1599. certain deputies ſhould next day treat about peace. Between them it was concluded, that a truce for ſix weeks ſhould take place from that day to be renewed every ſix weeks till the firſt of May; yet ſo as that both ſides ſhould be at liberty upon 14 days notice to renew the war. If any of the earl's confederates refuſed to conſent to this, he ſhould leave him to be purſued by the deputy.

During theſe tranſactions, the letters juſt mentioned were delivered to the queen by the very learned, but unfortunate, Henry *Cuff*. Her majeſty finding by them that the deputy with ſuch an army, in ſo long time, and at ſuch expence, had done nothing, nor was likely to do anything that year, wrote in an angry tone to him and the council of Ireland, that ſhe could not but wonder why the deputy by procraſtination and continual delays had loſt the fineſt opportunities of acting againſt the rebel earl, when all the while he was in England he was always urging the proſecution of the war againſt him as the only object, and frequently promiſed it in the fulleſt terms in his letters. She expoſtulated with him for undertaking thoſe expenſive expeditions into Munſter and Offaley, contrary to his own better judgement; of which he had not given her the leaſt intimation before they were undertaken, otherwiſe ſhe ſhould have forbidden them. If the army were now ſo weakened and ſpent, why did he not purſue the enemy while it was in full health and complete? but if ſpring was not a proper time to carry on the war, why did he let ſlip ſummer and autumn? Was no time of year proper for the purpoſe? She began to foreſee that the kingdom of England would be exhauſted beyond bounds by expence, and that the ill-ſucceſs of the war would leſſen her credit among her neighbours, and thoſe who ſhould write the hiſtory of it would tranſmit to poſterity how little was done by her for the preſervation of the kingdom of Ireland, and how much he had done towards loſing it, if he did not purſue ſome other plan of carrying on the war. She concluded in ſharper terms, warning both him and the council there to be more attentive to the good of the ſtate, and not ſuffer themſelves to be led aſtray by evil counſels, but return a true account how affairs ſtood in Ireland, and take care to prevent farther miſchief, &c.

The lord deputy was ſo provoked and ſtung by Sept. 28, 1599. theſe letters, that before anybody expected him he haſted to England, and ſurprized the queen by throwing himſelf at her feet early one morning in the privy chamber. She received him with a ſhort converſation (but a different countenance from that ſhe formerly aſſumed towards him) and ordered him to retire to his apartment and remain there. Her majeſty was angry with him for leaving Ireland without leave, contrary to her expreſs order, and making a truce, which might be broken at a fortnight's end, when he had authority to have concluded the war with the rebel, and pardoned his treaſon. What befel him afterwards in England, and how it appeared by the cleareſt evidence that he had formed other and higher deſigns than the war againſt the rebels, while he knew not how to ſacrifice his own private reſentments to the public good, and truſted too much to ſhort-lived, unſucceſsful popularity, I leave to be told by thoſe who may intend the hiſtory of thoſe times, having myſelf no inclination to dwell on this ſubject.

The truce had ſcarce expired above once or twice, when the earl of *Tir Oen* again aſſembled his army, and prepared for war. The council of ſtate ſent to him ſir William *Warren* to know why he broke the truce; to which he in a haughty tone replied, "he had not done ſo, having given notice a fortnight before that he ſhould begin the war." For this he ſaid he had ſufficient cauſe, as he underſtood the deputy, in whom he placed all his hopes of life and ſafety, was detained in cuſtody in England, nor ſhould he for the future have any dealings with the council of ſtate, who had already dealt diſhonourably with him; and, if they were ever ſo deſirous of a truce, he could not reſume it, having ſent O Donell into Conacht, and others of his allies to act in other parts.

Reports were in the mean time ſpread among the rebels, not without ſome grounds (and of which the earl of Tir Oen was ſhrewdly ſuſpected to be the author), that England was ſoon to be involved in new troubles. The rebels gathered ſtrength and ſpirits daily, all of Iriſh extraction, breathing their antient liberty and nobility: and the loyal ſubjects of Engliſh extraction were diſpirited at ſeeing ſo great and expenſive a preparation of their ſovereign fail of effect. They likewiſe complained they had been excluded from the management of affairs as though they had been ſtrangers. The earl taking freſh heart, boaſted everywhere

to ſtrangers, conſtant in their attachments, implacable in their reſentments, credulous, greedy of glory, impatient of reproach and injuries, and, as Giraldus formerly repreſented them, "violent in all their "paſſions; no people worſe than the bad among "them, nor better than the good."

"In general, when they bring their children to "the font, they give them profane names, either from "ſome accidental circumſtance or from ſome old "woman, or from complexion, as red, white, black; "or from diſtemper, ſcab, baldneſs; or from vices, "as robber, proud; and notwithſtanding they are "moſt impatient of reproach, thoſe very nobles who "have the letter O prefixed to their names are not "aſhamed of theſe appellations. It is not allowed "to give the children the name of their father or "any of the family then living; this they think "would haſten the death of thoſe whoſe names they "took: but as ſoon as the father dies the ſon aſ-"ſumes his name that it may not be loſt; and if "any of his anceſtors who bore this name diſtin-"guiſhed himſelf in war, the like valour is expected "from him. This opinion is kept up by poets, who "record the atchievements of their anceſtors with "great additions of their own invention, by which "they acquire their wealth. For new married and "child-bearing women would think it a reproach to "them not to give their beſt apparel to theſe pane-"gyriſts. Women in ſix days from their delivery "return to the huſband's bed, and commit their chil-"dren to nurſes. There are always enough of theſe "from diſtant parts making intereſt to attend on the "more noble women, ambitious of the honour of "nurſing their child, whom they prefer to their "own. And though they labour under a very ill "temper of body, by reaſon of the inclemency of "the climate, the moiſture of the ſoil, and their bad "food, and licentiouſneſs for want of regular laws; "and though they think it a ſhame to ſuckle their "own children, yet, out of regard to the nurſe child, "the huſband and wife will abſtain from each other's "embraces; or, if they do not, they find another "nurſe at their own expence. There are almoſt as "many nurſes as maid ſervants, and they think the "capacity of ſuckling a child a ſufficient reaſon for "fornication. If the child is at any time out of "order, they ſprinkle it with the ſtaleſt urine they "can get; and, as a preſervative againſt misfortunes, "hang about the children's necks not only the be-"ginning of St. John's goſpel, but a crooked nail "out of a horſe's hoof, or a piece of a wolf's ſkin. "For the ſame purpoſe, both nurſes and children "wear girdles of women's hair; and they are alſo "obſerved to preſent their lovers with bracelets of "the ſame, whether in reference to Venus' Ceſtus or "not, I know not. Foſter-fathers ſpend much more "time, money, and affection, on their foſter childen "than their own; and, in return, take from them "cloaths, money for their ſeveral profeſſions, and "arms, and even for any vicious purpoſes; for-"tunes and cattle, not ſo much by a claim of right "as by extortion; and they will even carry theſe "things off as plunder. All who have been nurſed "by the ſame perſon preſerve a greater mutual af-"fection and confidence in each other, than if they "were natural brothers, whom they will even hate "for the ſake of theſe. When chid by their parents "they fly to theſe foſter-fathers, who frequently en-"courage them to make open war on their parents, "train them up to every exceſs of wickedneſs, and "make them moſt abandoned miſcreants: as, on the "other hand, the nurſes make the young women "whom they bring up fit for every exceſs. If a "foſter-child is ſick, it is incredible how ſoon the "nurſes hear of it, however diſtant, and with what "ſolicitude they attend it by day and night." This method of education is ſuppoſed to give riſe to the greateſt corruptions in Ireland.

One would naturally imagine this country muſt be of a hotter and moiſter temperament than others from the amazing ſoftneſs of the ſkin of its inhabitants, which is undoubtedly owing to the nature of the climate, and their uſe of certain waſhes. *This ſoftneſs of their muſcles gives them a ſurprizing agility* and flexibility of all parts of the body. They are exceſſively indolent, think it the higheſt wealth to live without work, and the greateſt happineſs to enjoy liberty. They are particularly fond of muſic, eſpecially of the harp with braſs ſtrings, which they ſtrike harmoniouſly with their crooked nails. Thoſe of them who apply themſelves to religion, obſerve a wonderful auſterity, waſting themſelves in watching, praying, and faſting; ſo that the accounts of their early monks are not to be wondered at. The very women and girls keep a faſt every Wedneſday and Saturday throughout the year, and ſome of them alſo on St. Catharine's day; nor will they omit it though it happen on their birth-day, or if they are ever ſo much out of order. The reaſon given by ſome for this is, that the girls may get good huſbands, and the women better by the death or deſertion of their preſent ones, or at leaſt by an alteration in their manners. "Thoſe who have once abandoned them-"ſelves to debauchery are as wicked as can poſſibly "be conceived.

"They dye their garments black with the bark "of trees, called by the Engliſh *alders:* and they "uſe alſo elder-berries to colour wool yellow. They "make of the bruiſed twigs, bark, and leaves of "poplar thoſe looſe ſaffron-coloured ſhirts, which "are now almoſt out of uſe, and give them their "colour by a mixture of the bark of the arbutus "and ſalt. Whatever they dye is not boiled long "over the fire, but ſteeped for ſeveral days in cold "human urine, among other reaſons to make the "yellow colour more laſting.

"Robberies are no diſgrace among them, but prac-"tiſed in common with the utmoſt cruelty. Before "they ſet out on ſuch deſigns, they pray to God to "put booty in their way, and look upon booty as "the gift of God; nor can they be perſuaded that "violence, rapine, or murder, are diſpleaſing to "him. They ſay he would never put ſuch oppor-"tunities in their way if it was any ſin to lay hold "of them: nay, they think it would be a ſin not to "make uſe of them. You ſhall hear murderers and "incendiaries ſay, *God is merciful, and will not ſuffer "the price of his own blood to be loſt in me.* They "alledge further, that they follow the examples of "their fathers, and that it is the only livelihood "they have left: whereas it would be a diſgrace to "their nobility to think of ſubſiſting by the labour "of their hands, and abſtain from criminal practices. "When they go out to pillage or any other employ, "they carefully obſerve whom they meet firſt in the

"morning,

" morning, endeavouring to come in the way of him " every day if the event turns out well; if not, they " ſtudiouſly avoid him. To lie ſnoring in bed in the " moſt ſtormy night, and not to take the longeſt " journies at night on foot, and brave every danger " in their marauding ſchemes, they think great want " of ſpirit. Of late they ſpare neither churches nor " conſecrated places, but plunder and ſometimes " burn them, and murder the perſons that have con- " cealed themſelves there. This is owing to the bad " lives of the inferior clergy, who profane the " churches, and are followed by their whores where- " ever they go; and if at any time they are diſ- " carded, they ſeek to revenge themſelves by poiſon. " The church is a receptacle for the prieſts' whores " and baſtards, who there get drunk, fornicate, mur- " der, and keep cattle; theſe wild people holding " nothing ſacred, nor having anything but the ex- " ternal form of a church, no altars or very mean " ones, and if any only a wretched defaced figure of " a crucifix. The ſacred veſtments are ſo naſty as " to turn one's ſtomach; the altar portable without " any ſign of the croſs, and expoſed to every out- " rage; the miſſal tattered, and the canon torn out " and made to ſerve for all their oaths and perjuries; " the chalice of lead without a cover, and the veſſels " for the wine are of horn. The only object of the " prieſt's attention is getting children and providing " for his family. The rectors are vicars and hold " many pariſhes, making a great parade of canon " law, but without a grain of learning; and are ſuc- " ceeded in their livings by their children, whoſe il- " legitimacy is diſpenſed with. Theſe laſt will not " take prieſts' orders, but commit the care of their " pariſhes to curates without any ſtipend, leaving " them to live by the book, i. e. by fees at chriſten- " ings, weddings, and burials,—a ſcanty and wretched " maintenance.

" Such of the ſons of theſe prieſts who do not take " to their ſtudies are, for the moſt part, notorious " robbers. *Mac Dean, Mac Pherſon, Mac Oſpac*, q. d. " *ſon of the dean, parſon, and biſhop*, are the principal " robbers; and, by the liberality of their parents, " able to raiſe gangs of accomplices; and eſpecially " as like their fathers they are deſtitute of hoſpita- " lity. The daughters of theſe prieſts if diſpoſed of " in marriage in their fathers' life-time have great " fortunes: but, if their fathers die, go a begging or " proſtitute themſelves.

" They make a practice of ſwearing at every third " word by the Trinity, God, and the ſaints Patrick " and Brigid, their Baptiſm, their Faith, the Church, " their Godfathers, and their hand. Though they " will take theſe oaths in a moſt ſolemn manner on " the bible or a miſſal, bare-headed, and forſwear " themſelves, if any ſhould tell them they incur the " pain of damnation by perjury, you ſhall preſently " hear them exclaim aloud: *The Lord is merciful, " and will not ſuffer the price of his blood ſhed for one " to be loſt. Whether I repent or not I can never go to " hell.* But, to make an engagement binding, theſe " three things are requiſite; 1ſt, to ſwear at the altar " with their hand on the book, which lies open on " their head. 2dly, To take ſome ſaint to witneſs, " whoſe croſier or bell muſt be touched and kiſſed. " 3dly, To ſwear by the hand of his earl or lord, " or ſome perſon of rank. For perjury in the two " firſt inſtances they would forfeit their character; " but, in the 3d, the great man would require a " large ſum of money or a number of cows, as if " the perjury was an injury to his name. Cows are " their chief and greateſt wealth; of which it may " not be amiſs to obſerve here, that our author avers " it as certain fact, that a cow in Ireland will give " no milk, unleſs ſhe has by her ſide her own calf, " or the ſkin of one ſtuffed with ſtraw to repreſent " the live one; as if they could know the ſmell of " their womb in the ſkin. If a cow becomes dry a " witch is applied to, who inſpiring her with a " fondneſs for ſome other calf makes her yield " her milk.

" They ſeldom marry out of their own towns, nor " make any preſent, but only future, engagements, or " elſe conſent without deliberation. On this account " they part on the ſlighteſt difference; the man takes " to another woman, the woman to another man; " nor till both are dead is it certainly known whether " the contract was true or falſe. Hence ariſe wars, " robberies, murders, deadly feuds about ſucceſſions " and property. The women who are turned off " have recourſe to witches, who are ſuppoſed to in- " flict barrenneſs, impotence, or the moſt dangerous " diſeaſes on the former huſband or his new wife. " They are all amazingly prone to inceſt; and di- " vorces on a pretence of conſcience are very com- " mon. Both men and women ſet a high value on " their hair, eſpecially if gold coloured and long: " they plat it at full length, and let it hang down " handſomely braided, wrapping many folds of fine " linen round the head. This kind of head-dreſs is " worn by all women, whether wives or concubines, " who can attain to it.

" Beſides theſe they have many ſuperſtitious cuſ- " toms. I know not whether they worſhip the " moon; but when they firſt ſee her after the change " the common country people fall down on their " knees, repeat the Lord's prayer, and near the " wane addreſs themſelves to the moon with a loud " voice, *Leave us as well as thou haſt found us.* They " conſider wolves as relations, calling them *Chari " Chriſt*, praying for them, and wiſhing them well; and " ſo they think they ſhall not be hurt by them. They " look through the bare blade-bone of a ſheep, and " if they ſee any ſpot in it darker than ordinary fore- " tell that ſomebody will be buried out of the houſe. " They account every woman who fetches fire on " May-day a witch, nor will they give it to any " but ſick perſons, and that with an imprecation, be- " lieving ſhe will ſteal all the butter the next ſum- " mer. On May day they kill all hares they find " among their cattle, ſuppoſing them the old women " who have deſigns on the butter. They imagine " the butter ſo ſtolen may be recovered if they take " ſome of the thatch hanging over the door and " burn it. They fancy a green bough of a tree " faſtened on May day againſt the houſe will pro- " duce plenty of milk that ſummer. In the town, " when any enter upon a public office, women in the " ſtreets and girls from the windows ſprinkle them " and their attendants with wheat and ſalt. And, " before the ſeed is put into the ground, the miſtreſs " of the family ſends ſalt into the field. To prevent " kites from ſtealing their chicken, they hang up " in the houſe the ſhells in which the chicken were " hatched. It is thought unlawful to rub a horſe's " heels or dreſs him with a curry-comb, or gather " graſs

everywhere that he would reſtore religion and liberty to his country, received the rebels under his protection, ſent them ſuccours, encouraged the wavering, and applied himſelf with vigour to weaken the authority of the Engliſh in Ireland, encouraged by the hope which Spain gave him by ſending him occaſionally ſtores and money; the Pope alſo animated him with promiſes and indulgences, ſending before hand a Phœnix feather, in imitation perhaps of Pope Urban III. who had formerly ſent a little crown of peacock's feathers to John, ſon of king Henry II. on his being created lord of Ireland.

Elated with his victories, to make the greater parade of his dignity, and, by his preſence, keep up the flame kindled in his abſence in Muuſter; under the ſpecious and religious pretence of viſiting a piece of our Lord's croſs, believed to be preſerved in the abbey of Holy Croſs at Tipperary, he went thither in the depth of winter, and ſent marauding parties into the lands of the queen's faithful ſubjects, under the command of *Mac Gwire*, who happened to fall in with ſir Warham de *St. Leger*, who run him through with his ſpear, receiving the like wound himſelf. The earl, having cauſed him to be honourably buried, haſtened home ſooner than anybody expected him, hearing that the earl of Ormond was appointed *General of the Army*, and was collecting all his forces, and that Charles *Blunt*, lord *Montjoy*, was coming over as lord deputy. The queen had before in her own mind intended him for this government; but Robert, earl of Eſſex, to ſecure the eſteem of the ſoldiery, which he eagerly courted, though leſs openly, abſolutely oppoſed it, as if he had been in no ſervice, but in the Netherlands, not ſufficiently acquainted with theſe matters, and too much engaged in books.

Charles Blount, lord deputy. 1600.

The lord Montjoy landed in Ireland in February, without noiſe and with few attendants, and took upon him the command. He found the affairs of Ireland in a very bad way, almoſt deſperate, and beyond recovery. All honeſt men were ſinking under their misfortunes, without remedy or hope of relief; and the enemy exulting in a continued ſeries of ſucceſs, and the earl himſelf, without the leaſt oppoſition, had traverſed the iſland, from the extremity of Ulſter to Munſter, like a conqueror. The rebels, to terrify the new deputy, had given the alarm in the very ſuburbs of Dublin; but this provocation ſerved only to make him more eager to attack the earl, whom he underſtood to be on his return from Munſter. Having accordingly raiſed a body of forces in haſte (for the beſt troops were in Munſter with the earl of Ormond), he haſtened to *Fereal*, to intercept the earl, and give him battle. But the earl was beforehand with him, being informed of his deſign, having always friends in the council. The deputy, at his return to Dublin, applied himſelf to review the old troops, in order to ſend a detachment of them in boats to *Logh Foil* and *Bala-Shanon* near the mouth of *Logh Erne*, that by forming garriſons there they might diſtreſs the earl behind and on each ſide, and alſo to ſend relief to the garriſons in *Leaſe* and *Ophaly*, which, by reaſon of the number of enemies round about them, was extremely dangerous and difficult. In the beginning of May the deputy began his march, with a view to divert the earl, while Henry *Docwra* and Morgan reinforced the garriſons at *Logh Foil* and *Bala-Shanon*. This they eaſily did while the earl was amuſed by the deputy with light rencontres every day, always with ſuch ill ſucceſs on his part, that he began already to find the chance of war was changed, and he was likely to meet with a repulſe. In the middle of June the deputy returned, after placing the garriſons before-mentioned, and deſired ſome companies from England, and proviſion for the garriſon to be placed alſo at *Armach* on this ſide, in order to confine the rebels within narrower compaſs. Mean time he directed his march againſt *Leaſe*, the retreat of all the rebels of Leinſter, where he flew with other deſperadoes *Ony-Mac-Rory-Og*, chief of the family of *O More*, a young bloody-minded deſperadoe, who had lately raiſed ſuch diſturbances in Munſter; and after ravaging the country he drove the rebels ſo completely into the woods and foreſts, that they never dared to ſhew themſelves in thoſe parts. New ſuccours now arriving from England, notwithſtanding the ſcarcity both of proviſion and money, and though the equinox was now paſſed, and the winter begun in that country, he advanced to the paſs of *Moghery* three miles beyond Dundalk. This paſs is by nature almoſt the moſt difficult of all in Ireland, and had by the rebels been fortified with hedges, ſtakes, hurdles, and ſtones and ſods piled up with great art and greater induſtry among mountains, woods, and bogs, and alſo with a conſiderable body of men. Add to this the badneſs of the weather, the continual rains for ſeveral days, which made the rivers overflow their banks, ſo as to be almoſt impaſſable. When the waters were gone down the Engliſh bravely broke through theſe fences, and, after driving off the enemy, and ſurmounting every difficulty, the deputy placed eight miles from Armach (round which everything had been conſumed by the enemy), a garriſon, which in memory of J. Norris, under whom the deputy had made his firſt campaign, he ordered to be called *Mont Norris*. He gave the command of it to that gallant and experienced officer E. *Blany*, who afterwards gave the rebels great trouble and many checks in theſe parts, as H. Docwra did in the other. In his return, not to mention the ſkirmiſhes of every day, the rebels received a remarkable defeat and rout at a narrow paſs, which they had blocked up near Carlingford.

A few days after, in order to loſe no time, the deputy, though it was now the depth of winter, entered the *Glinnes* or *Vallies* of Leinſter, which had been hitherto uninvaded; and, after laying waſte the country, reduced Donell *Spaniah*, Phelim *Mac Feogh*, and the troubleſome miſchievous clan of *O Toole*; of all whom he took hoſtages, afterwards penetrated into *Fereal*, and drove Tirell, the ableſt officer among the rebels, out of his *faſtneſs* (as they call it) among briars and bogs into Ulſter, into which he now carried his victorious army through all the paſſes, and begun his ravages there with the ſmall territory of *Ferney*, flaying the two ſons of Evar *Mac Cowly*, he detached Richard *Morriſon*, to lay waſte *Fues*, and placed a garriſon under Oliver *Lambard* in *Breany*; then turning out of the way to Drogheda, he received the ſubmiſſions of the rebel chiefs Turlogh *Mac Henry*, prince of *Fues*, Ever *Mac Cowly O Hanlon*, who boaſted himſelf hereditary ſtandard-bearer to the kings of Ulſter, and many of the *Mac Mahons* and *O Reals*, who gave their neareſt relations as hoſtages. On the approach

of ſpring, before all the forces could be got together, the deputy advanced to *Moghery*, where he cut down the woods, opened a road, and erected a fort, driving the *Mac Geniſſes* out of *Lecale*, which they had ſeized, and reducing all the forts of the enemy as far as Armagh, where he alſo placed a garriſon. Having now proceeded ſo far as to diſlodge the earl from his camp at *Blackwater*, a little below which he thought of erecting a fort, he received more certain advices of what he had before heard frequently reported and mentioned in ſeveral letters, that the Spaniards were landed in Munſter, ſo that he was thus obliged to deſiſt from his enterprize, as Ireland was now to be defended more againſt a foreign invaſion than an inteſtine rebellion. However, not to loſe his advantages, he reinforced the garriſons, and, by forced marches, haſted to Munſter, with one or two troops of horſe, ordering the foot to follow.

While he was engaged in the war in Ulſter, the earl and the rebels of Munſter by their emiſſaries, a certain Spaniard ordained by the Pope archbiſhop of Dublin, the biſhop of Clonfert, the biſhop of Killaloe, and one Archer a Jeſuit, had, by their earneſt intreaties and inſtances, at laſt prevailed on the king of Spain to ſend ſuccours to the rebels in Munſter under John *d'Aguila*, in a certain aſſurance that all Munſter would ſhortly revolt, and that the titular earl of Deſmond and Florence *Mac Carty*, would bring great reinforcements; but theſe had before been intercepted and ſent over to England by George *Carew*, governor of Munſter. *D'Aguila* landed at *Kinſale* in Munſter with 2000 Spaniſh veterans and ſome Iriſh deſerters on the laſt of October, and immediately publiſhed a manifeſto, ſtyling himſelf *Maſter-General and Commander for the Catholic king in the war of God, for maintenance of the faith in Ireland*; endeavouring to perſuade the people, that queen Elizabeth had been dethroned by the Pope, and her ſubjects abſolved from their allegiance, and that he and his army were come to reſcue Ireland from *the jaws of the Devil and the tyranny of the Engliſh*; and by this ſpecious pretence he drew over many worthy perſons to his intereſt.

The deputy, aſſembling all the forces he could, prepared for a ſiege, and Richard *Leveſon*, vice-admiral, was ſent from England with two men of war to block up the port. The camp was now formed, and the Engliſh began to bombard the town by ſea and land, and to blockade it cloſely, but preſently ſlackened their efforts, becauſe Leveſon on one hand was diſpatched with the marines againſt 2000 Spaniards landed at *Berehaven*, *Baltimor*, and *Caſtlehaven*, and had ſunk five of their ſhips: and, on the other hand, the preſident of Munſter at the ſame time was ſent out with ſome troops to ſtop *O Donel*, who was on his march, and prevent his joining the new reinforcement of Spaniards. But the country being now frozen over, he got unſeen by pathleſs places one night to the Spaniards lately landed. A few days after came up the earl *Tir Oen* with *O Rork*, Reimund *Burk*, *Mac Mahon*, Randal *Mac Surley*, *Tirell* baron *Lixnaw*, and the flower of the rebels, who, joining the Spaniards under their commander Alphonſus O *Campo*, made together 6000 foot and 500 horſe, inſpired with the hope of certain victory from the ſuperiority of their numbers, their freſhneſs, and their plenty of ſupplies over the Engliſh, who laboured under all the inconveniences of a winter ſiege, were in want of proviſion, and their horſes worn out with fatigue and hunger. In theſe difficulties the deputy conſulted his officers, of whom ſome of the more experienced were for raiſing the ſiege, retiring to Cork, and not hazarding the whole kingdom on the event of one battle. On the other hand, the deputy was for perſevering, and not degenerating from the conſtant and tried valour of their anceſtors, ſince a more deſireable opportunity could never preſent itſelf to brave men than that now in their hands, either to die with glory or conquer with honour. He, therefore, puſhed the ſiege with all vigour, battering the walls without intermiſſion, and fortifying his camp with new works.

On the 21ſt of December earl *Tir Oen* ſhewed himſelf with his army on the hill about a mile from the trenches, and encamping there next day ſhewed himſelf in the ſame place. The night following the Spaniards made a ſally out of the city, and the Iriſh endeavoured to force their way in; but both were repulſed. On the 23d, the great guns of the Engliſh fired on the city, regardleſs of the earl who was ſo near, and the ſame day were intercepted letters from d'Aguila to the earl, intreating him to ſend the newly landed Spaniards into the town, that both together might attack the camp. At night, as the moon was near ſetting, the deputy ordered Henry *Poer*, with eight companies of veterans, to poſt himſelf on the weſt ſide of the camp. Henry *Gream*, who that night commanded the out-lying cavalry, gave notice to the deputy early in the morning that the enemy would certainly attack them, by the number of matches which they had lighted. Upon this the alarm was given in the camp, and troops poſted at all the approaches to the town. The deputy himſelf, with the preſident of Munſter, and Richard *Wingfield*, marſhal, proceeded to the outpoſts, and, by the advice of Oliver *Lambard*, pitched upon a ſpot for a field of battle. Hither were brought down the troops under Henry *Folliot* and Oliver *St. John* with 600 marines under Richard *Leveſon*. Earl *Tir-Oen*, who, as it was diſcovered afterwards, had it much at heart to introduce, by favour of the darkneſs, the freſh Spaniards and 800 Iriſh into Kinſale; finding the day began to break, and ſeeing the marſhal and Henry *Danvers* with the cavalry, and *Poer* with his veterans at the foot of the hill, finding himſelf diſappointed, ſtopped ſhort, and ſoon after his bagpipes ſounded a retreat. The deputy was no ſooner informed of this diſorderly retreat, than he ordered his men to purſue the rebels, and placed himſelf in the front of his army to obſerve their retreat, and take his meaſures according to circumſtances; but there came on ſo thick a fog and ſo violent a rain, as entirely to obſtruct the view for ſome time. When it cleared, obſerving they were retreating in diſorder, in three large diviſions with their cavalry in the rear, he reſolved to fall on them; and ſending back the preſident of Munſter to the camp with three troops of horſe to check any ſallies of the Spaniards from the town, he himſelf purſued the retreating enemy ſo cloſely that he obliged them to ſtop on the edge of a bog, to which there was no way but by a ford. As ſoon as the marſhal and the earl of *Clan Ricard* had diſperſed the horſe who defended the ford, they fell briſkly on the whole body of the enemy's horſe, and being joined by William *Godolphin*, who commanded the

deputy's troop of horſe, Henry *Danvers*, *Minſhaw*, *Taff*, *Fleming*, and *J. Barkley*, ſerjeant-major, they renewed the charge ſo briſkly, that the rebels took to their heels. It was not thought adviſeable to purſue the runaways; but rallying their forces they charged the main body, already much alarmed, and broke through it. Tirell, with his own men and the Spaniards, kept their ground; upon which the deputy brought up his rear, and while he gave his orders, performed not only the part of a general, but likewiſe that of a common ſoldier, and fell upon them with the three companies of Oliver *St. John*, commanded by *Roe*, and charged them ſo vigouroufly that they retreated in diſorder to the Iriſh, who quickly left them to be cut to pieces, as they were with great ſlaughter by the deputy's troop of horſe, commanded by William Godolphin. Then the earl, *O Donell*, and the reſt throwing away their arms ſought their ſafety by flight; Alphonſus *O Campo* with three Spaniſh officers and ſix enſigns were made priſoners, 1200 men ſlain, nine colours, of which ſix were Spaniſh, taken. On the ſide of the Engliſh very few were killed, but many wounded, and among them H. *Danvers*, W. *Godolphin*, and *Croft:* ſo little did this great victory coſt us. The deputy commanded a retreat to be ſounded, and gave thanks to God for this victory, and among the heaps of ſlain knighted the earl of *Clan Ricard* for his ſervices this day, and returned amidſt the ſhouts of his army victorious to his camp, which he found perfectly ſafe. For the Spaniards in the town finding every place ſtrongly guarded, and having experienced the fatal effects of the former ſallies, kept themſelves quiet in anxious expectation of the event.

By this great and manifold victory Ireland, on the point of revolt, was preſerved in obedience, the Spaniards driven out of it, the arch-rebel *Tir Oen* obliged to ſkulk in Ulſter, *O Donel* driven to Spain, the reſt of the rebels diſperſed different ways, the royal authority re-eſtabliſhed, which, by the rebels, had been greatly weakened, the ſpirits of the loyal ſubjects, before broken and caſt down, encouraged and revived, and ſoon after profound peace eſtabliſhed on a ſolid foundation in every part of the iſland.

Next day, the deputy ordered *Bodley*, the camp-marſhal, who had behaved himſelf very well both in the camp and the field, to continue the works, and advance the batteries nearer the enemy. This taking up ſix days, d'Aguila ſent a drummer to the deputy with a letter, deſiring that ſome perſon of rank and character might be ſent into the town to treat with him. For this purpoſe was appointed ſir William *Godolphin*, to whom d'Aguila ſignified that he had found the deputy as honourable as terrible an enemy, and the Iriſh cowardly, undiſciplined, and, which he was moſt apprehenſive of, perfidious; that he had been ſent by the king of Spain to the aſſiſtance of the two earls, but that he now began to doubt whether either of them was in being, the ſtorm of war having driven one to Spain and the other ſo far north that they muſt certainly be loſt. He was willing, therefore, to conclude a peace that might be advantageous to the Engliſh, and not diſhonourable to the Spaniards, though he was well provided for a ſiege, and in daily expectation of ſuccours, which would give the Engliſh trouble. In ſhort, both ſides having met with difficulties, and being tired of the ſiege, it was agreed, on the 2d of January, that the Spaniards ſhould ſurrender to the deputy Kinſale, the caſtles and forts at Baltimore, Berehaven, and Caſtlehaven, and depart with their lives, effects, and colours flying; the Engliſh to furniſh them at a fixed price with ſhips to conduct them and their effects at two voyages to Spain; and, if they put into any port of England, they ſhould be kindly treated; and while they waited in Ireland for a wind, they ſhould be ſupplied with neceſſaries on paying for them.

This being concluded, the Spaniards, after waiting a few days for a favourable wind, ſet ſail from Ireland with great loſs and diſhonour, and their numbers conſiderably reduced. Earl *Tir Oen* in the mean time ſkulked about in Ulſter in continual alarms, purſuing the blindeſt tracks, and having loſt many of his followers in rivers ſwoln by winter rains, till at laſt he could neither reſt without apprehenſions, nor even indulge the feebleſt hope, always dreading what his evil and diſtracted mind ſuggeſted was his due, miſtruſting every body, and chuſing every day a new hiding-place, which he immediately left. The lord deputy, to refreſh his weary troops, carried them into winter-quarters, and having ſettled matters in Munſter returned to Dublin. After the worſt ſeaſon of the year was paſſed, he returned by ſlow marches to ſpread the greater terror with a freſh and formidable army into Ulſter, to execute his original deſign of ſurrounding the enemy with a circle of forts and fortifications. When he came to *Blackwater* he paſſed his army over timbers laſhed together called *floats*, and diſcovering a ford till then unknown below the old fort, he erected on the bank a fortification, which, from his own name, he called *Charlemont*. At this time earl *Tir Oen* in his fright ſet fire to his houſe at *Dungannon*. From thence the deputy proceeded beyond *Dungannon*; and encamping as ſoon as Henry *Docwra* was come up with his troops from *Logh Foil*, ſent out his ſoldiers every way to cut down the corn, burn all the villages and houſes they could ſee, and carry off the cattle from all quarters; and the forts in *Logh Crew*, *Logh Reogh*, and *Mogherlecow*, at which laſt ſir John *Baſkley*, a gallant officer, received a mortal ſhot, were ſurrendered to him. He placed a garriſon at *Logh Eaugh* or *Logh Sidney* (which from his own title he called *Montjoy*), under the command of ſir Arthur *Chicheſter* (who, for his merit, was afterwards appointed lord deputy of Ireland), and another at *Monaghan* under Chriſtopher *St. Lawrence*; which commanders by their great experience and greater courage ſo harraſſed the rebels by frequent inroads and counter-marches, that finding themſelves environed with garriſons on every ſide, and confined within a narrower compaſs every day, and that they muſt lurk like wild beaſts in woods and foreſts, many of them changed their allegiance with their fortune, and thoſe who ſtrove in crouds to make their ſubmiſſions ſecretly to the deputy, complained that the earl had involved the nation in ruin for his private reſentments, and that this war had been advantageous to him alone, and moſt deſtructive to them. The earl was not inſenſible that both the fidelity and ſtrength of his party declined, and ſoon reſolved to be beforehand with danger, wearied with calamity, and in deſpair of life, which generally ſinks the ſtouteſt hearts. He ſent, therefore, ſeveral letters to the queen in a moſt ſupplicant ſtyle, begging pardon for his

his crime with prayers and tears, making humble ſuit to her; who, ſeeing in them ſigns of true penitence, of her great mercy granted the deputy power to receive him to mercy and favour, provided he implored it. This he did as ſoon as he was adviſed thereof by his friends, making continual ſuit by his brother Arthur *Mac Baron* and others; and, after many denials, at length in February, promiſing to ſubmit his life and fortunes to the queen abſolutely and without reſerve, the deputy, who had received private information from his friends at the Engliſh court, that the queen, now far advanced in years, was in a dangerous ſtate of health, permitted the earl to come to *Mellſont*, whither he immediately repaired with one or two attendants. Being admitted into the apartments where the deputy was ſeated on a chair of ſtate, ſurrounded with a great train of officers, he threw himſelf on his knees in the door-way, dirty and dejected as he was, and, after continuing in this poſture a little while, upon a ſign from the deputy that he ſhould approach nearer, he roſe up, and, after a few ſteps, fell again on his knees, in a ſupplicant poſture, "acknowledgeing his "ſin againſt God, his offences againſt his moſt gra-"cious ſovereign Elizabeth, whoſe royal clemency "and mercy were his only reſource, and to whom "he ſubmitted the free diſpoſal of his life and for-"tunes; earneſtly begging, that as he had formerly "felt both her kindneſs and her power, ſo now he "might experience her mercy, and be an eternal "monument of royal clemency. For, that he was "not ſo far advanced in life, or worn out in conſti-"tution, or broken in ſpirit, but he could atone for "this rebellion by brave and faithful ſervices." He was then proceeding to extenuate his crime, by repreſenting that the envy of certain perſons had cauſed him to be hardly dealt with, when the deputy interrupted him by obſerving, that he could offer no excuſe for ſuch a crime; and, after ſome converſation in a tone of authority, the proper eloquence of a ſoldier, he commanded him to retire. Next day, he took him with him to Dublin, intending from thence to convey him to England to the queen, that ſhe might diſpoſe of him as ſhe ſaw fit. In the mean time, that excellent princeſs, a little after ſhe had received advice that to complete her glory this rebellion, which ſhe had much at heart, was extinguiſhed, devoutly and calmly departed to her heavenly home.

Thus the Iriſh war, or rather the rebellion of earl *Tir Oen*, which owed its origin to private reſentments, intermixed with ambition; its progreſs to the neglect and parſimony of England; its extenſion to the pretence of reſtoring the Catholic religion and liberty to Ireland; and its continuance to the ill-judged competitions of the Engliſh, the avarice of the ſoldiery, the artifices and feigned ſubmiſſions of the earl, the natural difficulties of the country, and the deſperate character of the natives, who place their ſecurity more in flight than in ther ſwords, the weak credulity of ſome, and the ſecret connivance of others in power; its confirmation to one or two turns of ſucceſs; Spaniſh money and Spaniſh troops; after it had held eight years from its firſt breaking out, was moſt happily terminated under the auſpices of Elizabeth of bleſſed memory, the conduct of the lord deputy Charles *Blunt* baron *Montjoy*, afterwards advanced on this account by king James to the title of earl of Devonſhire, and a ſettled peace, as we hope, eſtabliſhed.

The Antient and Modern Manners of the

I R I S H.

IT is now time that I ſhould add ſomething concerning the manners of this nation. What regards them in antient times I ſhall extract from antient writers; but, for the account of the modern times, I am obliged to the attentive obſervation of a certain modern author equally learned and diligent.

The antient Iriſh, who, like all the reſt of the nations in theſe parts, were barbarians, are thus deſcribed by antient writers:

Strabo, in his 4th book, ſays, "I cannot ſpeak "with certainty of Ireland, except that its inhabi- "tants are more ſavage than the Britans, living on "human fleſh, and eating to great exceſs*. They "think it a duty to eat the bodies of their deceaſed "parents, and publicly to lie not only with ſtrange "women, but even with their own mothers and "ſiſters. I mention theſe things, however, for want "of better information. Certain it is, that eating "human fleſh is ſaid to be a Scythian practice, and "frequently practiſed alſo by the Gauls, Spaniards, "and many others, in the extremities of a ſiege."

Pomponius Mela, in his 3d book, ſays, "Its in- "habitants are uncivilized, ignorant of every virtue, "and entirely deſtitute of piety."

Solinus, c. 23. "When they gain a victory they "firſt drink the blood of the ſlain, and then ſmear "their faces with it. They make no diſtinction be- "tween right and wrong. When a woman is deli- "vered of a male child, ſhe lays its firſt food on her "huſband's ſword, and, placing the point in the in- "fant's mouth, gently puts in this firſt-fruits of its "food, praying, according to the received form of "the country, that it may meet death in arms and "in the field. Thoſe, who are more attentive to "elegance, deck the hilts of their ſwords with the "teeth of marine animals poliſhed to the whiteneſs "of ivory. For the chief glory of the men is the "care of their arms."

But this relates to the more antient times. The manners of the middle age Giraldus Cambrenſis treats of occaſionally, and is copied by others. Thoſe of the preſent age I ſhall give the reader in the exact words of an induſtrious modern author and a ſtudious obſerver, whoſe name as I underſtand is *J. Good*, educated at Oxford, by profeſſion a prieſt, and ſchoolmaſter at Limeric about the year 1566. But I ſhall firſt, in brief, premiſe, as I firſt promiſed, the manner of adminiſtering juſtice among the native Iriſh.

The nobles, who have the 4th vowel prefixed to their names by way of eminence and diſtinction, as *O Neal, O Rork, O Donell*, &c. and the reſt who have *Mac* prefixed, have their own particular prerogative, which gives them a moſt extenſive authority, and they levy ſuch arbitrary tributes, exactions, and penſions, on the eſtates of their ſubjects, to maintain their ſoldiers the *Galloglaſſes* †, *Kearns*, and horſemen, that the condition of their ſubjects is beyond deſcription wretched; and, as often as they carry on civil wars among themſelves, their very heart's blood and ſpirits are exhauſted.

Theſe nobles have their lawyers called *Breahans* (as the Goths called them *Bellagines*), a moſt illiterate ſet of men, who, on ſet days, on ſome high hill, determine the diſputes of the neighbourhood. Before them the pleader in a complaining ſtrain ſets forth the injuries he has received, which are denied by the party accuſed. On conviction of a theft they pronounce ſentence of reſtitution or compenſation. Theſe nobles have alſo their hiſtorians, who record their exploits, phyſicians, poets (called bards) and harpers, each of whom have lands aſſigned them; and each of theſe profeſſions in every territory form certain diſtinct families; as the *Breahans* of one lineage and name, the hiſtorians of another, and ſo of the reſt, who each bring up their children or relations in their reſpective arts, and are always ſucceeded by them. No regard is had to an hereditary right of ſucceſſion among theſe nobles; but any man of a family who excels in power, connections, or courage, aſſumes the ſovereignty either by uſurpation or election of a certain party of his provincials, to the abſolute excluſion of the ſons, nephews, and next of kin to the deceaſed; and is placed with certain barbarous ceremonies on a ſeat of ſtone in the open air on ſome hill. At the ſame time alſo by a certain law called *Taniſtry* is ſometimes appointed a ſucceſſor, who is called a *Taniſt*. But whether this word is borrowed from the Danes, who, as well as the northern inhabitants of Britain, have, for ages, called a nobleman and ſervant of the king a *Thane*, I know not.

I now proceed to preſent my reader with *Good's* remarks, premiſing for him, that his repreſentations are not influenced by malice, but are all founded on truth; and that he deſcribes only the rude and native Iriſh, who live in the extremities of the country, and have not yet been civilized.

In general, this people are robuſt and remarkably nimble, of bold and haughty ſpirits, ſharp witted, lively, warlike, prodigal of life, patient of want, heat, and cold, of an amorous complexion, hoſpitable

* His abbreviator for πολυφαγοι reads πονφαγοι, q. d. *eaters of herbs*. C. As the two epithets are not very reconcileable to each other, I ſhould prefer the firſt as expreſſing the *ravenous* nature of canibals.

† *Gallo geſſati*. MS. n. Gale.

" graſs for him on Saturdays; but they make no " ſcruple of doing it on their feſtivals.

" If they never give fire out of their houſes to their " neighbours they fancy their horſes will live the " longer and be more healthy. If the owners of " horſes eat eggs, they muſt take care to eat an even " number, otherwiſe ſome miſchief will betide the " horſes. Grooms are not allowed eggs, and the " riders are obliged to waſh their hands after eating " them. When a horſe dies, hisfeet and legs are " hung up in the houſe, and even the hoofs are ac- " counted ſacred. It is by no means allowable to " praiſe a horſe or any other animal, unleſs you ſay " *God ſave him*, or ſpit upon him. If any miſchance " befalls the horſe in three days after they find out " the perſon who commended him, that he may " whiſper the Lord's prayer in his right ear. They " believe ſome men's eyes have a power of bewitch- " ing horſes; and then they ſend for certain old " women, who, by muttering ſhort prayers, reſtore " them to health. Their horſes' feet are ſubject to " a worm, which gradually creeping upwards pro- " duces others of its own ſpecies, and corrupts the " body. Againſt this worm they call in a witch, " who muſt come to the horſe two Mondays and " one Thurſday, and breathe upon the place where " the worm lodges, and after repeating a charm the " horſe recovers. This charm they will for a ſum " of money teach to many people, after firſt ſwear- " ing them never to diſcloſe it.

" They think women have charms, effectual as " they fancy, againſt all complaints, divided and diſ- " tributed among them; and to them perſons apply " according to their ſeveral diſorders, and they con- " ſtantly begin and end the charm with Pater Noſter " and Ave Maria. When any one happens to fall " he ſprings up again, and turning round three times " to the right, digs the earth with a ſword or " knife, and takes up a turf, becauſe they ſay the " earth reflects his ſhadow to him[a]: and, if he falls " ſick within two or three days after, a woman " ſkilled in thoſe matters is ſent to the ſpot, and " there ſays, 'I call the P. from the eaſt, weſt, " ſouth, and north, from the groves, woods, rivers, " marſhes, fairies white, red, black, &c.;' and, after " uttering certain ſhort prayers, ſhe returns home to " the ſick perſon, to ſee whether it be the diſtemper " which they call *Eſane*, which they ſuppoſe in- " flicted by the fairies, and whiſpering in his ear an- " other ſhort prayer with the Pater Noſter, puts ſome " burning coals into a cup of clear water, and forms " a better judgement of the diſorder than moſt phy- " ſicians.

" Their armies conſiſt of horſe and foot called " *Galloglaſſes*, armed with ſharp axes, and lighter- " armed foot called *Karnes*, who fight with flying " javelins and daggers. It is eſteemed lucky to ſhout " to every footman or horſeman as he goes out of " the gate; and they fancy ſome ill awaits thoſe who " are not ſo treated. In battle, inſtead of a trumpet " they uſe a bagpipe, carry amulets about them, re- " cite ſhort prayers, and, in the outſet, cry as loud " as poſſible *Pharroh* (which I take to be the *bar-* " *ritus militaris*, or military cry, mentioned by Am- " mianus), in a firm perſuaſion, that thoſe who do " not anſwer the general cry will be ſuddenly borne " from the earth, and carried as it were through the " air (out of mortal ſight for ever) into a certain " valley in *Kerry* as has been already obſerved[b].

" In their attendance on the ſick they ſay not a " word about God or the ſalvation of the ſoul, or " making a will, but flatter them with every hope " of recovery. If any deſire the ſacrament, they " look upon their caſe as deſperate. Their wives " give themſelves no concern about their huſbands " making their wills, it being the common cuſtom for " them to have one-third of the goods, the reſt being " divided equally among the children, except might " overcomes right in the diſtribution. For the moſt " powerful, whether uncle or nephew, frequently " ſeizes the inheritance to the excluſion of ſons. " When a perſon is at the point of death, juſt be- " fore he expires, certain women mourners ſtanding " in the croſs ways, ſpread their hands, and call him " with cries adapted to the purpoſe, and endeavour " to ſtop the departing ſoul, reminding it of the ad- " vantages it enjoys in goods, wives, perſon, repu- " tation, kindred, friends, and horſes: aſking, why " it will go, and where, and to whom, and upbraiding " it with its ingratitude, and, laſtly, complaining that " the departing ſpirit will be transformed into thoſe " forms which appear at night and in the dark: and " after it has quitted the body, they bewail it with " howlings and clapping of hands. They follow the " funeral with ſuch a noiſe, that one would think " there was an end both of living and dead. The " moſt violent in theſe lamentations are the nurſes, " daughters, and miſtreſſes. They make as much " lamentation for thoſe ſlain in battle as for thoſe " who die in their beds, though they eſteem it the " eaſieſt death to die fighting or robbing; but they " vent every reproach againſt their enemies, and " cheriſh a laſting deadly hatred againſt all their " kindred.

" They ſuppoſe the departed ſouls go to the com- " pany of ſome heroes in thoſe places, of whom they " have ſtories and ſongs, as of the giants *Fin-Mac-* " *Huyle*, *Oſker*, *Mac Oſkin*, whom they fancy they " often ſee.

As to food, they are very fond of herbs, particu- " larly water-creſſes, and muſhrooms, and roots, ſo " that Strabo not improperly called them πωφαγοι " or herb-eaters, for which ſome copies have by " miſtake πολυφαγοι, or great eaters[c]. They are alſo " fond of butter mixed with oatmeal, milk, whey, " beef, broth, and frequently meat without bread. " They lay up their corn for their horſes, which are " their chief care. When they are hungry they " make no ſcruple of devouring raw fleſh after drain- " ing out the blood, to digeſt which they ſwallow " down great draughts of uſquebaugh. They alſo " bleed their cows, and eat the blood when curdled " and ſprinkled with butter.

" Moſt of them go bare-headed, except when they " wear helmets; their hair flowing in long curled " locks, which they highly delight in, and are af- " fronted at having pulled. They wear very wide " linen ſkirts with wider ſleeves and reaching down " to their knees, and dyed ſaffron colour. They " have very ſhort woollen jackets, plain and very " cloſe breeches, and over all mantles or ſhaggy rugs " (ſuch as Iſidore ſeems to call *Heteromallæ*) with " fringes prettily variegated, in which they wrap " themſelves at night and ſleep comfortably. The

[a] Quod *illi terram umbram reddere dicunt:* they *imagine* there is a *ſpirit* in the earth. Holland. Gibſon.
[b] See before, p. 490.
[c] See before, p. 657. n.

" women throw ſuch over their long garments, wrap " many yards of linen round their heads (as was " before obſerved), and rather load than adorn their " necks with collars and their arms with bracelets." Such is the account my author gives of the manners of the wild Iriſh. In the reſt, and almoſt all who inhabit what is called the Engliſh Pale, there is nothing wanting that makes a part of cultivation and humanity, and for this they are indebted to the Engliſh conqueſt. In like manner might the other parts of the iſland have been improved, if they had not ſhut their ears and their minds againſt improvement, from a fooliſh and obſtinate attachment to their own cuſtoms. Of theſe the Iriſh are ſo tenacious, that they not only retain them invincibly themſelves, but corrupt the Engliſh, who by the proneneſs of human nature to what is bad are incredibly apt to degenerate.

WHEN the preſs had got thus far, the moſt honourable William Howard of Naworth, out of his great zeal for promoting the knowledge of antiquity, communicated to me the Annals of Ireland in MS. from the year 1162 to the year 1370. And ſeeing there is nothing extant, that I know of, more perfect in this kind ſince Giraldus Cambrenſis, and the excellent owner has given me leave; I think it very proper to publiſh them. The world is, without doubt, as much indebted to the owner for preſerving them, as to the author himſelf for writing them. The ſtyle is rude and barren, according to the age it was written in, yet the contents give great light into the Iriſh hiſtory, and would have been helpful to me if I had had the uſe of them ſooner. Such as they are, faithfully copied from the original even with the errors, I preſent them to the reader, who if he has any thing of the kind more perfect, I hope he will communicate it; if not, he muſt be content with this till ſome one or other will give us a more compleat account of theſe affairs, and continue it down to the preſent time with more elegance, which will be a work of no great difficulty.

THE

ANNALS OF IRELAND.

IN the year of our Lord MCLXII. died Gregory, the firſt archbiſhop of Dublin, a worthy perſon in all reſpects. He was ſucceeded by *Laurence O Thoſhil*, abbot of St. Kemnus of Glyndelagh, a pious man. Thomas [x] was made archbiſhop of Canterbury.

MCLXVI. Rotheric O Conghir, prince of Conaught, was made king and monarch of Ireland.

MCLXVII. died Maud the empreſs. This year Almaric, king of Jeruſalem, took Babylon; and Dermic Mac Morrogh, prince of Leinſter, while O Rork, king of Meth, was employed in a certain expedition, carried away his wife, who ſuffered herſelf to be ſo carried off with no great difficulty, by putting herſelf in his way, as we find in Cambrenſis.

MCLXVIII. Donate, king of Urgal, founder of Mellifont abbey, departed this life. This year Robert Fitz-Stephens, neither unmindful of his promiſe, nor regardleſs of his faith, came into Ireland with 30 * knights.

MCLXIX. Richard, earl of Strogul, ſent a certain young gentleman of his own family, named Remund, into Ireland with 10 knights, about the kalends of May. The ſame earl Richard, this year, attended with about 200 knights and others, to the number of a thouſand or thereabouts, arrived here on St. Bartholomew's eve. This Richard was the ſon of Gilbert earl of Strogul, that is Chippeſtow, antiently Strogul, and of Iſabel, aunt by the mother's ſide to king Malcolm and king William of Scotland, and earl David a hopeful man; and the morrow after the ſame apoſtle's day they took the ſaid city; where Eva, Dermic's daughter, was lawfully married to earl Richard, and her father gave her away.

MCLXX. St. Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſuffered martyrdom. This ſame year the city of Dublin was taken by earl Richard and his party; and the abbey de Caſtro Dei was founded.

MCLXXI. died Dermic Mac Morrogh, of a great age, at Fernys, about the calends of May.

MCLXXII. The valiant king Henry arrived at Waterford with 500 knights, and, among other things, beſtowed Meth upon ſir Hugh Lacy. The abbey de Fonte vivo was founded this year.

MCLXXIV. Gelaſius, archbiſhop of Armagh, the firſt primate of Ireland, a pious man, died at a great age. He is ſaid to have been the firſt archbiſhop that wore the pall. His predeceſſors were only titular archbiſhops and primates, in reverence and honour to St. Patrick, the apoſtle of this nation; whoſe ſee was ſo much eſteemed by all men, that not only biſhops and prieſts, and the reſt of the clergy, ſubmitted themſelves to the biſhop, but kings and princes. Gilbert, a prelate of great worth, ſucceeded him in the archbiſhopric.

MCLXXV. William, king of Scots, was taken priſoner at Alnwick.

MCLXXVI. Bertram Verdon founded the abbey of Crokeſdenne.

MCLXXVII. Earl Richard died at Dublin about the kalends of May, and was buried in Trinity church there. This year, Vivian, a cardinal, called from St. Stephen's in Monte Cælio, was ſent legate of the apoſtolic ſee into Ireland by Pope Alexander.

MCLXXVIII. On the 9th of the kalends of December the abbey de Samaria was founded. The ſame year Roſe Vale, that is to ſay *Roſſglaſs*, was founded.

MCLXXIX. Miles Cogan, and Ralph the ſon of Fitz-Stephen, his daughter's huſband, were ſlain between Waterford and Liſmore, &c. as we read in Cambrenſis. The ſame year Harvæus de Monte Mariſco entered into the monaſtery of the Trinity in Canterbury, who founded the monaſtery of Mary de Portu, i. e. *Don Broth*.

MCLXXX. was founded the abbey of the quire of Benedict; and alſo the abbey of Geripount. This

* Militibus.

[x] Becket.

year

year Laurence, archbiſhop of Dublin, on the 18th of the kalends of December, died happily in Normandy, within the church of St. Mary of Aux. After him ſucceeded John Cumin, an Engliſhman, born at Eveſham, elected unanimouſly by the clergy of Dublin (the king himſelf ſtickling for him); and he was confirmed by the Pope. This John built St. Patrick's church at Dublin.

MCLXXXIII. was confirmed the order of the Templars and Hoſpitallers; and the abbey *De Lege Dei* was founded.

MCLXXXV. John, the king's ſon, made lord of Ireland by his father, came into Ireland in the 12th year of his age, which was the 13th ſince his father's firſt coming, the 15th ſince the arrival of Fitz-Stephens, and the 14th ſince the coming of earl Richard. He returned again in the ſame 15th year of his age.

MCLXXXVI. was confirmed the order of the Carthuſians, and the Grandians. This year Hugh Lacy was killed treacherouſly at Dervath, by an Iriſhman, becauſe the ſaid Hugh intended to build a caſtle there; and as he was ſhewing an Iriſhman how to work with a pick ax, and bowed himſelf down forwards, the Iriſhman ſtruck off his head with an ax; and ſo his conqueſt ended. The ſame year Chriſtian, biſhop of Liſmore, (formerly legate of Ireland, who copied thoſe virtues which he had both ſeen and heard eminent in his pious father St. Bernard and Pope Eugenius, a venerable perſon, with whom he lived in probation at Clareval, and by whom he was made legate of Ireland), after his obedience performed in the monaſtery of Kyrieleyſon, happily departed this life. Jeruſalem and our Lord's croſs was taken by the Sultan and the Saracens, and many Chriſtians cut off.

MCLXXXVII. On the kalends or 1ſt of July, the abbey of Ynes in Ulſter was founded.

MCLXXXIX. Henry Fitz-Empreſs departed this life, was ſucceeded by his ſon Richard, and buried in Font Evrard. This ſame year was founded the abbey De Colle Victoriæ or Cnokmay.

MCXC. King Richard and king Philip made a voyage to the Holy Land.

MCXCI. In the monaſtery of Clareval the tranſlation of Malachy, biſhop of Armagh, was celebrated with great ſolemnity.

MCXCII. The city of Dublin was burnt.

MCXCIII. Richard, king of England, in his return from the Holy Land, was taken priſoner by the duke of Auſtria, and paid to the emperor 100,000 marks for ranſom, beſides 30,000 to the empreſs and 20,000 to the duke, upon an obligation he had made to them for Henry duke of Saxony. He was detained in priſon by the emperor a year, ſix months, and three days. Almoſt all the chalices in England were ſold to raiſe this ranſom. This year was founded the abbey *De Jugo Dei*.

MCXCIV. The reliques of St. Malachy, biſhop of Clareval, were brought into Ireland, and received with great honour into the monaſtery of Mellifont, and other monaſteries of the Ciſtercians.

MCXCV. Matthew, archbiſhop of Caſſils, legate of Ireland, and John archbiſhop of Dublin, got the corpſe of Hugh Lacy that conquered Meth from the Iriſh, and interred them with great ſolemnity in the monaſtery de *Beatitudine* or *Becly*; but the head of the ſaid Hugh was laid in St. Thomas's monaſtery in Dublin.

MCXCVIII. The order of the Friars Preachers was begun in the territory of Toloufe, founded by Dominic II.

MCXCIX. died Richard king of England. He was ſucceeded by his brother John, who was lord of Ireland and earl of Moriton. Arthur, the lawful heir, ſon of Geffrey his whole brother, was put to death by him.

The death of Richard was after this manner. When king Richard beſieged the caſtle of Chaluz in Little Bretagn, he received his mortal wound by an arrow ſhot at him by one of thoſe in the caſtle named Bertram de Gourdon. As ſoon as the king found there were no hopes of life, he committed his kingdom of England and all his other poſſeſſions to the cuſtody of his brother. All his jewels and the fourth part of his treaſure he bequeathed to his nephew Otho. Another fourth part of his treaſure he left to be diſtributed among his ſervants and the poor. When Bertram was taken and brought before the king, he aſked him for what harm he had killed him? Bertram, without any fear told him, that he had killed his father and two of his brethren with his own hand, and then intended to do the ſame with him: that he might take what revenge he pleaſed, he ſhould not care, ſince he was to die too that had done ſo much miſchief in the world. Notwithſtanding the king pardoned him, and ordered him to be ſet at liberty, and to have 100 ſhillings ſterling given him. Yet after the king's death, ſome of the king's officers flea'd him, and hung him up. The king died on the 18th of the Ides of April, which happened to be the 4th *day before Palm Sunday, and the 11th day after he was wounded. He was buried at Font Everard, at the feet of his father. A certain verſificator wrote this diſtich upon his death:

Iſtius in morte perimit formica leonem,
Proh dolor! in tanto funere mundus obit.

An ant a lion ſlew in Richard's fall,
And his muſt be the world's great funeral.

His corpſe were divided into three parts: whence this of another:

Viſcera Carleolum, corpus Fons ſervat Ebrardi,
Et cor Rothomagum, magne Richarde, tuum.

After the death of king Richard, his brother John was girt by the archbiſhop of Roan with the ſword of the dukedom of Normandy, on the 7th kalends of May next following: the archbiſhop alſo ſet a crown adorned with golden roſes upon his head. Afterwards, upon the 6th kalends of June, he was anointed and crowned king of England, in St. Peter's church, Weſtminſter, upon Aſcenſion day, attended with all the nobility of England. Afterwards he was ſummoned to parliament in France to anſwer for the death of his nephew Arthur, and deprived of Normandy, becauſe he came not accordingly. This ſame year was founded the abbey of Commerer.

MCC. Cathol Cronerg king of Conaught, founder of the abbey De Colle Victoriæ, was expelled Conaught. This year the monaſtery De Voto or Tyntern was founded by William Marſhall, earl marſhal and Pembroke, who was lord of Leinſter, or of the four counties of Weisford, Oſſory, Caterlogh, and Kildare, in right of his wife daughter of Richard earl of Strogul, and of Eve the daughter of Dermic

* Feria.

Murcard. This William, earl marſhal, being in great danger of ſhipwreck a night and a day, made a vow, that if he eſcaped and came to land, he would found a monaſtery, and dedicate it to Chriſt and his mother Mary. As ſoon as he arrived in Weysford he founded this monaſtery of Tynterne according to his vow, and it is named *De Voto*. This year alſo was founded the monaſtery de Flumine Dei.

MCCII. Cathol Cronerg [or Crorobdyr] king of Conaught, was reſtored to this kingdom. The ſame year was founded the houſe of Canons of St. Mary of Connal, by ſir Meiler Fitz-Henry.

MCCIII. The abbey of St. Saviour, or Dawiſky, which was before founded, was this year and the next following finiſhed.

MCCIV. A battle was fought between John Courcy firſt earl of Ulſter, and Hugh Lacie, at Doune, with great ſlaughter on both ſides. Yet John Courcy had the victory. Afterwards upon the 6th day of the week, being Good Friday, as the ſaid John was unarmed and going in pilgrimage, barefoot and in a linen veſtment, to the churches, after the common manner, he was treacherouſly taken priſoner by his own people for a ſum of money, part in hand, and part promiſed to be paid afterwards; and ſo he was delivered to Hugh Lacy, who brought him to the king of England, and upon that account received the earldom of Ulſter and the ſeigniory of Conaught, both belonging to John Courcy. Hugh Lacy now being made earl, rewarded the ſaid traitors with gold and ſilver, ſome more, ſome leſs; but hung them up as ſoon as he had done, and took away all their goods. By theſe means Hugh Lacy ruleth in Ulſter, and John Courcy is condemned to perpetual impriſonment, for his former rebellion againſt king John, refuſing to do him homage, and accuſing him for the death of Arthur, the lawful and right heir to the crown. While the earl was in priſon and in great poverty, having but a ſmall allowance of proviſions, and thoſe mean and coarſe, he expoſtulated with God why he dealt thus with him, who had built and repaired ſo many monaſteries for him and his ſaints. After many expoſtulations of this kind he fell aſleep, and the Holy Trinity appeared to him, ſaying, Why haſt thou caſt me out of my own ſeat, and out of the church of Doun, and placed there my St. Patrick, the patron of Ireland? For John Courcy had expelled the Secular canons out of the cathedral church of Doun, and introduced the black monks of Cheſter in their room; and the Holy Trinity ſtood there upon a ſtately ſhrine, and John himſelf took it down out of the church, and ordered a chapel to be built for it, ſetting up the image of St. Patrick in the great church, which diſpleaſed the moſt high God: who aſſured him, he ſhould never ſet foot in his ſeigniory again. However, in regard of other good deeds, he ſhould be delivered out of priſon with honour, which happened accordingly. For a controverſy ariſing between John king of England, and the king of France, about a lordſhip and certain caſtles, the king of France offered by a champion to try his right. Upon this the king called to mind his valiant knight John Courcy, whom he caſt in priſon upon the information of others; ſo he ſent for him and aſked him if he were able to ſerve him in this combat? John anſwered, he would not fight for him, but for the right of his kingdom with all his heart; which he undertook to do afterwards: and ſo refreſhed himſelf with meat and drink, and bathing in the mean while, and recovered his ſtrength. Whereupon, a day was appointed for the engagement of thoſe champions John Courcy and the other. But as ſoon as the champion of France heard of his great ſtomach and mighty valour, he declined the combat, and the ſaid ſeigniory was given to the king of England. The king of France then deſired to ſee a blow of the ſaid Courcy. Whereupon he ſet a ſtrong helmet of mail upon a large block; and with his ſword, after he had looked about him in a grim manner, ſtruck the helmet through from the very creſt into the block, ſo very faſt, that no one there was able to pull it out, till he himſelf, at the requeſt of the two kings, did it with eaſe. Then they aſked him, why he looked ſo grim behind him before he ſtruck? He told them, if he had failed of his blow he would have certainly cut them all off both kings and others. The kings made him large preſents, and the king of England reſtored him alſo to his ſeigniory of Ulſter. John Courcy attempted 15 ſeveral times to ſail over into Ireland, but was always in danger, and the wind againſt him; ſo he waited awhile among the monks of Cheſter, and at laſt ſailed into France, and there died.

MCCV. The abbey of Wetheny in thec ounty of Limerick was founded by Theobald Fitz-Walter Butler, lord of Carryk.

MCCVI. The order of Friars Minors was begun near the city of Aſſiſe by St. Francis.

MCCVIII. William de Brewes was baniſhed out of England, and came into Ireland. England was put under interdict for the tyranny of king John. A great defeat and ſlaughter was given at Thurles in Munſter by ſir Geffery Mareys to the lord chief juſtice of Ireland's men.

MCCX. John, king of England, came to Ireland with a great fleet and ſtrong army; and the ſons of Hugh Lacy, viz. the lord Walter lord of Meth, and Hugh his brother, for their tyranny, but particularly for the murder of ſir John Courſon, lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock, who they had heard had accuſed them to the king, were driven out of the nation. They fled into France, and ſerved in the monaſteries of St. Taurin unknown, being employed in clay or brick work, and ſometimes in gardens as gardeners. But at length they were diſcovered by the abbot, who intreated the king in their behalf; for he had baptized their ſons, and had been as a father to them in many things. Walter Lacy paid 2500 marks, and Hugh Lacy a great ſum of money likewiſe, for their ranſom; and they were reſtored again to their former degree and lordſhip, by the abbot's interceſſion. Walter Lacy brought with him John the ſon of Alured, i. e. Fitz-Acory, ſon to the aforeſaid abbot's whole brother, and knighted him, giving him the ſeigniory of Dengle, and many others. Moreover, he brought monks with him out of the ſaid monaſtery, and beſtowed many farms upon them, with the cell called Foury, for their charity, liberality, and good counſel. Hugh Lacy, earl of Ulſter, built a cell alſo for the monks in Ulſter, and endowed it in a place called ———. John, king of England, having taken many hoſtages, as well of the Engliſh as of the Iriſh, and hanged a number of malefactors upon gibbets, and ſettled thekngdom, returned into England the ſame year.

MCCXI. Sir Richard Tuyt was cruſhed to death by the fall of a tower at Alone. He founded the monaſtery

monaſtery de Grenard.

MCCXII. The abbey of Grenard was founded. This ſame year died John Comyn, archbiſhop of Dublin, and was buried within the choir of Trinity church. He built St. Patrick's church at Dublin. Henry Londres ſucceeded him, ſurnamed *Scorch-Villeyn*, from an action of his. For having called in his tenants one day, to know by what tenure they held of him, they ſhewed him their deeds and charters to ſatisfy him; whereupon he ordered them to be burnt, and hence got the name of *Scorch-Villeyn* given him by his tenants. This Henry, archbiſhop of Dublin, was juſticiary of Ireland, and built Dublin caſtle.

MCCXIII. William Petit and Peter Meſſet departed this life. Peter Meſſet was baron of Luyn by Trim; but dying without heir male, the inheritance fell to the three daughters, of whom the lord Vernail married the eldeſt, Talbot the ſecond, and Loundres the third; who, by this means, ſhared the inheritance among them.

MCCXIX. The city of Damieta was miraculouſly won on the Nones of September about midnight, without the loſs of one Chriſtian.

The genealogy of the earl marſhal.

The ſame year died William Marſhall, the elder, earl marſhal and earl of Pembroke, who, by his wife, the daughter of Richard Strongbow, earl of Strogul, had five ſons: the eldeſt was called William, the 2d Walter, the 3d Gilbert, the 4th Anſelm, and the 5th Richard, who loſt his life in the war of Kildare. Every one of them ſucceſſively enjoyed the inheritance of their father, and all died without iſſue. The inheritance devolved upon their ſiſters, daughters of their father, who were, Maud Marſhall, the eldeſt; Iſabel de Clare, the 2d; Eva de Breous, the 3d; Joan de Mountchenſey, the 4th; and Sibill counteſs of Ferrars the 5th. Maud Marſhall was married to Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, who was earl marſhal of England in right of his wife: by whom he had Ralph Bigod, father of John Bigod, the ſon of the lady Bertha Furnival; and † Iſabel Lacy, wife to John lord Fitz-Geffery, by whom, after the death of Hugh de Bigod, earl of Norfolk, ſhe had John de Waren, earl of Surry, and his ſiſter Iſabel de Albeny counteſs of Arundel. Iſabel, the 2d ſiſter, was married to Gilbert Clare, earl of Glouceſter; ſhe had Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, and the lady Aniſe counteſs of ‡*Averna*, who was mother of Iſabel the § mother of the lord Robert Brus, earl of Carrick in Scotland, afterwards king of that nation. From Eva de Breous, the 3d ſiſter, deſcended Maud, the mother of the lord Edmund Mortimer, mother of the lady Eva de Cauntelow, mother of the lady Milſoud de Mohun, who was mother to lady Eleanor, mother to the earl of Hereford. Joan Marſhall, the 4th ſiſter, was married to the lord Guarin de Mountchinſey, and had iſſue Joan de Valens. Sybil, counteſs of Ferrers, the 5th ſiſter, had iſſue ſeven daughters; the eldeſt called Agnes Veſcie, mother of lord John and lord William Veſcie; the 2d Iſabel Baſſet; the 3d Joan Bohun, wife to lord John Mohun, ſon of lord Reginald; the 4th Sibyl Mohun, wife to lord Francis Bohun lord of Midhurſt; the 5th Eleanor Vaus, wife to the earl of Wincheſter; the 6th ‖ Agas Mortimer, wife to lord Hugh Mortimer; the 7th Maud Kyme, lady of Carbry. Theſe are all, both males and females, the poſterity of the ſaid William earl marſhal.

† Widow of Gilbert Lacy.

‡ Perhaps *Devonia*.

§ Forte *uxoris*. This place is corrupted.

‖ Agatha.

MCCXX. The tranſlation of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The ſame year died lord Meiler Fitz-Henry, founder of Connal, and was buried in the chapter-houſe of the ſaid houſe.

MCCXXIV. The caſtle of Bedford was beſieged, and the caſtle of Trim in Ireland.

MCCXXV. Died Roger Pippard; and in the year MCCXXVIII died William Pippard, formerly lord of Salmon-leap. This year died likewiſe Henry Londres, alias Scorch-Villeyn, archbiſhop of Dublin, and was buried in Trinity church there.

MCCXXX. Henry King of England gave Hubert de Burgh the place of chief juſticiary, and the third penny of Kent; and made him alſo earl of Kent. Afterward the ſaid Hubert was impriſoned, and great troubles aroſe between the king and his ſubjects, becauſe he adhered to ſtrangers more than to his own natural ſubjects.

MCCXXXI. William Mareſchall the younger, earl marſhal and earl of Pembroke, departed this life, and was buried in the choir of the Friars Preachers in Kilkenny.

MCCXXXIV. Richard earl Mareſchall, earl of Pembroke and Strogull, was wounded in a battle in the plain of Kildare, on the 1ſt day before the Ides of April, and ſome few days after died in Kilkeny, and was there buried hard by his natural** brother William, in the choir of the Friers Preachers; of whom this was written;

**Germanum

Cujus ſub foſſa Kilkennia continet oſſa.

MCCXL. Walter Lacy, lord of Meth, died this year in England, leaving two daughters to inherit his eſtate; of whom, the 1ſt was married to ſir Theobald de Verdon, and the 2d to Geffery de Genevile.

MCCXLIII. This year died Hugh Lacy earl of Ulſter, and was buried at Cragfergous, in the convent of the Friers Minors; leaving a daughter, who was married to Walter de Burgh, earl of Ulſter. The ſame year died lord Gerald Fitz-Maurice, and lord Richard de Burgo.

MCCXLVI. An earthquake about 9 of the clock over all the weſt.

MCCXLVIII. Sir John Fitz-Geffery came lord juſticiary into Ireland.

MCCL. Lewis King of France and William Long Eſpee were taken priſoners, with many others, by the Saracens. In Ireland Maccanewey, a ſon of Belial, was ſlain in Leys, as he deſerved.

In the year MCCLI. lord Henry Lacy was born. On Chriſtmas day the ſame year, Alexander king of Scots, in the 11th year of his age, was contracted with Margaret, daughter of the king of England, at York.

MCCLV. Alan de la Zouch was appointed and came juſticiary into Ireland.

MCCLVII. died lord Maurice Fitz-Gerald.

MCCLIX. Stephen Long Eſpee came juſticiary into Ireland. Green caſtle in Ulſter was demoliſhed. William Dene was made juſticiary of Ireland.

MCCLXI. Lord John Fitz-Thomas, and lord Maurice, his ſon, were ſlain in Deſmond by Mac Karthy. William Dene, juſticiary, died, and lord Richard de Capel was put in his room the ſame year.

MCCLXII. Richard Clare, earl of Glouceſter, died this year; as alſo Martin de Maundevile on the morrow of St. Bennet's day.

MCCLXIV. Maurice Fitz-Gerald and Maurice Fitz-Maurice took priſoners Richard de Capel, lord Theo-

bald Botiller, and the lord John Cogan, at Triſtel-Dermot.

MCCLXVII. David de Barry was made juſticiary of Ireland.

MCCLXVIII. Comin Maurice Fitz-Maurice was drowned. Lord Robert Ufford was made juſticiary of Ireland.

MCCLXIX. The caſtle of Roſcoman was begun this year. Richard of Exeter was made juſticiary.

MCCLXX. Lord James de Audley came juſticiary into Ireland.

MCCLXXI. Henry, ſon of the king of Almain, was ſlain in the court of Rome. Plague, famine, and ſword, raged this year, particularly in Meth. Nicholas de Verdon and his brother John were ſlain. Walter de Burgh, earl of Ulſter, died.

MCCLXXII. Lord James Audley, juſticiary of England, was killed by a fall from his horſe in Tothomon, and was ſucceeded in this office by lord Maurice Fitz-Maurice.

MCCLXXIII. The lord Geffery Genevile returned from the Holy Land, and was made juſticiary of Ireland.

K. Edward I. MCCLXXIV. Edward, ſon of king Henry, was anointed and crowned king of England by Robert Kilwarby, a Friar Preacher, archbiſhop of Canterbury, upon St. Magnus the Martyr's day, in the church of Weſtminſter, in the preſence of all the nobility and gentry. His proteſtation and oath was in this form: "I Edward, ſon and heir of king Henry, do profeſs, proteſt, and promiſe, before God and his holy angels, from this time forward, to maintain without partiality, the law, juſtice, and peace, of the church of God, and the people ſubject unto me; ſo far as we can deviſe by the counſel of our liege and legal miniſters; as alſo to exhibit due and canonical honour to the biſhops of God's church, to preſerve unto them inviolably whatſoever has been granted by former emperors and kings to the church of God; and to pay due honours to the abbots and the Lord's miniſters, according to the advice of our lieges, &c. So help me God, and the holy goſpels of the Lord." This year died the lord John Verdon, and the lord Thomas de Clare came into Ireland. And William Fitz-Roger, prior of the Hoſpitallers, was taken priſoner at Glyndelory, with many others, and more ſlain.

MCCLXXV. The caſtle of Roſcoman was built again. The ſame year Moydagh was taken priſoner at Norragh by ſir Walter le Faunte.

MCCLXXVI. Robert de Ufford was made juſticiary of Ireland, upon the ceſſion of Geffery de Genevill.

MCCLXXVII. O Brene ſlain.

MCCLXXVIII. Lord David Barry died this year, as alſo lord John Cogan.

MCCLXXIX. Lord Robert de Ufford went into England, and appointed friar Robert de Fulbourne, biſhop of Waterford, to ſupply his place: in whoſe time the money was changed. A round table was alſo held at Kenylworth by Roger lord Mortimer.

MCCLXXX. Robert de Ufford returned from England, being ſtill juſticiary as before. His wife died this year.

MCCLXXXI. Adam Cuſak the younger killed William Barret and many others in Conaught. Friar Stephen Fulborn was made juſticiary of Ireland. Lord Robert de Ufford returned into England.

MCCLXXXII. This year Moritagh and Arte Mac Murgh, his brother, were ſlain at Arclowe on St. Mary Magdalen eve: and Roger lord Mortimer died.

MCCLXXXIII. The city of Dublin was in part burnt, and the belfrey of Trinity church, upon the 3d day before the Nones of January.

MCCLXXXIV. The caſtle of Ley was taken and burnt by the petty kings of Offaly, the morrow after St. Barnabas's day. Alphonſus, the king's ſon, 12 years old, departed this life.

MCCLXXXV. Lord Theobald le Botiller died on the 6th of the kalends of October, in the caſtle of Arclowe, and was buried there in the convent of the Friers Preachers. Gerald Fitz-Maurice was taken priſoner by his own Iriſh ſubjects in Offaly, with Richard Petit and S. Deget, and many others; and at Rathode was a great ſlaughter.

MCCLXXXVI. Le Norragh and Arſtol, with other towns, were ſucceſſively burnt by William Stanton, on the 16th of the kalends of December. About this time Eleanor queen of England, mother of king Edward, took a religious habit at Ambreſbury on the day of St. Thomas's tranſlation, having her dower confirmed by the Pope, and aſſured to her for ever. Calwagh was taken priſoner at Kildare. Lord Thomas Clare departed this life.

MCCLXXXVII. This year died Stephen Fulborn, archbiſhop of Tuam, and was ſucceeded in the office of juſticiary for a time, by John Sampford, archbiſhop of Dublin. This year the king of Hungary renounced Chriſtianity, and turned apoſtate; and having fraudulently aſſembled his nobility, under pretence of a parliament, Miramomelius, a potent Saracen, came upon them with an army of 20,000 men, and carried away the king and all the Chriſtians priſoners on St. John Baptiſt's eve. As the Chriſtians were carried along, the weather turned cloudy, and a tempeſt of hail fell ſuddenly, and killed many thouſands of the infidels. So the Chriſtians returned to their own homes, and the apoſtate king went alone with the Saracens. The Hungarians crowned his ſon king, and continued in the Catholic faith.

MCCLXXXIX. Tripoly, a famous city, was demoliſhed after great effuſion of Chriſtian blood, by the Sultan of Babylon; who commanded the images of the ſaints to be dragged at the horſes' tails through the ruinous city in contempt of Chriſt.

MCCXC. Two of the king's daughters were married. Lord Gilbert de Clare took to wife the lady Joan de Acon, a daughter of our lord king Edward, in the abbey of Weſtminſter; and the marriage was celebrated in May: And in July John, the duke of Brabant's ſon, married Margaret the ſaid king's daughter alſo in the church aforeſaid. This year lord William Veſcie was made juſticiary of Ireland, and entered upon the office on St. Martin's day. O Molaghelin, king of Meth, was this year ſlain.

MCCXCI. Gilbert de Clare, ſon of Gilbert, and the lady Joan de Acon, was born on the 11th of May betimes in the morning. An army was led into Ulſter againſt O Hanlan and other princes that had broken the peace, by Richard earl of Ulſter and William Veſcie juſticiary of Ireland. The lady Eleanor, formerly queen of England and mother of king Edward, died this year on St. John's day, after a laudable life, of which 4 years, 11 months, and 6 days, had been ſpent in a religious habit (as ſhe had deſired) in the

abbey

abbey of Ambreſbury, where ſhe was a profeſſed nun. News came to our lord Pope Martin, on the eve of St. Mary Magdalen, concerning the city of Acon in the Holy Land (which was the only place of refuge for the Chriſtians) that it was beſieged by Milkadar Sultan of Babylon with a numerous army. He beſieged it vigorouſly for about 40 days, from the 8th day before the ides of April till the 15th before the kalends of July. At laſt the wall was pulled down by the Saracens, and they entered the city in great numbers, many Chriſtians being ſlain, and ſome drowned in the ſea through fear; among whom was the patriarch and his train. The king of Cyprus and Oto de Grandiſon eſcaped in a ſhip with their followers. This year Pope Martin granted our lord king Edward the tenth of all eccleſiaſtical beneſices in Ireland, for ſeven years together, as a ſupply towards a relief for the holy land. The eldeſt ſon of the earl of Clare was born the ſame year.

MCCXCII. Edward, king of England, again entered Scotland, and was choſen king. John, lord Balliol of Galway, obtained the whole kingdom of Scotland by right of inheritance, and did homage to our lord Edward king of England, at Newcaſtle upon Tyne on St. Stephen's day. Florence, earl of Holland, Robert Brus, earl of Carrick, John Haſtings, John Comin, Patrick de Dunbar, John Veſcie, Nicholas de Soules, and William Roos (who all claimed the crown of the ſaid kingdom) ſubmitted themſelves to the judgement of king Edward.

A fifteenth of all the goods of laymen in Ireland was granted to our lord the king of England, to be collected on the feaſt of St. Michael. Sir Peter de Genevile, knight, died this year. Rice ap Meredyke was brought to York, and there dragged at the horſes' tails, &c.

MCCXCIII. A general and open war was this year waged at ſea with the Normans. No ſmall number of Normans were cut off in a ſea engagement by the barons of the ports of England, and others their coadjutors, between Eaſter and Whitſuntide. For this a war broke out between England and France; whereupon Philip, king of France, directed his letters of citation to the king of England, to appear in perſon at his parliament to anſwer what the king had to ſay to him; but finding no compliance with this order, he forthwith, by the advice of his parliament, declared him outlawed, and condemned him. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, and his wife, came into Ireland about the feaſt of St. Luke.

MCCXCIV. William Montfort died ſuddenly in the king's council holden at Weſtminſter before the king. He was dean of St. Paul's in London. The biſhops and clergy, who knew not what the king would expect from every one of them, had inſtructed him to deliver their ſentiments as a perſon whom the king would confide in. As ſoon as he returned to the king, and was addreſſing himſelf to ſpeak, he was taken ſpeechleſs, fell down, and was carried out by the king's ſervants in a miſerable condition. Upon this accident, timorous people pronounced him the inſtrument of the tenths of eccleſiaſtical beneſices being given to the king, the adviſer of a ſtrict ſearch in the fold of Chriſt, and of the contributions afterwards granted to the king. The city of Bordeaux with the adjacent country of Gaſcoign was taken into the hands of the king of France on certain conditions, but was detained unjuſtly and treacherouſly. John, archbiſhop of Dublin, and ſome other great men, were ſent to the king in Almain upon this account; and after they had received their anſwer in Tordran, the archbiſhop returned into England, and died on St. Leodegar's day. The bones of this John Sampford were interred in St. Patrick's church in Dublin, on the 10th day before the kalends of March.

The ſame year there aroſe a debate between William lord Veſcy, then juſticiary of Ireland, and lord John Fitz-Thomas; and the ſaid lord William Veſcy went into England, and left ſir William de la Hay to officiate as juſticiary. But when both of them appeared before the king for combat upon an appeal for treaſon, William Veſcy fled into France, and would not fight. Whereupon the king of England gave all the lordſhips that belonged to him to ſir John Fitz-Thomas, viz. Kildare, Rathemgan, and many others.

The ſame year Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, returned out of Ireland into England. Likewiſe Richard earl of Ulſter ſoon after St. Nicholas's day was taken priſoner by ſir John Fitz-Thomas, and kept within the caſtle of Ley till the feaſt of St. Gregory the Pope; but was then ſet at liberty by the couucil of our lord the king in a parliament at Kilkenny. John Fitz-Thomas gave all his lands for taking him, viz. Sligo, with other poſſeſſions belonging to him in Conaght.

This year the caſtle of Kildare was taken; Kildare and the country round it was waſted by the Engliſh and Iriſh. Calvagh burnt all the rolls and tallies of the earl. This year and the two next following there was much dearth and peſtilence throughout Ireland.

William lord D'ooddingzele was made juſticiary of Ireland.

MCCXCV. Edward, king of England, built the caſtle *de Bello Mariſco*, i. e. Beaumaris, in *Venedocia*, which is called the mother of Cambria, and commonly *Angleſey*, and entered it immediately after Eaſter, ſubduing the *Venedotes*, i. e. the principal men of Angleſey, and making them ſubject to him. Soon after this, about the feaſt of St. Margaret, Madoc (at that time prince elect of Wales) ſubmitted himſelf to the king's mercy, and was brought to London by John de Haverings, where he was lodged in the Tower, to wait the king's grace and favour. This year died William D'ooddingzele, juſticiary of Ireland, the day after St. Mary of Egypt, and ſir Thomas Fitz-Maurice ſucceeded him. About the ſame time, the Iriſh in Leinſter deſtroyed that province, burning the new caſtle with other villages. Thomas de Torbevile being convicted of treaſon againſt his king and country, was drawn through London on a ſkin, and guarded with four executioners in maſks, who reviled him as he went along. At laſt he was gibbeted, denied the privilege of burial, and left a prey to kites and crows. This Thomas was one of them, who, in the ſiege of the caſtle of Rions, was taken and carried to Paris. Whereupon he promiſed the nobility of France, that he would deliver to them the king of England, and leaving his two ſons as hoſtages, came over and told the king of England and his council how narrowly he eſcaped out of priſon. When he had informed himſelf of the deſigns of the king and ſtate of the kingdom, he ſent the whole in writing to the provoſt of Paris. Of which being convicted, he was executed

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in the manner aforeſaid. About the ſame time, the Scots having broken the peace which they had agreed to with our lord the king of England, made a new league with the king of France, and conſpiring together roſe up in arms againſt their own ſovereign lord and king John Balliol, and ſhut him up in the midland parts of Scotland, in a caſtle encompaſſed with mountains. They choſe 12 peers, viz. four biſhops, four earls, and four barons, in imitation of the French cuſtom. This was done in deſpight to the king of England, becauſe he had ſet the ſaid John over them without their conſent. The king of England brought another army to Scotland the Lent following, to chaſtiſe the Scots for their preſumption and arrogance againſt their father and king. Sir John Wogan was made juſticiary of Ireland, and the lord Thomas Fitz-Maurice reſigned to him. This Wogan made a truce for two years between the earl of Ulſter and John Fitz-Thomas, and the Geraldines. About Chriſtmas this year, Gilbert Clare, earl of Glouceſter, departed this life. The king of England ſent his brother Edmund with an army into Gaſcoigne.

MCCXCVI. The lord Edward, king of England, on the 3d day before the kalends of April being Friday (which then fell out to be Eaſter week), took Berwick with the ſlaughter of 7000 Scots, and the loſs of not above one of the Engliſh knights ſir Richard de Cornwall, and ſeven foot ſoldiers. Shortly after, about the 4th of May, he entered the caſtle of Dunbar, and took priſoners about 40 of the enemy (who ſubmitted themſelves to the king's mercy) having before defeated the whole army of the Scots, and ſlain 700 horſe, with the loſs of a few foot ſoldiers only on the Engliſh ſide.

On St. John before Port-latin's day, about 15,000 Welchmen were ſent to invade Scotland, by the king's order. At the ſame time, the nobility of Ireland, John Wogan, juſticiary; Richard Bourk, earl of Ulſter; Theobald Butler, and John Fitz Thomas, with others, came to aſſiſt in this expedition to Scotland. The king of England alſo entertained them with others of the Engliſh nobility, on the 3d day before the ides of May being Whitſunday, with a great feaſt in the caſtle of Rokeſburgh. On the next Wedneſday before St. Barnabas, he entered the town of Edinburgh, and won the caſtle before the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt. Shortly after, in the ſame ſummer, all the caſtles in Scotland were ſurrendered to him. John Balliol, king of Scotland, came much againſt his will to the king of England, on the Sunday next after the tranſlation of St. Thomas the archbiſhop, attended with many earls, biſhops, and knights, and they ſurrendered all to the king but their lives and limbs; and their lord John Balliol gave up all his right and title in Scotland to the king of England, who ſent him under a ſafe guard to London.

Edmund, brother to the king of England, died this year in Gaſcoigne.

MCCXCVII. Our lord Edward, king of England, ſailed into Flanders with an army againſt the king of France; where, after much expence and altercation, a treaty of peace was concluded betwen them, on condition they ſhould ſtand to the award and judgement of the Pope. Both parties ſent meſſengers to the court of Rome; but while the king was in Flanders, William Walleis, in conſequence of a general reſolution of the Scots, came with a great army to Strivelin bridge, and gave battle to John earl of Warren; many were ſlain on both ſides, and many drowned; but the Engliſh were defeated. This occaſioned a general inſurrection in Scotland of both earls and barons againſt the king of England. There was alſo at this time a quarrel between the king of England and Roger Bigod earl marſhal; but this was ſoon made up. St. Lewis, a friar minor, ſon of the king of Sicily, and archbiſhop of Cologn, died this year. This year alſo, the ſon and heir of the king of Maliager or the iſlands of Majoric, inſtituted the order of Friars minors, at the direction of St. Lewis, who bid him go and do it. Leghlin in Ireland, with other towns, were burnt by the Iriſh of Slemergi. Calwagh O Hanlen, and Yneg Mac Mahon were ſlain in Urgale.

MCCXCVIII. Pope Boniface IV. on the morrow of the feaſt of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the ceſſation of hoſtilities, ordained and confirmed peace between England and France upon certain terms. Edward, king of England, led an army again into Scotland to conquer it. There were ſlain in this expedition (about the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalen) many thouſands of the Scots at Fawkirk. During this battle the ſun appeared that day as red as blood in Ireland. About the ſame time, the king of England gave his knights the earldoms and baronies of thoſe Scots who were ſlain. In Ireland, peace was concluded between the earl of Ulſter the lord John Fitz-Thomas, about the feaſt of Simon and Jude. Alſo the morrow after the feaſt of the ſeven Sleepers the ſun's beams were changed into a blood colour all the morning, to the great admiration of every one. This year died Thomas Fitz-Maurice, knight, and ſir Robert Bigod, ſometime juſticiary in the [King's] bench. In the city Artha and at Reate in Italy, while Pope Boniface was there, happened ſo great an earthquake, that towers and palaces fell down; and the Pope and his cardinals fled out of the city in great conſternation.

On the feaſt of Epiphany was an earthquake in England from Canterbury to Hampton, but not ſo violent.

MCCXCIX. Theobald, lord Botiler the younger, died in his manor of Turby, on the 2d day before the ides of May. His corpſe was conveyed towards Weydeney or Weney in the county of Limerick, on the 6th day before the kalends of June.

Edward, king of England, married the lady Margaret, ſiſter to the noble king of France, in Trinity church at Canterbury, about the feaſt of the Holy Trinity. The Sultan of Babylon with a great army was defeated by Caſſan king of Tartary.

MCCXCIX. On the day after the Purification, there was an infinite number of Saracen horſe ſlain, beſides as many foot. There was this ſame year a fight of dogs at Genelon caſtle in Burgundy; the number of the dogs were 3000, and all killed but one. This year many Iriſh came to the caſtle of Roch, before the Annnnciation, to harraſs Theobald de Verdon.

MCCC. The * Pollard-money was prohibited in England and Ireland. King Edward entered Scotland with an army in autumn, but was ſtopped by an order of Pope Boniface; and ſent a ſolemn embaſſy to the court of Rome to excuſe himſelf.

* Numiſma Pollardorum.

Thomas, ſon to the king of England, was born at Brotherton, of Margaret the king of France's ſiſter, on the laſt day of May. Edward, earl of Cornwall, died this year without iſſue, and was buried in the abbey of Hailes.

MCCCI. Edward, king of England, entered Scotland with an army. Sir John Wogan, juſticiary of Ireland, and ſir John Fitz-Thomas, Peter Bermingham, and many others, ſet ſail from Ireland to aſſiſt him. A great part of the city of Dublin was burnt down, together with the church of St. Warburga, on the night of St. Columb's feſtival. Sir Jeffrey de Genevil married the daughter of ſir John de Montefort; and ſir John de Mortimer married the daughter and heir of ſir Peter de Genevil; and lord Theobald de Verdon married the daughter of lord Roger Mortimer. The people of Leinſter took up arms in the winter, and burnt the towns of Wyklo and Rathdon, and others; but they ſuffered for it; for the greater part of their proviſions at home was burnt, and their cattle ſtolen, ſo that they had certainly been famiſhed if a ſedition had not happened among the Engliſh at that juncture. A ſmall company of the Brenies were defeated this year by the Tolans, and near 300 of thoſe robbers were cut off. A great part of Mounſter was waſted by Walter Power, and many farmhouſes burnt.

MCCCII. This year died the lady Margaret, wife to ſir John Wogan, juſticiary of Ireland, on the 3d day before the ides of April. And in the week following died Maud Lacy, the wife of ſir Geffery de Genevil. Edward le Botiller, recovered the manor
f. Holywood. of Sancto Boſco, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, from Richard de Feringes, archbiſhop of Dublin, by a fine levied in the King's Bench after the feaſt of St. Hilary.

The Flemings defeated the French in Flanders at Courtenay, the Wedneſday after the feaſt of St. Thomas. In this engagement were ſlain the earl of Artois, the earl of Albemarle, the earl of Hue, Ralph de Neel, conſtable of France, Guy de Nevil, marſhal of France, ſon of the earl of Hennaund, Godfrey de Brabant and his ſon, William de Fenlys and his ſon: James de St. Paul loſt his hand, and 40 baronets were killed that day, with knights, ſquires, and others without number.

The tenths of all eccleſiaſtical benefices in England and Ireland were exacted by Pope Boniface for three years, as a ſubſidy for the church of Rome againſt the king of Arragon. On the day of the Circumciſion ſir Hugh de Lacy made an inroad on ſir Hugh Vernail's eſtates. This year Robert le Brus, earl of Carrick, married Elizabeth the daughter of ſir Richard Bourk earl of Ulſter. Edward Botiller married the daughter of ſir John Fitz-Thomas. The city of Bourdeaux, with others in its neighbourhood (which Edward, king of England, had formerly loſt by a ſedition of the French) were now reſtored upon St. Andrew's eve, by the care of lord John Haſtings.

MCCCIII. Richard Bourk, earl of Ulſter, and ſir Euſtace Power, invaded Scotland with a ſtrong army. But before the earl himſelf paſſed over into Scotland to aſſiſt the king of England, he made 33 knights in the caſtle of Dublin. Gerald ſon and heir of ſir John Fitz-Thomas departed this life. This year the king and queen of France were excommunicated with their children by Pope Boniface; who alſo confirmed all the privileges of the univerſity of Paris whenſoever granted. The Pope was ſoon after taken, and kept as it were a priſoner three whole days; and ſhortly after died. The counteſs of Ulſter died likewiſe about this time. Walran de Welleſley and ſir Robert de Percival were ſlain this year on the 11th day before the kalends of November.

MCCCIV. A great part of Dublin was burnt down, the Bridge-ſtreet, good part of the key, the church of the Friars Preachers, the church of the monks, and no ſmall part of the monaſtery, on the ides of June, on the feaſt of St. Medard. This year was laid the firſt ſtone of the choir of the Friars Preachers in Dublin, by Euſtace lord Pover, on the feaſt of St. Agatha the virgin.

After the feaſt of Purification the king of France invaded Flanders in perſon with a brave army. He behaved himſelf gallantly in this war, and in one battle fought till he had two or three horſes killed under him. But at laſt he loſt the cap from under his helmet, which the Flemings carried off upon a ſpear like a banner in deriſion; and in all the great fairs in Flanders it was hung out at a high window of ſome great houſe, like the ſign of an inn, as a token of their victory.

MCCCV. Jordan Comyn and his accomplices killed Moritagh O Conghir king of Offaley, and Calwagh his *own brother, and certain others, in the court * Germanum
of ſir Peter Brymgeham at Carryck in Carbery. Sir Gilbert Sutton, ſeneſchal of Weisford, was likewiſe ſlain by the Iriſh, near the town of Haymond de Grace, which Haymond fought ſtoutly in this ſkirmiſh, and eſcaped by his great valour.

In Scotland, lord Robert de Brus, earl of Carrick, without regard to his oath of allegiance to the king of England, killed ſir John Rede Comyn within the cloiſter of the Friars Minors of Dunfres, and ſoon after cauſed himſelf to be crowned king of Scotland by the hands of the two biſhops of St. Andrew's and Glaſco, in the town of Scone, to the ruin of himſelf and many others.

MCCCVI. In Offaley near Geſhil caſtle a great defeat was given on the ides of April to O Conghor by O Dympcies, in which O Dympcy, general of the Regans, was ſlain with a large company. O Brene, king of †Twomond, died this year. Donald Oge † Tothomoniæ.
Mac-carthy ſlew Donald Ruff, king of Deſmond. A dreadful overthrow was given to a party of ſir Piers Brymeham in the marches of Meth, on the 4th day before the kalends of May. Balimore in Leinſter was burnt by the Iriſh, and Henry Calfe ſlain there at the ſame time; whereupon a war broke out between the Engliſh and the Iriſh in Leinſter, and a great army was drawn together from all parts againſt the Iriſh. Sir Thomas Mandevil, a gallant ſoldier, in this expedition had a ſharp conflict with the Iriſh near Glenfell, wherein he fought bravely till his horſe was ſlain, and won great honour, for the ſaving the lives of ſeveral others as well as his own.

Thomas Cantok, chancellor of Ireland, was conſecrated biſhop of Ymelaſen, in Trinity church at Dublin, with great honour; the elders of Ireland were preſent at this conſecration; and there was ſuch great feaſting both for the rich and poor as had never been known in Ireland. Richard de Feringes, archbiſhop of Dublin, died on St. Luke's eve, and was ſucceeded by maſter Richard de Haveringes, who held that ſee almoſt five years by the Pope's diſpenſation. At laſt he reſigned his archbiſhopric, and was ſucceeded by John de Lech.

The cauſe of this reſignation (as the late archdeacon of Dublin, his nephew, ſaid) was a dream which he had one night, wherein he fancied that a certain monſter, heavier than the whole world, ſtood upright upon his breaſt, and that he would have renounced all the good things of this world to be rid of it. When he awaked, he began to reflect that this was certainly the church of Dublin; the revenues whereof he had received without taking pains to deſerve them. Upon this he haſtened to the Pope, with whom he was much in favour, and relinquiſhed his archbiſhopric. For he had (as the ſame archdeacon averred) other benefices of greater value than the archbiſhopric.

On the feaſt of Pentecoſt, at London, king Edward conferred knighthood upon his ſon Edward and 400 more; 60 of whom were made by the ſaid Edward of Carnarvan as ſoon as he was knighted. He held his feaſt in London at the new Temple, and his father gave him the dutchy of Aquitain.

On the feaſt of St. Potentiana, the biſhops of Wincheſter and Worceſter, by an order from the Pope, excommunicated Robert Brus, the pretended king of Scotland and his party, for the death of John Rede Comyn. This year, on St. Boniface's day, Aumar de Valence earl of Pembroke, and lord Guy earl ..... cut off many of the Scots, and lord Robert Brus was defeated near the town of St. John's. This year, about the nativity of St. John Baptiſt, king Edward went by water from Newark to Lincoln on his way to Scotland.

This year the earl of Aſceles[1], lord Simon Freyſell, the counteſs of Carrik, and the pretended queen of Scotland, daughter to the earl of Ulſter, were taken priſoners. The earl of Aſceles and lord Simon Freyſell[2] were quartered. The counteſs remained with the king in great honour, but the reſt died miſerably in Scotland.

About the feaſt of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, two brothers of Robert Brus, who led a piratical life, landed from their gallies to plunder, but were taken with 16 other Scots and quartered at Carliſle, and the reſt hanged.

On St. Patrick's day, Mac Nochi and his two ſons were taken priſoners near the New Caſtle in Ireland, by Thomas de Sueterby; and there Lorran Oboni, a great robber, was beheaded.

MCCCVII. On the 3d before the kalends of April, Murcard Ballagh was beheaded by ſir David Caunton, a valiant knight, near Marton; and ſoon after Adam Dan was ſlain.

On St. Philip and St. James's day, Oſcheles gave the Engliſh a bloody defeat in Conaght.

The caſtle of Caſhil was pulled down by the raparees of Offaley; and, on the eve of the tranſlation of St. Thomas, they alſo burnt the town of Lye and beſieged the caſtle; but the ſiege was ſoon raiſed by John Fitz-Thomas and Edward Botiler.

This year died king Edward (the firſt) and was ſucceeded by his ſon, who buried his father in great ſtate at Weſtminſter, with great honour and reverence.

Edward, the younger, married the lady Iſabel, the king of France's daughter, in St. Mary's church at Bologn; and ſhortly after they were both crowned in Weſtminſter abbey.

The Templars in foreign parts being convicted of hereſy, as it was reported, were apprehended and put in priſon by the Pope's mandate. In England likewiſe they were all taken the very next day after Epiphany. In Ireland alſo they were taken into cuſtody the day after the Purification.

MCCCVIII. On the 2d of the ides of April, died lord Peter de Bermingham, a noble champion againſt the Iriſh.

On the 4th of the ides of May, the caſtle of Kenin was burnt down, and ſome of the guards in it ſlain by William Mac Balthor, and Cnygniſmy Othothiles, and their partizans.

On the 6th day before the ides of June, lord John Wogan, juſticiary of Ireland, was defeated with his army near Glyndelory. In this encounter were ſlain John called Hogelyn, John de Northon, John de Breton, and many others.

On the 16th before the kalends of July, Dolovan, Tobyt, and other towns and villages bordering upon them, were burnt down by the ſaid marauders.

Soon after this a great parliament was held at London, wherein a ſerious difference aroſe between the barons, upon the account of Piers Gaveſton, who was baniſhed out of the kingdom of England the day after the feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt's nativity, and went over into Ireland about the feaſt of the ſaints Quirita and Julita, together with his wife and ſiſter the counteſs of Glouceſter, and came to Dublin in great ſtate, and there continued.

William Mac Baltor, a ſtout robber and incendiary, was condemned in the court of our lord the king at Dublin, by the lord chief juſtice John Wogan, on the 12th before the kalends of September, and was drawn at a horſe's tail to the gallows, and there hanged as he deſerved.

This year a marble ciſtern was made to receive the water from the conduit head in Dublin (ſuch as was never before ſeen here) by the mayor of the city maſter John Le Decer, and all at his own expence. This ſame John, a little before, cauſed a bridge to be built over the river Aven Liffie near the priory of St. Wolſtan, He alſo built the chapel of St. Mary of the Friars Minors, wherein he was buried; and the chapel of St. Mary of the hoſpital of St. John in Dublin.

The ſaid John Decer was a liberal benefactor to the convent of Friars Preachers in Dublin: he made one ſtone pillar in their church, and laid the great ſtone upon the altar with its ornaments.

He entertained the friars at his own table on the 6th day of every week, out of pure charity; as the ſeniors have reported to their juniors.

Lord John Wogan took ſhip in autumn to attend the parliament in England; and lord William Bourk was appointed keeper of Ireland in his room.

This year, on the eve of St. Simon and Jude, lord Roger de Mortimer and his lady, the right heir of Meth, daughter of lord Peter ſon of ſir Geffery Genevil, arrived in Ireland. As ſoon as they landed they took poſſeſſion of Meth; ſir Geffery Genevil ceding it to them, and entering himſelf into the order of the Friars Preachers at Trym, the morrow after St. Edward the archbiſhop's day.

Dermot Odympſy was ſlain at Tully by the ſervants of ſir Piers Gaveſton.

Richard Bourk, earl of Ulſter, at Whitſuntide made a great feaſt at Trym, and conferred knighthood upon Walter Lacie and Hugh Lacie. On the vigil of the Aſſumption, the earl of Ulſter came againſt Piers Gaveſton, earl of Cornwal, at Drogheda, and at the ſame time turned back toward Scotland.

[1] Athol.

[2] Fraſer.

This

This year Maud, the earl of Ulſter's daughter, embarked for England, in order for a marriage with the earl of Glouceſter: which within a month was contracted between them.

Maurice de Caunton killed Richard Talon, and the Roches afterwards killed him.

Sir David Caunton was hanged at Dublin.

Odo, the ſon of Cathol O Conghir, killed Odo O Conghir king of Conaght.

Athy was burnt by the Iriſh.

MCCCIX. Piers Gaveſton ſubdued the O Brynnes in Ireland, and rebuilt the new caſtle of Mackingham and the caſtle of Kemny; he alſo cut down and ſcoured the paſs between Kemny caſtle and Glyndelagh, in ſpite of all the oppoſition the Iriſh could make, and ſo marched away, and offered in the church of St. Kimny.

The ſame year, lord Piers Gaveſton went over into England on the eve of St. John Baptiſt's nativity.

The earl of Ulſter's ſon's wife, daughter of the earl of Glouceſter, came into Ireland, on the 15th of October.

On Chriſtmas eve the earl of Ulſter returned out of England, and landed at Drogheda.

On the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, ſir John Bonevil was ſlain near the town of Arſtol, by ſir Arnold Pover and his accomplices, and buried at Athy, in the church of the Friars Preachers.

A parliament was held at Kilkenny, on the octaves of the Purification of the Bleſſed Mary, by the earl of Ulſter, John Wogan, juſticiary of Ireland, and others of the nobility; wherein a difference among certain of the great men of Ireland was adjuſted, and many proviſoes made as ſtatutes, that might have been of good conſequence to the kingdom, if they had been obſerved.

Shortly after, ſir Edward Botiller returned out of England, where he had been knighted at London.

The earl of Ulſter, Roger Mortimer, and ſir John Fitz-Thomas, went over into England.

This year died ſir Theobald de Verdon.

MCCCX. King Edward and ſir Piers Gaveſton marched into Scotland againſt Robert Brus.

There was this year ſuch a great ſcarcity of corn in Ireland, that an eranc* of corn ſold at the rate of 20s. and upwards.

* Eranca.

The bakers of Dublin were puniſhed after a new way for falſe weights: For, on St. Sampſon the biſhop's day, they were drawn upon hurdles at the horſes' tails along the ſtreets of the city.

In the abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr at Dublin, ſir Neil le Bruin, knight, eſcheator to our lord the king in Ireland, departed this life; his corpſe was buried at the Friars Minors in Dublin, with ſuch a pomp of tapers and wax lights as never was before ſeen in this kingdom.

This year a parliament was held at Kildare, wherein ſir Arnold Pover was acquitted of the death of the lord Bonevil; for it was found that he killed him in his own defence.

On St. Patrick's day, Alexander de Bickenor was with the unanimous conſent of the chapter choſen archbiſhop of Dublin.

Lord Roger de Mortimer, in the octave of the nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin, returned into Ireland.

This year died Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln.

MCCCXI. In Thomond at Bonnorathie, lord Richard Clare gave the earl of Ulſter's party a very wonderful defeat. Lord William Bourk, and John, ſon of lord Walter Lacy, were taken priſoners, with many others. This battle was fought on the 13th before the kalends of June, and great numbers both of the Engliſh and the Iriſh were ſlain in it.

Taſſagard and Rathcante were invaded by the raparees the O Brinnes and O Tothiles, the day after St. John's nativity: whereupon, in the autumn ſoon after, a great army was raiſed in Leinſter, to defeat them both in Glindelory and in other woody places.

In Auguſt a parliament was holden at London between the king and the barons, to conſider the ſtate of the kingdom and the king's houſhold; and a committee of ſix biſhops, ſix earls, and ſix barons was appointed to conſult concerning the good of the realm.

On the 2d day before the ides of November, lord Richard de Clare cut off 600 galegolaghes[1].

On All Saints day laſt paſt Piers Gaveſton was baniſhed out of England by the earls and barons; and many good ſtatutes were made by them for the benefit of the kingdom. Gaveſton quitted the realm about the feaſt of All ſaints, and went into Flanders; from whence about four months after he returned ſoon after Epiphany privately into England, keeping ſo cloſe to the king that the barons could not eaſily come near him. He went with the king to York, making his abode there in Lent; whereupon the biſhops, earls, and barons of England, came to London to conſider the ſtate of the kingdom, leſt the return of Gaveſton might breed diſturbance in the ſtate.

Sir John de Cogan, Sir Walter le Faunt, and ſir John Fitz-Rery, knights, died this year, and were buried in the church of the Friars Preachers in Dublin.

John Macgoghedan was killed by Omolmoy.

This year William Roch was killed at Dublin by an arrow, which an Iriſh mountaineer ſhot at him.

Sir Euſtace le Pover, knight, departed this life.

On the eve of St. Peter in cathedra, a riot was occaſioned in Urgaly by Robert de Verdon.

Donat O Brene was traiterouſly killed by his own men in Tothomon.

MCCCXII. Sir Piers Gaveſton went into the caſtle of Scardeburg to defend himſelf againſt the barons. But ſoon after the kalends of June he ſurrendered himſelf upon certain conditions to ſir Audomare de Valence who beſieged him. Valence was carrying him to London, but the earl of Warwick intercepted him at Dedington, and brought him to Warwick; where on the 13th before the kalends of July, after a conſultation among the earls and barons he was beheaded, and buried in the church of the Friars Preachers in Langley.

The juſticiary of Ireland John Wogan ſet out at the head of an army againſt Robert de Verdon and his accomplices; and, on the 6th before the ides of July was ſadly defeated. In this battle Nicholas Avenel, Patrick Roch, and many others were cut off. Upon this, the ſaid Verdon and many of his followers ſurrendered themſelves to the king to be impriſoned at Dublin in hopes of favour and pardon.

On Thurſday the day after St. Lucia the virgin, in the 6th year of king Edward, the moon appeared to be of ſeveral colours; and that day it was reſolved, that the order of the Templars ſhould be aboliſhed.

[1] Galloglaſſes.

Lord

Lord Edmund Le Botiller was made lieutenant to John Wogan, juſticiary of Ireland. In the Lent following he beſieged the O Brinnes in Glindelory, and forced them to ſurrender; and had utterly deſtroyed them if they had not ſubmitted themſelves.

The day after the feaſt of St. Dominic, the lord Maurice Fitz-Thomas married Catharine the earl of Ulſter's daughter, at Green Caſtle, and Thomas-Fitz-John married another daughter of the earl, on the day after the Aſſumption, in the ſame place.

The Sunday after the feaſt of the exaltation of the Holy Croſs, the daughter of the earl of Glouceſter, wife to lord John Burk, was delivered of a ſon.

MCCCXIII. Friar Roland Joce, primate of Armagh, arrived in the iſle of Houth, the day after the annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, and in the night got privately out of his bed, took up his croſier, and advanced it as far as the priory of Grace-dieu, where he was encountered by ſome of the archbiſhop of Dublin's ſervants, who made him leave his croſier, and drove the primate himſelf out of Leinſter.

A parliament was held at London, but little or nothing done towards a peace. The king left them, and went into France, in compliance with an order from that court, taking the ſign of the croſs upon him with many of his nobles.

Nicholas Fitz-Maurice and Robert Clonhul were knighted by the lord John Fitz-Thomas, at Adare in Munſter.

On the laſt of May Robert de Brus ſent out ſome gallies with raparees in them to pillage Ulſter; but the people made a ſtout reſtance, and drove them off. It is reported that Robert himſelf landed with them, by the earl's permiſſion, in order to make a truce.

This ſummer maſter John Decer, a citizen of Dublin, cauſed a bridge to be built, which was very neceſſary, reaching from the town of Balyboght to the cauſey of the mill-pool of Clontarf, which before was a very dangerous paſſage: but after great charge the whole bridge with its arches was waſhed down by an inundation.

On the feaſt of St. Laurence died John de Leeks, archbiſhop of Dublin. Diſputes about the ſucceſſion running high, Walter Thornbury, the king's chancellor in Ireland, and maſter Alexander Bicknore, treaſurer of Ireland, were both elected. But Walter Thornbury was drowned, and about an hundred and fifty-ſix more went to ſea and were caſt away the night following. Bicknor was at that time expecting the Pope's approbation, and was afterwards made archbiſhop of Dublin.

Lord Milo de Verdon married the daughter of lord Richard de Exeter.

This year lord Robert de Brus demoliſhed the caſtle of Manne, and on St. Barnaby's day overcame lord Donegan Odowill. On the feaſt of Marcellus and Marcellianus, lord John Burk, the heir of Richard earl of Ulſter, died at Galway.

Lord Edmund Botiller, on Sunday, being St. Michael's day, made 30 knights in Dublin caſtle.

MCCCXIV. The Hoſpitallers had the lands of the Templars in Ireland beſtowed upon them.

Lord John Parice was ſlain at Pount.

On St. Silveſter's day lord Theobald de Verdon came juſticiary into Ireland.

Sir Geffery de Genevile, a friar, died this year, on the 12th before the kalends of November, and was buried in his order of Friars Preachers of Trym; he was lord of the liberty of Meth.

On St. Matthew the apoſtle's day this year Loghſeudy was burnt; and on the Friday following, lord Edmund le Botiller received his commiſſion to be juſticiary of Ireland.

MCCCXV. On St. John Baptiſt's day the earl of Glouceſter was killed in an engagement with the Scots, and many others were killed and taken priſoners. The Scots grew inſolent upon this ſucceſs, and poſſeſſed themſelves of much good land and tribute in Northumberland.

Shortly after the Scots returned and inveſted Carliſle, where John Douglas was cruſhed to death by a wall that fell upon him.

This year the Scots, not content with their own poſſeſſions, landed in the north part of Ireland at Clondonne, to the number of 6000 fighting men and expert ſoldiers, namely, Edward le Brus, whole brother to Robert king of Scots, with the earl of Morreth [1], John Meneteth, John Steward, lord John Cambel, Thomas Randolfe, Fergus de Andreſſan [2], John de Boſco, and John Biſſet, who poſſeſſed themſelves of Ulſter, and drove lord Thomas Mandevile and other faithful ſubjects out of their eſtates.

The Scots firſt entered Ireland on the feaſt of St. Auguſtin the Engliſh apoſtle, in the month of May, near Cragfergus in Ulſter; the firſt encounter between them and the Engliſh was near Banne, wherein the earl of Ulſter was put to flight, and William Burk, John Stanton, and many others were taken priſoners, many were killed, and the Scots got the day.

The ſecond encounter was at Kenlys in Meth, where Roger Mortimer and his ſoldiers were put to flight.

The third was at Sketheris hard by Arſcol, the day after the Converſion of St. Paul; the Engliſh fled and were routed by the Scots: whereupon Edward le Brus, after the feaſt of St. Philip and St. James, got himſelf crowned king of Ireland. Having taken Green Caſtle they left a garriſon in it; but the citizens of Dublin ſoon drove them out, and recovered it for the king; and finding ſir Robert de Coulragh the governor of the caſtle there, they brought him to Dublin, where he was impriſoned, and, being kept to hard diet, died.

On St. Peter and St. Paul's day, the Scots inveſted Dondalk, took it, plundered it, and then burnt it, after they had killed all ſuch as had oppoſed them. A great part of Urgale was likewiſe burnt by them, as alſo by them and the Iriſh the church of the bleſſed Virgin Mary in Atterith, full of men, women, and children.

This ſame year lord Edmund le Botiller, juſticiary of Ireland, about the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalen, drew conſiderable forces out of Munſter, Leinſter, and other parts, to join the earl of Ulſter at Dondalk, who had drawn a mighty great army out of Conaght and thoſe parts, and was marching thither. There they concerted what meaſures they ſhould take to deſtroy the Scots. What their reſolutions were is not known, but the Scots fled; and if they had not (it was hoped) they would have been taken priſoners.

After this, the earl of Ulſter and the ſaid juſticiary, with the reſt of the nobility, reſolved as ſoon as they had cut off the Scots, to bring lord Edmund le Brus dead or alive to Dublin. Accordingly, the earl purſued them as far as Branne, and then retired towards

[1] Murray.

[2] of Ardroſſan.

Coyners. Brus perceiving this paſſed the river privately, followed him, and put him to flight with ſome others of the earl's party; having wounded George Roch, and ſlain ſir John Stanton, Roger Holiwood, and others. Many were likewiſe killed on Brus's ſide; and on the 10th of September, lord William Burk was taken priſoner, and the earl was defeated near Coyners; whereupon an inſurrection of the Iriſh in Conaught and Meth followed, againſt the king and the earl of Ulſter, who burnt the caſtles of Atholon, Raudon, and others. The baron of Donull diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour; but he ſuffered very much in his goods; and the Scots drove them ſtoutly as far as Cragfergus, where thoſe of the earl's party fled, and ſome of them entered the caſtle, and defended it with great bravery. Afterwards, certain ſeamen came ſuddenly from the port towns and havens of England, ſurpriſed the Scots, and killed 40 of them, carrying off their tents and baggage. The day after the exaltation of the Holy Croſs, the earl of Morreff went over with four pirate ſhips, laden with Iriſh commodities into Scotland, accompanied with lord William Burke, intending there to recruit his army. One of the ſhips was caſt away. All this while the aforeſaid Brus was carrying on the ſiege of Cragfergus caſtle. At the ſame time, Cathil Roge demoliſhed three caſtles of the earl of Ulſter's in Conaught, where he likewiſe burnt and plundered many towns. Now alſo the Engliſh mariners above-mentioned went to the ſaid caſtle, and the lords there ſkirmiſhed with one another, and killed many of the Scots. Richard Lan de O Ferivil was ſlain alſo about this time by an Iriſh man.

Afterwards, on St. Nicholas day, Brus left Cragfergus, and was joined by the earl of Morreff with 500 men. They marched together towards Dundalk. Many flocked in to them and joined them. From thence they paſſed on to Nobee; where they left many of their men about the feaſt of St. Andrew. Brus himſelf burnt Kenleys in Meth, and Grenard abbey, which he rifled and ſpoiled. He alſo burnt Finnagh and Newcaſtle, and all that country; and after they had kept their Chriſtmas at Loghſudy they burnt it likewiſe. At laſt they marched forward by Totmoy to Rathymegan and Kildare, and the country about Triſteldermot, Athy, and Reban; in which expedition they loſt ſome ſoldiers. After this, Brus advanced to Skethy near Arſcoll in Leinſter, where he was attacked by lord Edmund Botiller, juſticiary of Ireland, ſir John Fitz-Thomas, Thomas Arnald Power, and other noblemen of Leinſter and Munſter, ſo ſtrong, that any ſingle lord of them might have been an overmatch for Brus and his whole party. But a difference ariſing, they left the field in great diſorder and confuſion to him, according to the truth of that text, *Every kingdom divided againſt itſelf ſhall become deſolate.* Haymund le Grace, a noble eſquire, and particularly loyal to his king and country, and ſir William Prendegreſt, were both ſlain. The Scots loſt ſir Fergus Andreſſan, ſir Walter Morrey, and many others, who were buried at Athy in the convent of the Friars Preachers.

Afterwards, Brus in his return towards Meth, burnt Loy caſtle, and ſo the Scots marched from Kenlis into Meth, where the lord Mortimer took the field againſt them with a numerous army, amounting to near 15000, but far from unanimous and true to one another, as it was believed. For though this body was all under the ſaid Mortimer, yet they went off about three o'clock, and deſerted him, particularly the Lacies; ſo that lord Mortimer was obliged to retreat to Dublin with a ſmall party, and lord Walter Cuſake to the caſtle of Trym, leaving the country and the town of Kenlis to the mercy of the Scots.

At the ſame time all the ſouth part of the country, Arclo, Newcaſtle, Bree, and all the adjacent villages, were burnt by the Iriſh of thoſe parts, under the conduct of the Otothiles and the O Brynnes. The Omorghes alſo burnt and waſted part of Leys in Leinſter; but moſt of them were cut off by lord Edmund Botiller, chief juſtice of Ireland, and about 800 of their heads carried to Dublin caſtle.

This year, about the feaſt of the Purification of the bleſſed Virgin, ſome of the Iriſh nobility and lord Fitz-Thomas, Richard lord Clare, John lord le Pover, and Arnold lord Pover, came to lord John de Hotham, who was appointed by the king for that end, to eſtabliſh a peace for their future ſecurity. They ſwore to ſtand by the king of England with their lives and fortunes, to do their beſt to preſerve the peace, and to kill the Scots; and they gave hoſtages for the performance of this oath with God's aſſiſtance, and ſo returned. All the reſt of the Iriſh nobility that refuſed to follow the ſame courſe were to be looked upon as enemies to the king.

Lord John Byſſet departed this life; and the church of the new village of Leys with the belfrey was burnt by the Scots. The caſtle of North-burg in Ulſter was alſo taken by them.

Fidelmicus O Conghyr, king of Conaught, killed Rorick the ſon of Cathol O Conghyr.

This year died lord William Maundevil, and the biſhop of Coner fled to the caſtle of Cragfergus, and the biſhopric was laid under interdict. Hugh, lord of Antony, was ſlain in Conaught.

This year, on Valentine's day, the Scots made a halt near Geſhil and Offaley, and the Engliſh army near Kildare; the Scots were ſo pinched for proviſion, that many of them were ſtarved; ſo they broke up ſecretly and marched towards Fowier in Meth. The Sunday following they were ſo much weakened with hunger and hard labour that many of them died.

Afterwards a parliament of the nobility was held, but they came to no reſolutions; and in their return laid waſte the whole country. Walter, lord Lacy, came to Dublin to clear his character, and give ſecurity to the king, as others of the nobility had already done. At this time Edward Brus was in Ulſter, but did no harm.

The Otothiles, the O Brynnes, Archibaulds, and Harolds, combined and waſted Wicklowe, and the country thereabouts. The firſt week in Lent, the earl of Morreff ſailed into Scotland, and Brus took cognizance of all pleas in Ulſter, and condemned many to be hanged.

In the middle of Lent he tried cauſes, put to death the Logans, and took lord Alan Fitz-Warin and carried him into Scotland.

This year Fennynger O Conghyr ſlew Cale-Rothe, together with the Galloglaghes, and about 300 more. This Lent corn ſold after the rate of 18*s.* the buſhel; and in the Eaſter following for 11*s.*

MCCCXVI. Thomas, lord Maundevile, marched out of Drogheda with a ſtrong party to Cragfergus on Maunday Thurſday *, and engaged the Scots, put them to flight, and killed about 30 of them. Afterwards, on Eaſter eve, he attacked them again, and about the kalends killed many of them. In this encounter Thomas, lord Maundevile, was ſlain in his own country in defence of his right *.

* Die Jovis in cœna Domini.

* Pro jure ſuo.

Many Iriſh were ſlain in Conaught by Richard, lord Clare, and lord Richard Bermingham.

On the Sunday next after the Aſcenſion, Donnyger O Brynn, a ſtout rapparee, with 12 of his accomplices, were all cut off by William lord Comyn and his party, who kept the peace, and their heads were brought to Dublin.

The people of Dundalk iſſued out againſt O Hanlan, and killed about 200 of the Iriſh; and here Robert de Verdon, a warlike eſquire, was cut off.

At the feaſt of Pentecoſt this year, Richard le Bermyngham ſlew in Munſter about 300 Iriſh or more; and afterwards, about the Nativity of St. John Baptiſt, le Brus came to Cragfergus caſtle, and commanded the garriſon to ſurrender it to him, according to the agreement between them as he pretended. They anſwered, That they held themſelves bound to do ſo, and deſired him to ſend 30 of his people to them, and that they might have their lives ſpared. All this was agreed to. But as ſoon as the 30 Scots were within the caſtle, they ſhut them in and impriſoned them.

About this time the Iriſh of O Mayll marched towards Tullagh and there fought; in this battle about 400 of them were ſlain, and their heads were ſent to Dublin. Strange things were ſeen here afterwards; the dead ſeemed to ariſe and fight with one another, crying out, *Fennokabo*, as the ſignal to engage.

About the feaſt of St. Thomas's tranſlation, eight ſhips were ſet out at Drogheda, with proviſions for Cragfergus. But theſe were intercepted by the earl of Ulſter, for the redemption of William de Burgo, who was taken with the Scots. On the Sunday following the earl of Ulſter, lord John Fitz-Thomas, and many other of the nobility, united together at Dublin, and agreed to maintain the peace of Ireland with their lives and fortunes.

This ſame year came news from Conaught, that many of the Engliſh, viz. Stephen, lord of Exeter, Miles Cogan, many of the Barries, and about 80 of the Lawles, were killed by O Conghyr.

The week after St. Laurence's day, four of the Iriſh kings in Conaught broke out into open war againſt the Engliſh; whereupon William, lord Bourk, Richard, lord Bermingham, the lord Anry and his followers, took the field againſt them, and cut off about 11000 of them near Anry; which village was afterwards walled round with the arms and ſpoil of the enemy; for every Engliſhman that had taken two weapons from the Iriſh, contributed one towards that work. In this engagement Fedelmic O Conghir, king of Conaught, with O Kelly and ſeveral other petty kings, were ſlain. John Huſee, *Carnifex de Anry*, was in this battle; and the ſame night ſtood among the dead, according to his maſter Anry's order, to find out O Kelly, who came out of his hiding-place at laſt; and as he and his 'ſquire came forth, told the ſaid Huſee in a loud voice, That if he would go with him, he would make him a great lord in his dominions. But Huſee anſwered him with a denial, ſaying, He would not go with him, but he would make him go with him to his maſter Richard Bermingham. O Kelly put him in mind that he had only a ſingle ſervant, but that he had a truſty ſquire to ſecond him; and, therefore, urged him again to go along with him for his own preſervation. Huſee's ſervant preſſed him to comply likewiſe, ſince it would be for their own preſervation and advancement, for the enemy was certainly too ſtrong for them. But Huſee firſt killed his own ſervant for ſuch baſe advice, and then killed O Kelly and his 'ſquire, and brought their heads to Richard Bermingham his maſter, who beſtowed much land upon him for his ſervice, and conferred knighthood upon him as he deſerved.

The ſame year, about St. Laurence's day, O Hanlan came to Dundalk in order to diſtrain, but the people of Dundalk fell upon him, and killed many of his party.

On the Monday before the feaſt of the nativity of St. Mary, David O Totothil with four more, came and hid themſelves all night in the wood of Coleyn; but being diſcovered by the people of Dublin and William lord Comyn, they iſſued out and drove them back ſix leagues, killing about 17, and wounding many of them mortally.

A flying report prevailed in Dublin, that lord Robert Brus, king of Scotland, was landed in Ireland to aſſiſt his brother Edward, and that the Scots had beſieged Cragfergus caſtle in Ulſter. The monaſteries of St. Patrick de Duno and de Seballo, and ſeveral others both of monks and canons preachers and Minors, were deſtroyed by the Scots in Ulſter.

William, lord Bourk, gave his ſon as hoſtage, and was ſet at liberty in Scotland. The church of Brught in Ulſter, almoſt full of perſons of both ſexes, was burnt by the Scots and Iriſh of that province.

At the ſame time came news from Cragfergus, that the garriſon lived upon hides for want of victuals, and had eaten up eight Scots whom they had taken, ſo that it was much lamented that nobody went to relieve them.

On the Friday following came news, that Fitz-Thomas, earl of Ulſter, was dead.

And on Sunday following, being the next after the Nativity of the bleſſed Virgin, lord John Fitz-Thomas died at Laraghbrine near Maynoth, and was buried among the Friars Minors at Kildare. He is ſaid to have been made earl of Kildare a little before his death. His ſon and heir Thomas Fitz-John, a very prudent man, ſucceeded him.

After this came news that the caſtle of Cragfergus was ſurrendered to the Scots, on condition the lives of the garriſon ſhould be ſpared.

On the day of the exaltation of the Holy Croſs, Conghor was ſlain, together with Mac-keley and 50 Iriſh, by William de Burk, and Richard Bermingham in Conaught.

On the Monday before All Souls day, many of the Scots were ſlain in Ulſter by John Loggan, Hugh, lord Biſſet; namely, about 100 with double arms, and 200 with ſingle arms. The ſlain in all amounted to 300, beſides the foot. Afterward, on the eve of St. Edmund the king, there happened ſuch a ſtorm of wind and rain as threw down many houſes, beat down the belfry of Trinity church in Dublin, and did much

miſchief both by ſea and land.

On the eve of St. Nicholas, lord Alan Stewart, who was taken priſoner in Ulſter by John Loggan and lord John Sandale, was carried to Dublin caſtle.

This ſame year there came news from England, of a diſſention between the king and the earl of Lancaſter, That they were for taking each another priſoners, and that the whole kingdom was embroiled about it.

This year alſo, about the feaſt of St. Andrew the apoſtle, lord Hugh le Deſpencer, and lord Bartholomew de Baldeſmere, the biſhop of Worceſter, and the biſhop of Ely, were ſent to Rome to negotiate ſome important buſineſs of the king for Scotland. They returned again into England about the feaſt of the Purification of the bleſſed Mary.

The Lacies came to Dublin after the ſame feaſt, and ſhewed by inquiſition, that the Scots were not brought into Ireland by their means; whereupon they were acquitted, and had the king's charter for protection and ſafety, upon taking their oaths to keep the peace, and do their utmoſt to deſtroy the Scots.

This year, after the feaſt of Carniſprivium, the Scots marched privately as far as Slane with 20,000 armed men, and ravaged the country, though the army of Ulſter lay juſt before them.

Afterwards, on the Monday before the feaſt of St. Matthias the apoſtle, the earl of Ulſter was apprehended in St. Mary's abbey by the mayor of Dublin Robert Notyngham, and carried to Dublin caſtle, where he was long impriſoned, and the chamber wherein he was kept burnt, and ſeven of the earl's attendants ſlain.

The ſame week, on the vigil of St. Matthias, Brus took his march towards Dublin, at the head of his army, and hearing of the earl's impriſonment turned off towards Cnok caſtle, which he entered, and therein took the baron of it lord Hugh Tirell with his wife, who were afterwards ranſomed.

That night it was agreed by common conſent among the citizens of Dublin, that St. Thomas's ſtreet ſhould be burnt down for fear of the Scots; the flames whereof got hold of St. John's church, and burnt it down likewiſe, with Magdalen chapel, all the ſuburbs of the city, and St. Mary's monaſtery. The church of St. Patrick was ſpoiled by the ſaid town's-people.

St. Saviour's church, which belongs to the Friars Preachers, was deſtroyed by the mayor and his citizens, and the ſtones were converted to building of the city wall, which was made of greater compaſs in the north part of the city above the quay; for formerly the walls ran juſt by the church of St. Owen, where ſtands a tower beyond the gate, alſo another in that ſtreet where the taverns are; however, the mayor and citizens were afterwards commanded by the king of England to rebuild the convent as formerly. After the feaſt of St. Matthias, Brus underſtanding that the city was fortified to receive him, marched towards the Salmon leap, where Robert le Brus, king of Scotland, with Edward le Brus, the earl of Morrey, John Meneteth, lord John Stewart, and lord Philip Mountbray, were encamped, and continued for four days; during which they burnt part of the village, broke open the church and rifled it, and then marched towards Le Naas. The Lacies, notwithſtanding their oaths, adviſed and conducted them, and lord Hugh Canon, made Wadin White, his wife's brother, guide them through the country. So they came to Le Naas, plundered the village, broke into churches, opened the graves in the church-yard for hidden treaſure, and did much other miſchief during the two days they ſtayed there. After this, they took their march towards Triſtildermote the ſecond week in Lent, and deſtroyed the Friars Minors, taking away their books, veſtments, and other ornaments; from hence they returned to Baligaveran, and ſo, paſſing by the village of Kilkenny, to Callan, about the feaſt of Pope Gregory.

At the ſame time, letters were brought by lord Edmund Botiller, then chief juſtice of Ireland, and by lord Thomas Fitz-John earl of Kildare, lord Richard Clare, lord Arnold le Power, and lord Maurice Fitz-Thomas, to ſuffer the earl of Ulſter to be bailed and ſet at liberty by the king's writ; but nothing was done at preſent in this buſineſs.

The people of Ulſter came afterwards in a great body, amounting to 800, and deſired aſſiſtance from the king againſt the Scots: upon which the king's banner was delivered to them; but as ſoon as they got it, they did more miſchief than the Scots themſelves; they eat fleſh all Lent, and almoſt waſted the whole country, for which they were accurſed both by God and man.

Edmund * Butler gave the Iriſh a great defeat near Treſtildermot. * Pincerna.

The ſame Edmund being now chief juſtice of Ireland defeated O Morghe at Balilethan. The Scots under le Brus were now got as far as Limeric. But the Engliſh in Ireland being drawn together in great bodies to receive them at Ledyn, they retreated privately in the night from Conninger caſtle.

About Palm Sunday, news came to Dublin, that the Scots were at Kenlys in Offory, and that the Iriſh nobility were at Kilkenny, and had drawn a great army together there to engage le Brus. On the Monday following, the king ſent an order to the people of Ulſter, to advance againſt the Scots, under the command and conduct of Thomas Fitz-John earl of Kildare; whereupon they marched forward, le Brus being then at Caſhel, from whence he moved to Nanath, where he ſtayed ſome time, and burnt and waſted all the poſſeſſions of lord Butler.

MCCCXVII. On Maunday Thurſday, lord Edmund Botiller, juſticiary of Ireland, lord Thomas Fitz John earl of Kildare (on whom the king had conferred the juriſdiction and privileges of the earldom of Kildare,) Richard Clare with the Ulſter army, Arnold Pover, baron of Donnoyl, Maurice Rochfort, Thomas Fitz-Maurice, and the Cauntons and their followers, met together to concert what meaſures were to be taken againſt the Scots. This debate continued for a whole week, and at laſt they came to no reſolution, though their army amounted to 30,000 armed men or thereabouts. On Thurſday in Eaſter week, Roger Mortimer arrived at Yoghall with the king's commiſſion, for he was chief juſtice at that time; and on the Monday following went in great haſte to the army, having ſent his letters to Edmund Botiller, who, as it has been ſaid, was chief juſtice, to undertake nothing before his arrival againſt the Scots; but before Mortimer got to the camp he adviſed Brus to retire. Accordingly in the night Brus marched towards Kildare, and in the week after every one of the Engliſh returned home, and the Ulſter army came to Naas.

At the ſame time, two meſſengers were ſent from Dublin

Dublin to the king of England, to give him an account of the ſtate of Ireland, and the releaſe of the earl of Ulſter, and to take his majeſty's advice upon the whole.

At the ſame time likewiſe, Roger, lord Mortimer, juſticiary of Ireland, and the Iriſh nobility, met together at Kilkenny, to conſider how they might moſt conveniently proceed againſt Brus; but came to no reſolution.

About a month after Eaſter, Brus came with an army within four leagues or thereabouts of Trim, under the covert of a certain wood, and there continued for about a week or more to refreſh his men, who were almoſt dead with fatigue and hunger, which occaſioned a great mortality among them.

Afterwards, on St. Philip and St. James's day, the ſaid Brus began his march towards Ulſter, and after the ſaid feſtival Roger, lord Mortimer, chief juſtice of Ireland, came to Dublin with John, lord Wogan, ſir Fulk Warin, and 30 other knights with their retinue; who held a parliament with all the nobility of the kingdom at Kylmainan; but came to no concluſion except treating about the releaſe of the earl of Ulſter.

On the Sunday before the Aſcenſion, they held another parliament at Dublin, and there the earl of Ulſter was releaſed on bail, hoſtages, and oath, he ſwearing, that he would never by himſelf nor any of his friends and followers, do or procure any miſchief to the citizens of Dublin for having apprehended him, ſave only what the law allowed him in thoſe caſes againſt ſuch offenders; whereupon he had till the Nativity of St. John allowed him for that benefit; but he came not.

This year corn and other victuals were exceeding dear. Wheat was ſold for 1*l.* 3*s.* the cranoc, and wine for 8*d.*; and the whole country was in a manner laid waſte by the Scots and thoſe of Ulſter. Many houſe-keepers and ſuch as were formerly able to relieve others, were now reduced to beggary themſelves, and great numbers famiſhed. The dearth and mortality was ſo ſevere that many of the poor died.

At the ſame time, meſſengers arrived at Dublin from England with pardons to make uſe of as they ſhould ſee fit; but the earl was releaſed before they came. And at the feaſt of Pentecoſt, Mortimer, lord chief juſtice, ſet forward for Drogheda; from whence he went to Trym, ſending his letters to the Lacies to repair to him; but they rejected the ſummons with contempt.

Afterwards, ſir Hugh Crofts, knight, was ſent to treat of a peace with the Lacies, but was baſely ſlain by them. After that lord Mortimer drew an army together againſt the Lacies; by which means their goods, cattle, and treaſures, were all ſeized, many of their followers cut off, and they themſelves driven into Conaught, and ruined.

It was reported, that ſir Walter Lacy went out as far as Ulſter to ſeek Brus..

About the feaſt of Pentecoſt, lord Aumar de Valence and his ſon were taken priſoners in St. Cineri, a town in Flanders, and conveyed from thence into Almain. The ſame year, on the Monday after the Nativity of St. John Baptiſt, a parliament of the nobility was held at Dublin, by which the earl of Ulſter was acquitted, who found ſecurity, and took his oath to anſwer the king's writs, and to fight againſt he king's enemies both Scots and Iriſh.

On the feaſt of St. Proceſſus and Martinianus, Thomas Dover, a reſolute pirate, was taken in a ſea engagement by ſir John Athy, and 40 of his men or thereabouts cut off; his head was brought by him to Dublin.

On the day of St. Thomas's tranſlation, ſir Nicholas Balſcot brought word from England, that two cardinals were come from the court of Rome to conclude a peace, and that they had a bull for excommunicating all ſuch as ſhould diſturb or break the king's peace.

On the Thurſday next before the feaſt of St. Margaret, Hugh and Walter Lacy were proclaimed felons and traitors to their king, for ſetting up a ſtandard againſt the peace of our lord the king of England.

On the Sunday following, Roger, lord Mortimer, chief juſtice of Ireland, marched with his whole army towards Drogheda.

At the ſame time, the Ulſter men took a good booty near Drogheda, but the inhabitants ſallied out and retook it. In this action Miles Cogan and his brother were both ſlain, and ſix other great lords of Ulſter were taken priſoners, and brought to the caſtle of Dublin.

Afterwards, Mortimer, lord chief juſtice, led his army againſt O Fervill, and commanded Malpaſs to be laid open, and all his houſes to be ſpoiled. After this, O Fervill ſubmitted and gave hoſtages.

Roger, lord Mortimer, chief juſtice, marched towards Clony, and impaneled a jury on ſir John Blunt, viz. White of Rathregan; by this he was found guilty, and fined 200 marks. On Sunday after the feaſt of the Nativity of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, Mortimer marched with a great army againſt the Iriſh of O Mayl, and came to Glinſely, where in a ſharp encounter many were ſlain on both ſides, but the Iriſh had the worſt: Soon after . . . . . O Brynne came, and ſubmitted. Whereupon Roger Mortimer returned with his men to Dublin caſtle.

On St. Simon and St. Jude's day, the Archeboldes were admitted to bail by the earl of Kildare.

At the feaſt of St. Hilary following, a parliament was held at Lincoln, to conclude a peace between the king, the earl of Lancaſter, and the Scots. The Scots continued peaceable and quiet: and the archbiſhop of Dublin and the earl of Ulſter ſtayed in England by the king's order to attend that parliament. About the feaſt of Epiphany news came to Dublin, that Hugh Canon, lord chief juſtice of the King's-bench, was ſlain between Naas and Caſtle Martin by Andrew Bermingham.

At the feaſt of the Purification of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, came the Pope's bulls; whereupon Alexander Bicknor was confirmed and conſecrated archbiſhop of Dublin, and the bulls were read and publiſhed in Trinity church. Another bull was read at the ſame time, for eſtabliſhing a peace for two years between the king of England and Robert Brus, king of Scotland. But Brus refuſed to comply with it. Theſe things were thus tranſacted about the feaſt of St. Valentine.

The Sunday following, Roger, lord Mortimer, came to Dublin, and knighted John Mortimer and four of his followers. The ſame day he kept a great feaſt in the caſtle of Dublin.

Many Iriſh were ſlain in Conaught about this time by

by reaſon of a quarrel between two of their great lords. The number of the ſlain amounted to about 4000 men on both ſides. After this, a ſevere vengeance fell upon the Ulſter men, who had done great miſchief during the depredations of the Scots here, and eat fleſh in Lent without any manner of neceſſity; for which ſins they were at laſt reduced to ſuch want that they eat one another; ſo that of 10,000 there remained but about 300: By which this does plainly appear to be God's vengeance upon them. It was reported, that ſome of the ſaid profligates were ſo pinched with famine, that they dug up graves in church-yards, and after they had boiled the fleſh in the ſkull of the dead body eat it up; nay, that ſome women eat up their own children to ſatisfy their craving appetites.

MCCCXVIII. On the quindene of Eaſter came news from England, that the town of Berwick was betrayed and taken by the Scots. Afterwards, this ſame year, Walter Iſlep, the king's treaſurer in Ireland, arrived here, and brought letters to Roger, lord Mortimer, to attend the king. Accordingly he did ſo, ſubſtituting lord William archbiſhop of Caſhil, keeper of Ireland; ſo that at one and the ſame time he was chief juſtice of Ireland, lord chancellor, and archbiſhop.

Three weeks after Eaſter news came to Dublin, that Richard, lord Clare, and four knights, ſir Henry Capell, ſir Thomas Naas, ſir James Caunton, and ſir John Caunton; as alſo Adam Apilgard with 80 men more, were all ſlain by O Brone and Mac Carthy, on the feaſt of St. Gordian and Epimachus. Lord Clare's body was reported to have been hewn in pieces out of pure malice: but his remains were interred among the Friars Minors in Limerick.

On Sunday in Eaſter month, John Lacy was removed from Dublin caſtle to Trym for his trial. His ſentence was to be ſtarved to death *, and ſo he died in priſon.

On the Sunday before the Aſcenſion, Roger, lord Mortimer, ſet ſail for England, but paid nothing for his proviſions, having taken up in the city of Dublin and elſewhere as much as amounted to 1000*l.*

This year, about the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt, that wheat, which had been ſold for 16*s.* by the great mercy of God went now for 7*s.* Oats ſold for 5*s.* and there was alſo great plenty of wine, ſalt, and fiſh: nay, about the feaſt of St. James, there was bread of new corn, a thing ſeldom or perhaps never before known in Ireland. This was an inſtance of God's mercy, and was owing to the prayers of the poor, and other faithful people.

On the Sunday after the feaſt of St. Michael, news came to Dublin, that Alexander, lord Bykenore, chief juſtice of Ireland and archbiſhop of Dublin, was arrived at Yoghill. On St. Dennis's day he came to Dublin, and was received by the religious and clergy, as well as the laity, who went out in proceſſion to meet him.

On Saturday, which happened to be the feaſt of Pope Calixtus, a battle was fought between the Scots and Engliſh of Ireland, two leagues from Dundalk; On the Scotch ſide there were Edward lord Brus, who ſtyled himſelf king of Ireland; Philip, lord Moubray, Walter, lord Sules, Alan, lord Stewart, with his three brethren; as alſo ſir Walter Lacy, and ſir Robert and Aumar Lacy, John Kermerdyne, and Walter White, with about 3000 others. Againſt whom, on the Engliſh ſide, there were lord John Bermingham, ſir Richard Tuit, ſir Miles Verdon, ſir Hugh Tripton, ſir Herbert Sutton, ſir John Cuſak, ſir Edward and ſir William Bermingham, and the primate of Armagh, who gave them abſolution; beſides ſir Walter Larpulk, and John Maupas, with about 20 more choice ſoldiers and well armed, who came from Drogheda. The Engliſh gave the onſet, and broke into the van of the enemy with great vigour. And in this encounter the ſaid John Maupas killed Edward, lord Brus, valiantly, and was afterwards found ſlain on the body of his enemy. The ſlain, on the Scots ſide, amounted to 2000 or thereabouts; ſo that few of them eſcaped beſides Philip, lord Moubray, who was alſo mortally wounded, and ſir Hugh Lacy, ſir Walter Lacy, and ſome few more with them, who with much ado got off. This battle was fought between Dundalk and Faghird. Brus's head was brought by the ſaid John, lord Bermingham, to the king of England, who conferred the earldom of Louth upon him and his heirs male, and gave him the barony of Aterith. One of Brus's quarters, together with his hands and heart, were carried to Dublin, and the other quarters ſent to other places.

MCCCXIX. Roger, lord Mortimer, returned out of England, and became chief juſtice of Ireland. The ſame year, on the feaſt of All Saints, came the Pope's bull for excommunicating Robert Brus, king of Scotland. The town of Athiſell, and a conſiderable part of the country was burnt and waſted by John, lord Fitz-Thomas, whole brother to Moris, lord Fitz-Thomas. John Bermingham aforeſaid was this year created lord of Louth. The ſtone bridge of Kilcolyn was built by Maſter Moris Jak, canon of the cathedral church of Kildare.

MCCCXX. In the time of Pope John XXII. and of Edward, ſon to king Edward, who was the 25th king from the coming of St. Auſtin into England, Alexander Bicknore being then archbiſhop of Dublin, was founded the univerſity of Dublin. William Hardite, a Friar Preacher, was the firſt that took the degree of Maſter, who alſo commenced Doctor of Divinity under the ſame archbiſhop. Henry Cogry, of the order of Friars Minors, was the 2d maſter; the 3d was William Rodyard, dean of St. Patrick's cathedral in Dublin, who afterward commenced doctor of the Canon law, and was made the firſt chancellor of this univerſity. The 4th perſon that went out maſter in Divinity was friar Edmund Kermerdyn. Roger Mortimer, the chief juſtice of Ireland, went into England, leaving lord Thomas Fitz-John, then earl of Kildare, his deputy.

Edmund, lord Bottiller, went into England, and ſo came to St. James's.

Leghelyn bridge was then built by Maſter Moris Jak, canon of the cathedral church of Kildare.

MCCCXXI. The O Conghors were ſadly defeated at Balibogan on the 9th of May, by the people of Leinſter and Meth.

Edmund, lord Botiller, died in London, and was buried at Balygaveran in Ireland. John Bermingham, earl of Louth, was made juſticiary of Ireland. John Wogan died alſo this year.

MCCCXXII. Andrew Bermingham and Nicholas de la Lond knight, were ſlain with many others by O Nalan, on St. Michael's day.

MCCCXXIII. A truce was made between the king of England and Robert Brus, king of Scots, for 14

* *ad dietam.*

years. John Darcy came lord chief juſtice into Ireland. John, eldeſt ſon of Thomas Fitz-John, earl of Kildare, died in the 9th year of his age.

MCCCXXIV. Nicholas Genevile, ſon and heir to lord Simon Genevile, died this year, and was buried in the church of the Friers-preachers, at Trym. There happened a very high wind on the 12th at night.

There was a general murrain of oxen and kine in Ireland.

MCCCXXV. Richard Lederede, biſhop of Oſſory, cited dame Alice Ketyll to anſwer for her heretical and perverſe opinions, and compelled her to appear in perſon before him. And being examined for ſorcery, it was found that ſhe had uſed it. Among other circumſtances it was diſcovered, that a certain ſpirit, called Robin Artyſſon, lay with her; and that ſhe offered him nine red cocks at a ſtone-bridge, in a certain four-want way. That ſhe ſwept the ſtreets of Kilkenny with beſoms, between the times of Complin and Curfew, and in ſweeping the filth towards the houſe of William Utlaw, her ſon, by way of conjuring, wiſhed that all the wealth of Kilkenny might flow thither. The accomplices of this Alice, in theſe deviliſh practices, were Pernil of Meth, and Baſil the daughter of this Pernil. Alice, being found guilty, was fined by the biſhop, and forced to abjure her ſorcery and witchcraft. But being again convicted of the ſame practice, ſhe made her eſcape with Baſil, and was never found. But Pernil was burnt at Kilkenny; and before her death declared, that William above-ſaid deſerved puniſhment as well as ſhe, and that for a year and a day he wore the devil's girdle about his bare body. Hereupon the biſhop ordered the ſaid William to be apprehended and impriſoned in the caſtle of Kilkenny for eight or nine weeks, and gave orders that two men ſhould attend him, but that they ſhould not eat or drink with him, and that they ſhould not ſpeak to him above once a day. At length he was ſet at liberty by the help of Arnold lord Poer ſeneſchal of the county of Kilkenny; whereupon he gave a great ſum of money to the ſaid Arnold, to impriſon the biſhop likewiſe. Accordingly he kept the biſhop himſelf in priſon for three months. Among the goods of Alice they found a holy wafer with the devil's name upon it, and a box with ointment, with which ſhe uſed to daub a certain piece of wood, called a cowltre, after which ſhe and her accomplices could ride and gallop it whereſoever they pleaſed, let the roads be good or bad, without hurt or hindrance. Theſe things being ſo notorious, Alice was cited again to appear at Dublin, before the dean of St. Patrick's church, having ſome hopes of greater favour given her. She made her appearance, and craved a day to anſwer, having given ſufficient bail, as it was thought. However ſhe was not to be found, for by the counſel of her ſon and others unknown, ſhe hid herſelf in a certain village till the wind would ſerve for England, and then ſhe ſailed over; but it could never be known where ſhe went. William Utlaw being found by the trial and confeſſion of Pernil (who was condemned to be burnt) to have been conſenting to his mother in her ſorcery and witchcraft, the biſhop cauſed him to be arreſted by the King's writ, and put in priſon; yet he was ſet at liberty again by the interceſſion of ſome great lords, upon condition that he ſhould cover St. Mary's church in Kilkenny with lead, and do other acts of charity within a certain day; and that if he did not perform them punctually, he ſhould be in the ſame ſtate as he was when firſt taken by the king's writ.

MCCCXXVI. At Whitſuntide a parliament was held in Kilkenny; where was preſent Richard lord Burk, earl of Ulſter, though ſomewhat weak and out of order, and all the lords and great men of Ireland, who, with the people, were all nobly feaſted by the earl. Afterwards the earl, taking his leave of the lords and nobles, went to Athiſel, and there died. A little before the feaſt of John the Baptiſt he was there interred. William lord Burk was his heir.

MCCCXXVII. There happened a diſpute between Moris lord Fitz-Thomas and Arnold lord Power. Lord Moris was ſeconded by the lord Botiller, and William lord Bermingham; and lord Arnold by the Bourkeyns; many of whom were ſlain in this fray by lord Moris Fitz-Thomas, and ſome driven into Conaught.

The ſame year, after Michaelmas, lord Arnold came to aſſiſt the Bourkeyns; and upon lord Arnold's calling him *Rymour*, and affronting him with ſome uncivil terms, lord Moris raiſed an army, and, together with Botiller and the ſaid William Bermingham, burnt and waſted the lands and territories of lord Arnold in Ofath. Bermingham burnt alſo the lands and manor-houſes which belonged to him in Munſter, and burnt Kenlys in Oſſory: ſo that lord Arnold was forced to fly with the baron of Donnoyl to Waterford, where they remained a month, and then the earl of Kildare, chief juſtice of Ireland, and others of the king's counſel, ordered them to appear. However, lord Arnold would not attend, but came to Dublin, and, about the feaſt of the Purification, embarked for England. Upon this Moris, Botiller, and William lord Bermingham, came with a great army, and burnt and waſted his lands. The king's counſel began to dread this powerful army, and the miſchiefs they had done, ſo much that they ſtrengthened their city-guards, leſt they themſelves might be ſurprized. Lord Moris, lord Botiller, and Bermingham, hearing of this proviſion againſt them, ſent to the king's counſel, that they would come to Kilkenny, and there clear themſelves, to ſatisfy them they had no deſign upon the lands of their ſovereign lord the king, but only intended to be revenged of their enemies. The earl of Kildare, chief juſtice of Ireland, the prior of Kilmaynon, namely, Roger Outlaw, chancellor of Ireland, Nicholas Faſtal, juſtice of the king's bench, and others of the king's council, came accordingly to this parliament. Lord Moris and Bermingham pleaded the king's charter of peace in the firſt place: but the King's counſel warily deſired that they might have till a month after Eaſter to conſider of it.

Before Lent this year, the Iriſh of Leinſter aſſembled, and ſet up Donald, the ſon of Arte Mac Murgh, for their king: whereupon he took a reſolution to ſet up his banner within two miles of Dublin, and march from thence into all parts of Ireland. But God, ſeeing his pride and malicious deſigns, ſuffered him to fall into the hands of Henry lord Traharn, who brought him to Salmon-leap, and had 200*l.* of him to ſave his life. From thence he carried him to Dublin, to remain in the caſtle till the king's council ſhould give farther orders. After this the Iriſh in Leinſter ſuffered many misfortunes. David O Thohil was taken priſoner by John lord Welleſley, and many of them were cut off.

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The ſame year Adam Duff, the ſon of Walter Duff, of Leinſter, who was related to the O Tothiles, was convicted of denying the incarnation of Chriſt, and holding there could not be three perſons and one God. Among other tenets he aſſerted that the bleſſed Virgin, our Saviour's mother, was an harlot; that there was no reſurrection; that the holy Scripture was a mere fable; and that the apoſtolical ſee was an impoſture and a groundleſs uſurpation. Upon theſe articles Duff was convicted of hereſy and blaſphemy, and was thereupon burnt at Hoggis (green) near Dublin, on the Monday after the octaves of Eaſter in the year 1328.

MCCCXXVIII. On Tueſday in Eaſter week, Thomas Fitz-John, earl of Kildare and chief juſtice of Ireland, departed this life; and was ſucceeded in the office of juſticiary by frier Roger Outlaw, prior of Kylmaynan. The ſame year David O Tothil, a ſtout rapparee, and and enemy to the king, who had burnt churches, and deſtroyed many people, was brought out of the caſtle of Dublin to the tolſell of the city, before Nicholas Faſtol and Elias Aſhburne, judges of the king's bench, who ſentenced him to be dragged at an horſe's tail, through the city to the gallows, and to be hanged upon a gibbet, which was executed accordingly. In the ſame year lord Moris Fitz-Thomas raiſed a great army to deſtroy the Bourkeyns and the Poers.

The ſame year William lord Bourk earl of Ulſter was knighted at London on Whitſunday, and the king gave him his ſeigniory. This year James Botiller married the daughter of the earl of Hereford in England, and was made earl of Ormond, being before called earl of Tiperary.

The ſame year a parliament was held at Northampton, where many of the Engliſh nobility met; and a peace was renewed between the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and confirmed by marriages. It was enacted alſo, that the earl of Ulſter, with ſeveral of the Engliſh nobility, ſhould go to Berwick upon Tweed to ſee the marriage ſolemnized.

The ſame year, after the ſolemnity of this match at Berwick was over, Robert Brus king of Scots, William lord Burk earl of Ulſter, the earl of Meneteth, and many other of the Scotch nobility, came very peaceably to Cragfergus, whence they ſent to the juſticiary of Ireland and the council, that they would meet them at Green Caſtle, to treat about a peace between Scotland and Ireland; but the juſticiary and council not coming according to the king's appointment, he took his leave of the earl of Ulſter, and returned into his own country after the aſſumption of the bleſſed Virgin; and the earl of Ulſter came to the parliament of Dublin, where he ſtaid ſix days, and made a great entertainment, after which he went into Conaught.

The ſame year, about the feaſt of St. Catharine the virgin, the biſhop of Oſſory certified to the king's council, that ſir Arnold Poer was upon divers articles convicted before him of hereſy. Whereupon, at the biſhop's ſuit, ſir Arnold Poer, by virtue of the king's writ, was arreſted, and confined in the caſtle of Dublin; and a day was appointed for the biſhop's coming to Dublin, in order to proſecute him; but he excuſed himſelf, becauſe his enemies had way-laid him for his life; ſo that the king's council could not put an end to the buſineſs: wherefore ſir Arnold was kept priſoner in the caſtle of Dublin till the following parliament, which was in Midlent, where all the Iriſh nobility were preſent. The ſame year frier Roger Outlaw, prior of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem in Ireland, lord juſtice and chancellor of Ireland, was ſcandalized by the ſaid biſhop for favouring hereſies, and for adviſing and abetting ſir Arnold in his heretical practice. Wherefore the frier, finding himſelf ſo unworthily defamed, petitioned the king's council, that he might have leave to clear himſelf; which upon conſultation they granted, and cauſed it to be proclaimed for three days together, That if there were any perſon who could inform againſt the ſaid frier, he ſhould come in and proſecute him; but nobody came. Upon which, friar Roger procured the king's writ to ſummon the principal men of Ireland, the biſhops, abbots, priors, and the mayors of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Drogheda; alſo the ſheriffs and feneſchals, together with the knights of the ſhires and the better ſort of freeholders, to repair to Dublin; out of whom ſix were choſen to examine the matter: M. William Rodyard, dean of the cathedral church of St. Patrick in Dublin, the abbot of St. Thomas, the abbot of St. Mary, the prior of the church of the Holy Trinity in Dublin, M. Elias Lawles, and Mr. Peter Willebey, who convened thoſe who were cited, and examined them all ſeverally; who depoſed upon their oaths that he was a very honeſt, faithful, and zealous embracer of the chriſtian faith, and would, if occaſion offered, lay down his life for it: and becauſe his vindication was ſo ſolemn, he made a noble entertainment for all who would come.

The ſame year, in Lent, died ſir Arnold Poer in the caſtle of Dublin, and lay a long time unburied in the houſe of the friars preachers.

MCCCXXIX. After the feaſt of the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, the Iriſh nobility came to the parliament at Dublin; the earl of Ulſter, Moris lord Fitz-Thomas, the earl of Louth, William Bermingham, and the reſt of the peers; where peace was again made between the earl of Ulſter and lord Moris Fitz-Thomas; and the lords, with the king's council, made an order againſt riots, or any other breach of the king's peace; ſo that every nobleman ſhould govern within his own ſeigniory.

The earl of Ulſter made a great feaſt in the caſtle of Dublin; and the day after lord Moris Fitz-Thomas made another in St. Patrick's church in Dublin; as did alſo frier Roger Outlaw, lord chief juſtice of Ireland, on the third day at Kylmaynan, and after this they all went home again.

The ſame year, on St. Barnaby's eve, ſir John Bermingham earl of Louth, was killed at Balybragan in Urgale by the inhabitants, and with him his own brother Peter Bermingham, beſides Robert Bermingham his reputed brother, and ſir John Bermingham, ſon to his brother Richard lord of Anry, William Finne Bermingham, lord Anry's uncle's ſon, Simon Bermingham, the aforeſaid William's ſon, Thomas Bermingham, ſon to Robert of Conaught, Peter Bermingham, ſon to James of Conaught, Henry Bermingham of Conaught, and Richard Talbot of Malaghide, a man of great courage, beſides 200 men, whoſe names are not known. After this ſlaughter Simon Genevil's men invaded the country of Carbry, that they might by their plunder ruin the inhabitants, for the theſts and murders they had ſo often committed in Meth; but by their riſing they prevented the invaſion, and ſlew 76 of lord Simon's men. The ſame year alſo, on the day after

Trinity-

Trinity-ſunday, John Gernon, and his brother Roger Gernon, came to Dublin in the behalf of thoſe of Urgale, that they might be tried by the common law. And on the Tueſday after St. John's day, John and Roger, hearing lord William Bermingham was coming to Dublin, left it. The ſame year, on St. Laurence's eve, Thomas lord Botiller marched with a great army into the country of Ardnorwith, where he fought with lord Thomas William Macgohgan, and was there killed, to the great loſs of Ireland, and with him John lord Ledewich, Roger and Thomas Ledewich, John Nangle, Meiler and Simon Petitt, David Nangle, ſir John Waringer, James Terel, Nicholas White, William Freynes, Peter Kent and John White, beſides 140, whoſe names we know not. The Tueſday before the feaſt of St. Bartholomew, the ſaid lord Thomas's body was conveyed to Dublin, and laid in the houſe of the friars preachers unburied till the Sunday after the feaſt of the decollation of St. John Baptiſt, when he was very honourably carried through the city, and interred in the church of the friars preachers; and on the ſame day his wife gave a great entertainment.

The ſame year John lord Darcy came a ſecond time juſtice of Ireland, and at Maynoth on the third of July eſpouſed the lady Joan Burg counteſs of Kildare.

Philip Staunton was ſlain; and Henry lord Traharn was treacherouſly taken in his own houſe at Kilbego, by Richard ſon to Philip Onolan. James lord Botiller earl of Ormond burnt Foghird, in revenge to Onolan, for his brother Henry's ſake.

The ſame year, the Wedneſday after the feaſt of the Aſcenſion of the bleſſed Virgin, John lord Darcy, juſtice of Ireland, went towards the country of Newcaſtle of Mackingham, and of Wikelow againſt the O Brynns; and the Monday following ſome of the Lawles were killed, and more wounded, and Robert Locam was wounded; and of the Iriſh, the better ſort were ſlain, many wounded, and the reſt ran away. But Murkad O Brynne, with his ſon, uncle, and uncle's ſon, yielded themſelves hoſtages, and were carried to the caſtle of Dublin: but were afterwards releaſed in exchange for hoſtages, who were of the beſt of their kindred.

The ſame year John lord Darcy, chief juſtice, and the king's council in Ireland, about the feaſt of our Lord's Circumciſion, commanded Moris lord Fitz-Thomas, of Deſmond, to march with his army againſt his Majeſty's enemies to ſubdue them, adding, that the king would take care to defray the charge he might be at, both for himſelf and his army. So the lord Fitz-Thomas, accompanied by Briene O-Brene, came with an army of ten thouſand men, with which he marched againſt the O-nolanes, and conquered them, having got a conſiderable booty, and waſted their country by fire. The O-nolanes fled, but afterwards delivered hoſtages, who were ſent to the caſtle of Dublin. Hence he marched againſt the O-Moroches, who gave hoſtages, with a promiſe of living quietly.

The ſame time the caſtle of Ley, which O-Dympcy had taken and kept, was ſurrendered to him. This year, after the Epiphany, Donald Arte Mac-Murgh, made his eſcape out of the caſtle of Dublin, by a cord bought for him by one Adam Nangle; who was drawn and hanged for his pains.

MCCCXXX. About the feſtivals of St. Catherine, St. Nicholas, and the Nativity of our Lord, the winds were in ſeveral places very high, ſo that on St. Nicholas-eve they blew down part of the wall of a certain houſe, which, in the falling, killed ſir Miles Verdon's wife and daughter. There had never been known ſuch winds in Ireland.

There was ſuch an overflowing of the river Boyn this year, as was never ſeen before, which bore down all the bridges upon this river, both wood and ſtone, except Babe bridge. The violence alſo of the water carried away ſeveral mills, and did very great damage to the friers-minors of Trym and Drogheda, by breaking down their houſes.

The ſame year, about St. John the Baptiſt's day, there was a great dearth of corn in Ireland, which laſted till Michaelmas. A cranoc of wheat was ſold for 20 ſhillings; a cranoc of oats, peaſe, beans, and barley, for 8 ſhillings. This dearth was occaſioned by the heavy rains; ſo that a great deal of the ſtanding corn could not be cut before Michaelmas.

The ſame year, about Lent, the Engliſh in Meth killed ſome of the Iriſh, viz. the Mac-goghiganes near Loghynerthy, which did ſo incenſe Mac-goghigans, that he burnt and ſacked in thoſe parts 15 ſmall villages; which the Engliſh ſeeing, gathered together in a body againſt him, and killed 110 of his men, among whom were the ſons of three Iriſh kings.

Lord William Burgh, earl of Ulſter, marched with his army out of Ulſter, againſt Briene O Brene in Munſter.

Lady Joan, counteſs of Kildare, was, at Maynoth, brought to bed of William her firſt ſon by lord John Darcy, who was then in England.

Reymund Lawles was treacherouſly killed at Wickelow.

This year frier Roger Outlaw, prior of Kylmainan, then deputy to the lord chief juſtice of Ireland, held a parliament at Kilkenny, where were preſent Alexander archbiſhop of Dublin, William earl of Ulſter, James earl of Ormond, William lord Bermingham, Walter Burg of Conaught, who all went with a conſiderable force to drive Briene O-Brene out of Urkyff near Caſhill.

Walter Burg, with the forces he raiſed in Conaught, plundered lord Moris Fitz-Thomas's lands, and brought away the booty with him to Urkyff.

The earl of Ulſter and the earl of Deſmond, lord Moris Fitz-Thomas (for I never yet called him earl) by order of friar Roger Outlaw, then juſtice of Ireland, were committed to the cuſtody of the marſhal at Limerick. But the earl of Deſmond very cunningly made his eſcape.

MCCCXXXI. Lord Hugh Lacy, having obtained the king's pardon, came into Ireland. And the earl of Ulſter came into England. The 19th of April the Engliſh beat the Iriſh in O-Kenſeley; and April 21, the Iriſh took the caſtle of Arclo by treachery.

The ſame day, on St. Mark the Evangeliſt's eve, the O-Totheles came to Tanelagh, and forced away from Alexander, archbiſhop of Dublin, 300 ſheep, and killed Richard White, with many other gentlemen of his company. There were divers reports at Dublin about this plunder and ſlaughter; and ſir Philip Bryt, frier Moris Fitz-Gerald, knight of the order of the hoſpitalers, Hammund lord Archdekyn, John Chamberlaine, Robert Tyrell, and Reginald Bernewall's two ſons, beſides many others, but eſpecially of the archbiſhop of Dublin's retinue, were

killed by David O-Tothill in an ambuſcade in Culiagh.

Lord William Bermingham marched with a great army againſt the aforeſaid Iriſh, to whom he did much harm; and, had not the Iriſh made ſome falſe promiſes, would have done them much more.

June 3, the lord Anthony Lucy came chief juſtice of Ireland.

This year alſo, in the month of May, the Engliſh who inhabit about Thurles gave the Iriſh under the command of Briene O-Brene a great overthrow; and upon the 11th of June gave them another at Finnagh in Meth.

The 27th of June, when there was ſo great a famine in Ireland, through God's mercy there came a-ſhore ſuch a vaſt number of great ſea-fiſh, called *Thurlhedis*, as had not been ſeen in many ages; for, according to the common eſtimate, there were above 500. This happened about the evening, near Connyng, and the water called Dodyz in Dublin haven. Lord Anthony Lucy, with his own ſervants, and ſome of the citizens of Dublin, among whom was Philip Cradoc, killed above 200 of them, and gave leave to any body to fetch away what they would.

Lord Anthony Lucy, chief juſtice of Ireland, appointed a general parliament to be held at Dublin on the octaves of St. John Baptiſt; to which ſome of the Iriſh nobility did not come. However, he removed to Kilkenny, and prorogued the parliament to the feaſt of St. Peter *ad vincula*. Hither came lord Moris Fitz-Thomas, and many more noblemen, who were not there before, and ſubmitted to the king's mercy. And the king very graciouſly, on certain conditions, forgave them whatever they had done againſt him.

In Auguſt the Iriſh by treachery took the caſtle of Firnis, which they burnt.

Lord Moris Fitz-Thomas of Deſmond by an order of council was taken the day after the Aſſumption of the bleſſed Virgin, at Limerick, by the chief juſtice, and by him brought to the caſtle of Dublin the 7th of October.

In September, Henry Mandevill, by virtue of a warrant from Simon Fitz-Richard, juſtice of the king's bench, was taken, and brought to the caſtle of Dublin.

In November, Walter Burck and his two brothers were taken in Connaught by the earl of Ulſter; and in February were by him brought to the caſtle of Northburg.

In February, lord William Bermingham, and his ſon lord Bermingham, were taken at Clomel by the ſaid juſtice, notwithſtanding he had before granted them his majeſty's pardon; and the 19th of April they were conducted to Dublin caſtle.

The Iriſh of Leinſter plundered the Engliſh, and burnt their churches; and, in the church of Freineſton burnt about eighty men and women, and a certain chaplain of that church, whom with their javelins they hindered from coming out, though in his holy veſtments, and with the Lord's body in his hand, burning him with the reſt in the church. The news of it came to the pope, who ſent his bull to the archbiſhop of Dublin, commanding him to excommunicate thoſe Iriſh, and all their adherents and retinue, and to lay their lands under interdict. The archbiſhop fulfilled the pope's commands; but the Iriſh deſpiſed the bull, excommunication, interdict, and the chaſtiſement of the church, and, continuing in their wickedneſs, did again aſſemble, and invaded the county of Weisford as far as Carcarn, and plundered the whole country. Richard White and Richard Fitz-Henry with the burghers of Weisford and other Engliſh made head againſt them, and killed about 400 of the Iriſh, beſides a great many more who were in the purſuit drowned in the river Slane.

MCCCXXXII. The eleventh of July William Bermingham by the lord chief juſtice's order was ſentenced and hanged at Dublin, but his ſon Walter was ſet at liberty. Sir William was a noble and worthy knight among a thouſand; alas! who can reflect on his death without tears? He was however buried at Dublin among the friars preachers. The caſtle of Bonraty was taken, and in July was raſed to ground by the Iriſh of Totomon. Alſo the caſtle of Arclo was taken from the Iriſh by the lord chief juſtice and the citizens of Dublin, with the help of the Engliſh of that country, and was on the 8th of Auguſt in the king's hands, and in part rebuilt. Lord Anthony Lucy, chief juſtice of Ireland, was put out of his place, and, in November, returned into England with his wife and children. Lord John Darcy ſucceeded him, and came into Ireland the 13th of February. There was about this time a great ſlaughter of the Iriſh in Munſter by the Engliſh inhabitants of that country; and Briene O-Brene with Mac-Karthy was beaten.

John Decer, a citizen of Dublin, died, and was buried in the church of the Friars Minors; he was diſtinguiſhed by his many good deeds. A diſeaſe called the Mauſes prevailed all over Ireland, and infected all ſorts of people, as well old as young.

The hoſtages who were kept in the caſtle of Limerick killed the conſtable, and ſeized on the caſtle; but on the citizens regaining it, they were put to the ſword. The hoſtages alſo took the caſtle of Nenagh; but part of it being burnt, it was again recovered, and the hoſtages reſtored. A p....* of wheat about Chriſtmas was ſold for 22 ſhillings, and ſoon after Eaſter very common for 12 pence. The town of New-Caſtle of Lions was burnt and plundered by the O-Tothiles.

* Q. *Peck.*

MCCCXXXIII. John Lord Darcy, the new chief juſtice of Ireland, arrived at Dublin.

The Berminghams of Carbery got a great booty of above 2000 cows from the O-Conghirs. Lord John Darcy ordered the paſs at Ethrgovil in Offaly to be cut down, that he might ſtop O-Conghir.

Lord Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond, after he had been impriſoned a year and an half in Dublin was diſcharged, having got ſome of the beſt of the Iriſh nobility to be bound for him under forfeiture of their lives and eſtates, if the ſaid lord ſhould attempt any thing againſt the King, or did not appear, and ſtand trial.

William Burk, earl of Ulſter, on the 6th of June, between New Town and Cragfergus in Ulſter was moſt treacherouſly killed by his own company in the twentieth year of his age; Robert ſon to Mauriton Maundevile gave him the firſt blow. As ſoon as his wife heard of it, who was then in that part of Ulſter, ſhe prudently embarked with her ſon and daughter, and went to England. Lord John Darcy, to revenge his murder, by the advice of the parliament then aſſembled, ſhipped his army, with which he arrived at Cragfergus the firſt of July. The people of that country were ſo glad at his arrival, that they took courage, and unanimouſly reſolved to revenge the earl's death.

death. They roſe on his murderers, and in a haſty fight * got a victory; ſome of them they took, others they put to the ſword. When this was over, the lord chief juſtice went with his army into Scotland, leaving maſter Thomas Burgh, then treaſurer, to ſupply his place.

* *Prælio cam peſtri.*

Many of the Iriſh nobility, and the earl of Ormond, with their retinue, aſſembled on the 11th of June at the houſe of the Carmelite friars in Dublin. During this parliament, as they were going out of the court-yard of the friar's houſe, Murcard, or Moris Nicholas O-Tothil's ſon, was in the croud ſuddenly murdered, upon which the nobility, ſuppoſing there was treaſon in it, were very much alarmed; but the murtherer made his eſcape without being known ſo much as by name.

Lord John Darcy returned chief juſtice of Ireland.

In February Lord Walter Bermingham, ſon to lord William, was let out of Dublin caſtle.

Lord Moris, ſon of Thomas earl of Deſmond, broke his leg by a fall off his horſe.

It happened to be ſo dry a ſummer that at the feaſt of St. Peter *ad vincula* there was bread made of new wheat, and wheat was ſold in Dublin for ſixpence a peck.

Sir Reimund Archedekin, knight, with many others of his family, were killed in Leinſter.

MCCCXXXVII. On the eve of St. Kalixtus the pope, ſeven partridges leaving the fields, none knows why, came directly to Dublin; where flying very ſwiftly over the market place, they ſettled on the top of a brew-houſe, which belonged to the canons of St. Trinity in Dublin. Some of the citizens came running to this ſight, wondering very much at ſo ſtrange a thing. The town-boys caught two of them alive, a third they killed; at which the reſt, being frightened, mounted in the air by a ſwift flight, and eſcaped into the oppoſite fields. What ſuch a circumſtance, unheard of before, ſhould portend, muſt be left to the judgment of the more ſkilful.

Sir John Charleton, knight and baron, came with his wife, children and family, lord chief juſtice of Ireland, on the feaſt of St. Kalixtus the pope; and ſome of his ſons and family died.

The ſame day came into Dublin haven Dr. Thomas Charleton, biſhop of Hereford, juſtice of Ireland, with the chief juſtice his brother chancellor of Ireland, and with them maſter John Rees, treaſurer of Ireland, maſter in the decretals, beſides 200 Welſhmen.

Whilſt ſir John Charleton was lord chief juſtice, and held a parliament at Dublin, maſter David O Hirraghey, archbiſhop of Armagh, being called to the parliament, laid in his proviſions in the monaſtery of St. Mary near Dublin; but the archbiſhop and his clerks would not let him keep houſe there, becauſe he would have had his croſier carried before him.

The ſame year died David archbiſhop of Armagh, to whom ſucceeded an ingenious man, maſter Richard Fitz-Ralph, dean of Litchfield, who was born in Dundalk.

James Botiller, the firſt earl of Ormond, died the 6th of January, and was buried at Balygaveran.

MCCCXXXVIII. Lord John Charleton, at the inſtigation of his brother the biſhop of Hereford, was by the king turned out of his place, upon which he came back with his whole family into England; and the biſhop of Hereford was made lord keeper and chief juſtice of England.

Sir Euſtace Pover, and ſir John Pover his uncle, were, by the juſtice's order, brought up from Munſter to Dublin, where on the third of February they were impriſoned in the caſtle.

In ſome parts of Ireland they had ſo great a froſt, that the river Aven-liffie, on which the city of Dublin ſtands, was frozen hard enough for them to dance, run, or play at foot-ball upon; and they made fires of wood and turf on it to broil herrings. The ice laſted a great while; not to mention the great ſnow which fell during this froſt, which the greatneſs of the depth rendered ſo remarkable. This froſt continued from the ſecond of December till the tenth of February; ſuch a ſeaſon as was never known in Ireland.

MCCCXXXIX. All Ireland was up in arms. Lord Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond, with the Geraldines who live about Kernige, made a great ſlaughter of the Iriſh, beſides 1200 of them who were drowned in the retreat.

Lord Moris Fitz-Nicholas, lord of Kernige, was by lord Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond, apprehended, and put in priſon, where he died for want of meat and drink, for his allowance was but very little, becauſe he had rebelled with the Iriſh againſt the king and the earl.

A great number of the O Dympcies and other Iriſh were by the Engliſh, and the vigorous purſuit of the Earl of Kildare, killed and drowned in the Barrow.

The latter end of February, Thomas, biſhop of Hereford and chief juſtice of Ireland, with the help of the Engliſh of that country, took from the Iriſh about Odrone ſuch a great booty of all ſorts of cattle, as has not been ſeen in Leinſter.

MCCCXL. The biſhop of Hereford, juſtice of Ireland, being ordered home by the king, returned into England the 10th of April, leaving friar Roger Outlaw, prior of Kilmainan, in his place, who died the 13th of February.

The king of England made John Darcy lord chief juſtice of Ireland for life.

MCCCXLI. In May ſir John Moris came lord chief juſtice of Ireland, as deputy to John Darcy.

In the county of Leinſter there happened ſuch a ſtrange prodigy as had never been heard of. A perſon travelling along the road found a pair of gloves, fit for his hands, as he thought, but when he put them on, he loſt his ſpeech immediately, and could do nothing but bark like a dog; nay, from that moment, the men and women, old and young, throughout the whole county barked like dogs, and the children like whelps. This plague continued with ſome 18 days, with others a month, and with ſome for two years, and, like a contagious diſtemper, at laſt infected the neighbouring counties, and ſet them a barking too.

The king of England revoked all thoſe grants that either he or his anceſtors had made to any in Ireland, whether of liberties, lands, or goods; which occaſioned a general murmer and diſcontent: inſomuch that the whole kingdom inclined to a revolt.

A parliament was called by the king's council to ſit in October. Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond, abſented himſelf. Before this, there never was ſeen ſo much rancour and diviſion between the Engliſh of both kingdoms; at laſt, without aſking advice of the lord chief juſtice, or any other of the king's miniſters, the mayors of the king's cities, together with the nobility and gentry of the kingdom, reſolved, among other things, to hold another parliament at Kilkenny

in

in November, in order to treat of ſuch matters as concerned the king and kingdom.

Neither the lord chief juſtice, nor any other of the king's miniſters, durſt repair thither. It was concluded in this parliament, by the nobility and the mayors aforeſaid, to diſpatch away an ambaſſador to the king of England to intercede for relief, and repreſent the unjuſt adminiſtration of the great officers in Ireland, and declare they could no longer endure their oppreſſion. They were particularly inſtructed in their complaints againſt the ſaid miniſters, to aſk, How a land ſo full of wars and trouble could be governed by a perſon that was wholly a ſtranger to warlike affairs? Secondly, How a miniſter of the king's could be imagined to grow ſo rich in a ſhort time? And, thirdly, What was the reaſon that the king of England was never the richer for Ireland?

MCCCXLII. On the 11th of October, and the 11th day of the moon, two ſeveral moons were ſeen by many about Dublin, in the morning before day. The one was bright, and according to its natural courſe in the weſt; the other, of the bigneſs of a round loaf, ſtood in the eaſt, but not ſo bright as the former.

MCCCXLIII. St. Thomas's ſtreet in Dublin was accidentally burnt on St. Valentine the Martyr's day.

The 13th of July, ſir Ralph Ufford, with his wife the counteſs of Ulſter, came lord chief juſtice of Ireland, upon whoſe coming the fair weather ſuddenly turned foul, and there was nothing but rainy and tempeſtuous weather whilſt he lived. None of his predeceſſors were to be compared with him; for he oppreſſed the Iriſh, and robbed both clergy and laity of their goods; neither did he ſpare the poor more than the rich; under a colour of doing good, he defrauded many. He obſerved neither the eccleſiaſtical nor civil laws. He was injurious to the natural Iriſh, and did juſtice to few, if any; wholly diſtruſting all the inhabitants, except ſome few. All this he did and attempted at the ſuggeſtion of his wife.

In March, as he was going into Ulſter through a paſs called Emerdullan, he was ſet upon by one Maccartan, who robbed him of his money, cloaths, goods, plate, and horſes, and killed ſome of his men. But at laſt the chief juſtice by the help of the Ergalians got the victory, and made his way into Ulſter.

MCCCXLV. The ſeventh of June there was a parliament held at Dublin, where lord Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond, was not preſent.

Sir Ralph Ufford, the chief juſtice of Ireland, after St. John Baptiſt's day, without the conſent of the Iriſh nobility, ſet up the king's ſtandard againſt Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond, and marched into Munſter, where he ſeized on the earl's eſtate, and farmed it out to others for a certain yearly rent to be paid the king.

Whilſt he was in Munſter, he gave two writs to ſir William Burton, who was to give one of them to Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Kildare: The contents of which were, That, under the forfeiture of his whole eſtate, he forthwith repair unto him, with a conſiderable force, to aſſiſt the king and him. The other was an order to ſir William Burton, to apprehend the earl of Kildare, and impriſon him; which he finding impracticable, perſuaded the earl, who was preparing himſelf with his army, and levying forces to aſſiſt the chief juſtice, that before he left the kingdom he ſhould come to the king's council at Dublin, and in concurrence with them obtain that his land might be kept ſafe in his abſence; ſo that if any harm ſhould come, it ſhould be through the default of the king's council, and not in him. Upon this the earl, not diſtruſting ſir William, nor any plot that was againſt him, prepared to go to Dublin; where he was no ſooner come, than without ſuſpicion of the treachery, as he was conſulting with the king's council in the Exchequer, on a ſudden ſir William arreſted him, and he was taken, and carried to the caſtle.

The chief juſtice marched with his army to O-Comill in Munſter, and to Kering, where, by treachery, he took two caſtles of the earl of Deſmond, the caſtle of Ynyſkyſty and the Iſland-caſtle, in which were ſir Euſtace Poer, ſir William Graunt, and ſir John Cottrell, who were drawn and hanged in October.

The chief juſtice baniſhed the earl of Deſmond, with ſome other of his knights. After that, in November, he returned with his forces out of Munſter, to ſee his wife, then big with child, at Kylmainan near Dublin. Beſides what he had done to the laity, in indicting and impriſoning them, and robbing them of their goods, he alſo plagued the eccleſiaſtics, as well prieſts as clerks, by arreſts and impriſonment, to the end he might fleece them.

He revoked the grants and demiſes of their lands, beſtowing them upon other tenants; as alſo the writings concerning thoſe grants, notwithſtanding they were ſigned by him, and ſealed with the king's ſeal.

The earl of Deſmond's 26 bail, as well earls as barons, knights, and others, William lord Burke earl of Ulſter, James lord Botiller earl of Ormond, ſir Richard Tuit, ſir Euſtace Poer, ſir Gerald de Rochfort, ſir John Fitz-Robert Poer, ſir Robert Barry, ſir Moris Fitz-Gerald, ſir John Welleſly, ſir Walter Lenfaunt, ſir Roger de la Rokell, ſir Henry Traharn, ſir Roger Poer, ſir John Lenfaunt, ſir Roger Poer, ſir Matthew Fitz-Henry, ſir Richard Wallis, ſir Edward Burk ſon to the earl of Ulſter, David Barry, William Fitz-Gerald, Fulk Aſh, Robert Fitz-Moris, Henry Barkley, John Fitz-George Roch, and Thomas de Lees de Burgh; who, notwithſtanding ſome of them had been at great expences in the war with the chief juſtice, and in purſuing the ſaid earl of Deſmond, were all deprived of their eſtates, diſinherited, and ſent to priſon during the king's pleaſure, except four, William Burg earl of Ulſter, James Botiller earl of Ormond, &c.

MCCCXLVI. On Palm-ſunday, which was on the 9th of April, Ralph Ufford, the lord chief juſtice, died, whoſe death was very much lamented by his wife and family; but the loyal ſubjects of Ireland rejoiced at it; and both the clergy and laity for joy celebrated a ſolemn feaſt at Eaſter. Upon his death the floods ceaſed, and the air again grew wholeſome; and the common people thanked God for it. The body being done up ſtrongly in lead, his counteſs very ſorrowfully ſent his bowels (with his treaſure not worthy to be lodged among ſuch holy relicks) into England, where they were interred. And at laſt, on the ſecond of May, by a wonderful and undoubted diſplay of the divine Providence, this lady, who came with ſo much grandeur into Dublin with the king's banners and a great number of ſoldiers attending her through the ſtreets, where ſhe lived a ſhort time like a queen of Ireland, went out privily at a back gate of the caſtle, to avoid the clamours of

of the populace for their debts, and returned home in diſgrace with her family, with all the ſymptoms of death, ſorrow, and heavineſs.

After the death of the ſaid chief juſtice, Robert lord Darcy, by the conſent of the king's miniſters and others, was choſen to ſupply the office of chief juſtice for the time being.

The caſtles of Lee and Kylmehede were taken and burnt by the Iriſh in April.

John Lord Moris, being made chief juſtice of Ireland, arrived here the 15th of May.

The Iriſh of Ulſter gave a great defeat to the Engliſh of Urgale in June; three hundred at leaſt of them were cut off.

Moris, chief juſtice of Ireland, was turned out of that office by the king, and Walter lord Bermingham put in; who came into Ireland with his commiſſion in June, ſome time after the great ſlaughter juſt mentioned.

The maintenance of the peace was committed by the king for ſome time to Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond. Having received this order on the eve of the exaltation of the Holy Croſs, he embarked immediately thereupon with his wife and two ſons at Yoghill, and arrived in England, where he was proſecuting a ſuit at law againſt Ralph Ufford, the late lord chief juſtice, for the wrongs he had done him.

By the king's order, the earl was to be allowed twenty ſhillings a day from the time of his firſt arrival ſo long as he ſhould ſtay there.

In November, Walter lord Bermingham, chief juſtice of Ireland, and Moris lord Fitz-Thomas, earl of Kildare, took up arms againſt O Morda and his accomplices, who had burnt the caſtle of Ley and Kilmehed, and followed them ſo cloſely with fire, ſword, and rapine, that, although their number amounted to many thouſands, and they made a reſolute defence, at laſt, after much blood and many wounds, they were forced to yield; and ſo they ſubmitted to the king's mercy and the diſcretion of the earl.

MCCCXLVII. The earl of Kildare, with his knights and barons, ſet out in May to join the king of England, who was then at the ſiege of Calais; which the inhabitants ſurrendered to the king of England the 4th of June.

Walter Bonevile, William Calf, William Weleſly, and many other brave Engliſh, Welch, and Iriſh gentlemen, died of the diſtemper which then raged at Calais.

Mac-Murgh, Donald Mac-Murgh, ſon to Donald Mac-Murgh, king of Leinſter, was moſt perfidiouſly killed by his own men on the 5th of June.

The king knighted Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Kildare, who married the daughter of Bartholomew de Burgwaſhe.

On St. Stephen the Martyr's day, the Iriſh burnt Monaghan, and ruined the country about it.

Lady Joan Fitz-Leones, late wife to Simon lord Geneville, died, and on the ſecond of April was buried in the conventual church of the Friers preachers at Trym.

MCCCXLVIII. The 22d year of Edward III. a great peſtilence, which had raged before in other countries, reached Ireland, and made great havock.

This year Walter lord Bermingham, chief juſtice of Ireland, went into England, and left John Archer, prior of Kylmainan, to officiate for him. The ſame year he returned again, and had the barony of Kenlys, which lies in Offory, conferred upon him by the king, to requite his great ſervice in leading an army againſt the earl of Deſmond, with Raulf Ufford, as before noticed. This barony belonged formerly to Euſtace lord Poer, who was convicted and hanged at the caſtle of the Iſle.

MCCCXLIX. Walter lord Bermingham, the beſt juſticiary that ever was in Ireland, ſurrendered his office, and was ſucceeded by lord Carew, knight and baron.

MCCCL. In the 25th year of the ſaid king ſir Thomas Rokeſby, knight, was made lord chief juſtice of Ireland.

This year, on St. Margaret the Virgin's eve, ſir Walter Bermingham, knight, for ſome time an excellent and worthy juſticiary of this kingdom, died in England.

MCCCLI. Died Kenwrick Sherman, ſometime mayor of the city of Dublin, and was buried under the belfry of the Friars-preachers, which he himſelf had built, as he had likewiſe glazed the great window at the head of the choir, and roofed the church, among many other pious works. He died in the ſame convent on the 6th of March; and, leaving an eſtate to the value of three thouſand marks, he bequeathed great legacies to all the clergy, both regular and ſecular, for twenty miles round the city.

MCCCXLII. Sir Robert Savage, knight, began to build ſeveral caſtles in many places of Ulſter, particularly in his own manors; telling his ſon and heir apparent ſir Henry Savage, That they would thus fortify themſelves, leſt the Iriſh ſhould hereafter break in upon them, to the utter ruin of their eſtate and family, and to the diſhonour of their name among other nations. His ſon anſwered, That where-ever there were valiant men, there were forts and caſtles, according to that ſaying, *Filii caſtrametati ſunt*, the children [of Iſrael] encamped, i. e. brave men are deſigned for war, and that for this reaſon he would take care to be among ſuch, which would prove the ſame in effect, as if he lived in a caſtle; adding, That he took a caſtle of *Bones* to be much better than a caſtle of *Stones*. Upon this reply, his father gave over in great vexation, and ſwore he would never more build with ſtone and mortar, but keep a good houſe and great retinue about him; foretelling, however, That his poſterity would repent it, as indeed they did, for the Iriſh deſtroyed the whole country for want of caſtles to defend it.

MCCCXLV. In the 30th of the ſame reign, ſir Thomas Rokeſby, knight, reſigned his office of chief juſtice on the 26th of July; and was ſucceeded by Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Deſmond, who held it till his death.

On the converſion of St. Paul, the ſaid Moris lord Fitz-Thomas departed this life in the caſtle of Dublin, to the great grief of his friends and kindred, and all others that were peaceably inclined. He was firſt buried in the choir of the Friars preachers of Dublin, and afterward in the convent of the Friars preachers of Traly. As to his character, he was certainly a juſt judge, and ſcrupled not to condemn even thoſe of his own blood or family as much as ſtrangers, for theft, rapine, and other miſdemeanors. The Iriſh ſtood in great awe of him.

MCCCLVI. In the 31ſt year of this reign, ſir Thomas Rokeſby was the ſecond time made chief juſtice of Ireland. He kept the Iriſh in good order, and paid well for the proviſions of his houſe, ſaying, I will eat and drink out of wooden-veſſels, and pay

both

both gold and ſilver for my food and clothes, nay, and for my penſioners about me.

This ſame year, the ſaid ſir Thomas, lord chief juſtice of Ireland, died in the caſtle of Kylka.

MCCCLII. In the 32d year of the king's reign, ſir Almaric de Saint Amand was made chief juſtice of Ireland, and entered upon his office.

About this time aroſe a great diſpute between the lord archbiſhop of Armagh, Richard Fitz-Ralfe, and the four orders of Friars mendicants; the friars carried their point, and the pope enjoined ſilence on the archbiſhop.

MCCCLVIII. In the 33d year of the ſame reign, ſir Almaric de Saint Amand, chief juſtice of the kingdom, went over to England.

MCCCLIX. In the 34th year of this reign, James Botiller, earl of Ormond, was made chief juſtice of Ireland.

On St. Gregory's day this year, died oan de Burgh counteſs of Kildare, and was buried in the church of the Friers minors in Kildare, by her huſband Thomas lord Fitz John, earl of Kildare.

MCCCLX. In the 35th year of this ſame reign, Richard Fitz-Ralf, archbiſhop of Armagh, died in Henault, on the 16th of December. His bones were conveyed into Ireland by the reverend father in God Stephen biſhop of Meth, and buried in St. Nicholas's church at Dundalk, where he was born; yet it is a queſtion with ſome perſons, whether theſe were his very bones, or the bones of ſome other perſon.

This year died ſir Robert Savage, of Ulſter, a valiant knight, who, near Antrim, ſlew in one day 3000 Iriſh with a ſmall party of Engliſh; but before the engagement, he took care to give each of his men a good doſe of wine or ale, whereof he had good ſtore, and reſerved ſome for his friends likewiſe when they came. Beſides this, he ordered that ſheep, oxen, veniſon, or fowl, both wild and tame, ſhould be killed, and made ready to entertain the conquerors at their return from battle, whoſoever they ſhould be; ſaying, That it would be a ſhame if ſuch gueſts ſhould come and find him unprovided with meat and drink. It pleaſing God to bleſs them with the victory, he invited them all to ſupper, and rejoiced with him, giving God thanks for his ſucceſs; and he ſaid, I thank God, for that it is better thus to keep it, than to let it run waſte on the ground, as ſome adviſed him. He was buried in the conventual church of the Friers preachers of Colrath near the river Banne.

The earl of Ormond, chief juſtice of Ireland, went into England, and Moris Fitz-Thomas, earl of Kildare, was made chief juſtice of Ireland, by a charter and commiſſion, after this manner. "*Omnibus*, &c. To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting: Know ye, that we have committed to our faithful and loving ſubject, Moris earl of Kildare, the office of chief juſtice of our kingdom of Ireland, together with the nation itſelf, and the caſtles and other appurtenances thereunto belonging, to keep and govern, during our will and pleaſure; commanding, that while he remains in the ſaid office, he ſhall receive the ſum of five hundred pounds yearly out of our exchequer at Dublin: Upon which conſideration, he ſhall perform the ſaid office, and take care of the kingdom, and maintain twenty men and horſe in arms conſtantly, whereof himſelf ſhall be one, during the enjoyment of the ſaid commiſſion. In witneſs whereof, &c. Given at Dublin by the hands of our beloved in Chriſt, frier Thomas Burgey, prior of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem in Ireland, our chancellor of that kingdom, on the 30th of March, in the 35th year of our reign." James Botiller, earl of Ormond, returned to Ireland, being made lord chief juſtice, as before; whereupon the earl of Kildare reſigned to him.

MCCCLXI. Leonel, ſon to the king of England, and earl of Ulſter, in right of his wife, came as the king's lieutenant into Ireland, and on the 8th of September, being the Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin, arrived at Dublin with his wife Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of Willian Burk, earl of Ulſter.

Another peſtilence happened this year. There died in England Henry duke of Lancaſter, the earl of March, and the earl of Northampton.

On the 6th of January, Moris Doncref, citizen of Dublin, was buried in the church-yard of the Friars preachers in this city; having contributed 40*l.* towards glazing the church of that convent.

This year on St. Margaret's eve, died lady Joan Fleming, wife to Geffery lord Trevers, and lady Margaret Bermingham, wife to Robert lord Preſton, and they were buried in the church of the friars preachers at Tredagh.

Walter lord Bermingham, the younger, died on St. Lawrence's-day, who left his eſtate to be divided among his ſiſters, one of whoſe ſhares came to the aforeſaid Preſton.

Lord Leonel having arrived in Ireland, and refreſhed himſelf for ſome few days, entered into a war with O Brynne, and made proclamation in his army, That no Iriſh man ſhould be ſuffered to come near his army: one hundred of his own troops were ſlain. Leonel, hereupon, drew up both the Engliſh and the Iriſh into one body, went on ſucceſsfully, and, by God's help and that of the people of Ireland, he fought many battles with the Iriſh round about. Among many, both Engliſh and Iriſh, whom he knighted, were Robert Preſton, Robert Holywood, Thomas Talbot, Walter Cuſacke, James de la Hyde, John Aſh, and Patrick and Robert Aſh.

He removed the exchequer from Dublin to Carlagh, and gave 500*l.* towards walling that town.

On the feaſt of St. Maur the Abbot there happened a violent wind, that ſhook or blew down the pinnacles, chimnies, and ſuch other buildings as overtopped the reſt; trees without number, and ſeveral ſteeples; particularly the ſteeple of the friers preachers.

MCCCLXII. In the 36th year of this king's reign, and on the 8th of April, St. Patrick's church in Dublin was burnt down through negligence.

MCCCLXIV. In the 38th year of this reign, Leonel, earl of Ulſter, arrived on the 22d of April in England, leaving the earl of Ormond to act as his deputy: on the 8th of December following, he returned again.

MCCCLXV. In the 39th of this reign, Leonel, duke of Clarence, went again into England, leaving ſir Thomas Dale, knight, deputy-keeper and chief juſtice in his abſence.

MCCCLXVII. A great feud aroſe between the Berminghams of Carbry and the people of Meth, occaſioned by the depredations they had made in that country. Sir Robert Preſton, knight, chief baron of the exchequer, put a good garriſon into Carbry caſtle, and ſpent a great deal of money in defence of what he held in his wife's right againſt the king's enemies.

MCCCLXVII. Gerald Fitz-Moris, earl of Deſmond, was made chief juſtice of Ireland.

MCCCLXVIII. In the 42d year of the ſame reign, after a parliament of the Engliſh and Iriſh, friar Thomas Burley, prior of Kylmainan, the king's chancellor in Ireland, John Fitz-Reicher, ſheriff of Meth, ſir Robert Tirill, baron of Caſtle Knok, and many more were taken priſoners at Carbry by the Berminghams and others of that town. James Bermingham, who was then kept in irons as a traytor in the caſtle of Trim, was ſet at liberty in exchange for the chancellor; the reſt were forced to ranſom themſelves.

The church of St. Mary in Trym was burnt down by fire in the monaſtery.

On the vigil of St. Luke the Evangeliſt, Leonel, duke of Clarence, died at Albe in Pyemont. He was firſt buried in the city of Pavia, near St. Auguſtin, and afterwards in the conventual church of the Auſtin friars at Clare in England.

MCCCLXIX. In the 43d year of this reign, ſir William Windeſore, knight, a perſon of great valour and courage, being made the king's deputy, came into Ireland on the 12th of July; to whom general Fitz-Moris, earl of Deſmond, reſigned the office of chief juſtice.

MCCCLXX. In the 44th year of this reign, a peſtilence raged in Ireland, more violent than either of the former two; many of the nobility and citizens and children innumerable, died of it.

The ſame year Gerald Fitz-Maurice, earl of Deſmond, John lord Nicholas, Thomas lord Fitz-John, and many others of the nobility, were taken priſoners on the 6th of July, near the monaſtery of Magie or Maii in the county of Limerick, by O-Breen and Mac Comar of Thomond; many were ſlain: whereupon the lieutenant went over to Limerick, in order to defend Mounſter, leaving the war againſt the O-Tothiles and the reſt in Leinſter till ſome other opportunity.

This year died Robert lord Terell, baron of Caſtle Knock, together with his ſon and heir, and his wife Scolaſtica Houth; ſo that the inheritance was ſhared between Joan and Maud, ſiſters of the ſaid Robert Terell.

Simon lord Fleming, baron of Slane, John lord Cuſak, baron of Colmolyn, and John Taylor, late mayor of Dublin, a very rich man, died this year.

This Continuation following is taken from the Manuſcript Chronicle of Henry Marleburgh.

MCCCLXXII. Sir Robert Aſhton came into Ireland as chief juſtice.

MCCCLXIII. A great war between the Engliſh of Meth and O-Feroll, with great ſlaughter on both ſides.

Lord John Huſſe baron of Galtrim, John Fitz-Richard, ſheriff of Meth, and William Dalton, were, in May, killed by the Iriſh in Kynaleagh.

MCCCLXXV. Died Thomas archbiſhop of Dublin; the ſame year Robert de Wikford was conſecrated archbiſhop of this ſee.

MCCCLXXXI. Edmund Mortimer, the king's lieutenant in Ireland, earl of March and Ulſter, died at Cork.

MCCCLXXXIII. A peſtilence raged in Ireland.

MCCCLXXXV. Dublin bridge fell down.

MCCCXC. Died Robert de Wikford, archbiſhop of Dublin.

Robert Waldebey, archbiſhop of Dublin, of the order of the Auſtin friars, was tranſlated alſo this year.

MCCCXCVII. Happened the death and tranſlation of friar Richard Northalis, archbiſhop of Dublin, of the order of the Carmelites.

This year Thomas Crawley was conſecrated archbiſhop of Dublin.

Thomas lord Burk, and Walter lord Bermingham, cut off 600 of the Iriſh, and Mac Con their captain.

Edmund *, earl of March, lieutenant of Ireland, with the aſſiſtance of the earl of Ormond, waſted the country of O Bryn, and knighted Chriſtopher Preſton, John Bedeleu, Edmund Loundris, John Loundris, William Nugent, Walter de la Hyde, and Robert Cadel, at the ſtorming of a ſtrong manor-houſe of the ſaid O Bryn.

* Roger.

MCCCXCVIII. Forty Engliſh, among whom were John Fitz-Williams, Thomas Talbot, and Thomas Comyn, were unfortunately cut off on Aſcenſion day by the Tothils.

On St. Margaret's day this year, Roger earl of March, the king's lieutenant, was ſlain, with many others, by O Bryn and other Iriſh of Leinſter, at Kenlys in that province. Roger Grey was appointed to ſucceed him in the office of chief juſtice.

On the feaſt of St. Mark pope and confeſſor, the noble duke of Sutherey came into Ireland, being made the king's deputy lieutenant thereof; accompanied with the archbiſhop of Dublin, Thomas Crawley.

MCCCXCIX. In the 23d year of King Richard, being Sunday, the morrow after St. Petronil the Virgin's day, King Richard arrived at Waterford with 200 ſhips.

At Ford in Kenlys in the county of Kildare, on the 6th day of this week 200 of the Iriſh were ſlain by Jenicho and others of the Engliſh; the next day the people of Dublin made an inroad into the country of O Bryn, cut of 33 of the Iriſh, and took to the number of 80 men and women, with their children, priſoners.

The king came to Dublin this year on the fourth before the kalends of July, and embarked in great haſte for England, upon a report that Henry duke of Lancaſter was landed there.

MCCCC. At Whitſuntide, in the firſt year of king Henry IV. the conſtable of Dublin caſtle, and ſeveral others, engaged the Scots at Stranford in Ulſter, which proved unfortunate to the Engliſh, many of them being cut off and drowned in that encounter.

MCCCCI. In the ſecond year of this reign, ſir John Stanley, the king's lieutenant, went over into England in May, leaving ſir William Stanley to ſupply his place.

On Bartholomew-eve this year, Stephen Scrope came into Ireland, as deputy to lord Thomas of Lancaſter, the king's lieutenant.

The ſame year, on the feaſt of St. Brice, biſhop and confeſſor, Thomas lord Lancaſter, the king's ſon, being viceroy of Ireland, arrived at Dublin.

MCCCCII. The church of the Friers preachers at Dublin was conſecrated on the 5th of July by the archbiſhop of this city. The ſame day 493 Iriſh

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were ſlain by John Drake, mayor of Dublin, aſſiſted by the citizens and the country people, near Bree, where they gained a conſiderable victory.

In September this year a parliament was held at Dublin; ſir Bartholomew Verdon, James White, Stephen Gernon, and their accomplices, killed John Dowdal, ſheriff of Louith, in Urgal, during this ſeſſion.

MCCCCIII. In the fourth year of King Henry IV. ſir Walter Beterley, a valiant knight, then ſteward there, with thirty more, was killed in Ulſter in May.

About the feaſt of St. Martin this year the king's ſon Thomas went over into England, leaving Stephen Scroop to officiate as his deputy, who returned alſo on the firſt day of Lent into England; after which, the lords of the kingdom choſe the earl of Ormond lord chief juſtice of Ireland.

MCCCCIV. In the 5th year of king Henry's reign, on the 5th of May, died John Cowlton, archbiſhop of Armagh, and was ſucceeded by Nicholas Fleming. The ſame year on St. Vitalis' day a parliament was held at Dublin by the earl of Ormond, at that time chief juſtice of the kingdom; where the ſtatutes of Kilkenny and Dublin and the charter of Ireland were confirmed.

Patrick Savage was this year treacherouſly ſlain in Ulſter by Mac Kilmori; his brother Richard being alſo given in hoſtage was murdered in priſon, after he had paid a ranſom of 200 marks.

MCCCCV. In the 6th year of king Henry, three Scotch gallies, two at Green caſtle, and one at Dalkey, were taken in May, with their captain Thomas Mac Golagh.

The merchants of Tredagh entered Scotland this year, and took hoſtages and booty.

The ſame year Stephen Scroop went into England, leaving the earl of Ormond to officiate as juſtice during his abſence.

In June this year the people of Dublin invaded Scotland, at St. Ninian's, where they gallantly behaved themſelves; after which they made a deſcent upon Wales, and did great miſchief among the Welſh. In this expedition they carried the ſhrine of St. Cubie to the church of the Holy Trinity in Dublin.

This year, on the vigil of the bleſſed Virgin, died James Botiller, earl of Ormond, at Baligauran, during his adminiſtration. He was much lamented, and ſucceeded by Gerald, earl of Kildare.

MCCCCVI. In the ſeventh year of king Richard, the Dublinians, on Corpus Chriſti day, with the aſſiſtance of the country people, overcame the Iriſh, and killed ſome of them; they took three enſigns, and carried off ſeveral heads to Dublin.

The ſame year the prior of Conal, in a battle with 200 well-armed Iriſh, on the plain of Kildare, vanquiſhed them by his great valour, killing ſome, and putting the reſt to flight: The prior and his party were not above twenty; ſuch is the care of Providence of thoſe that truſt in it.

The ſame year, after the feaſt of St. Michael, Scroop, deputy juſtice to Thomas the king's ſon, viceroy of Ireland, arrived here.

The ſame year died Innocent VII. He was ſucceeded in the chair by Gregory.

The ſame year, on St. Hilary's day, a parliament was held at Dublin, which broke up in Lent at Trym. Meiler Bermingham ſlew Cathol O Conghir in the latter end of February. About the ſame time died ſir Geffery Vaux, a valiant knight of the county of Carlagh.

MCCCCVII. A perfidious baſe Iriſhman, called Mac Adam Mac Gilmori, never chriſtened, and therefore called Corbi, one who had cauſed the deſtruction of forty churches, took Patrick Savage priſoner, forced him to pay 2000 marks for ranſom, and afterwards killed both him and his brother Richard.

The ſame year, on the feaſt of the exaltation of the Holy Croſs, Stephen Scroop, deputy lieutenant to the king's ſon Thomas, accompanied with the earls of Ormond and Deſmond, the prior of Kilmainan, and many others from Meth, marched out of Dublin, and invaded the territories of Mac Murgh. The Iriſh had at firſt the better, but were at laſt beat back by the bravery of theſe commanders. O Nolam, with his ſon, and others, were taken priſoners. But upon the ſudden news that the Bourkeins and O Kerol had continued for two days together doing miſchief in the county of Kilkenny, they went immediately in all haſte to the village of Callan, ſurprized them, and put them to flight. O Kerol and 800 more were cut off in this action.

Stephen Scroop went into England this year, and James Botiller, earl of Ormond, was by the country elected chief juſtice.

MCCCCVIII. The ſaid chief juſtice held a parliament at Dublin, which confirmed the ſtatutes of Kilkenny and Dublin, and a charter was granted under the great ſeal of England againſt purveyors.

The day after the feaſt of St. Peter *ad vincula* this year, lord Thomas of Lancaſter, the king's ſon, arrived as lieutenant deputy at Carlingford in Ireland, from whence he came next week to Dublin. The earl of Kildare coming to welcome him was arreſted, with three more of his retinue. His goods were all carried off by the lord deputy's ſervants, and he himſelf impriſoned till he paid a fine of 300 marks.

On St. Marcellus's day the ſame year died Stephen lord Scroop at Triſteldermot.

Thomas of Lancaſter was this year wounded at Kilmainan, and narrowly eſcaped with his life. After his recovery, he made proclamation, That all who were bound to the king by tenure ſhould make their appearance at Roſſe. After St. Hilary he called a parliament at Kilkenny to have *tallage* granted him. On the third before the ides of March, he went into England, leaving the prior of Kilmaina to officiate in his abſence.

This year Hugh Mac-Gilmory was ſlain at Cragfergus, in the church of the Friars minors, which he had formerly deſtroyed, and broke the glaſs windows for the ſake of the iron-bars, which gave admittance to his enemies, the Savages.

MCCCCIX. In the 10th year of the reign of king Henry, 80 of the Iriſh were cut off in June by the Engliſh in Ulſter, under the conduct of Janico of Artoys.

MCCCCX. On the 13th of June a parliament was held at Dublin, which continued ſitting for three weeks, the prior of Kilmainan being deputy for the chief juſtice.

The ſame year, on the 10th of July, the ſaid juſtice began to build the caſtle Mibracly de O Feroll, and built de la Mare alſo. There was great ſcarcity of corn this year.

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The ſame year, the chief juſtice invaded the territory of O-Brin at the head of fifteen hundred Kerns, of whom eight hundred deſerted, and went over to the Iriſh; ſo that if the people of Dublin had not been there, there would have been lamentation and woe; however, John Derpatrick loſt his life.

MCCCCXII. About the feaſt of Tiburce and Valerian, O-Conghir did much harm to the Engliſh in Meth, and took above 160 priſoners.

The ſame year O-Doles, a knight, and Thomas, ſon of Moris, ſheriff of Limerick, killed each other.

On the 9th of June this year died Robert Monteyn, biſhop of Meth. He was ſucceeded by Edward Dandiſey, formerly archdeacon of Cornwall.

MCCCCXIII. On the 7th of October, John Stanley, the king's lieutenant in Ireland, arrived at Cloncarfe; and, on the 6th of January, died at Aterith.

The ſame year, after the death of lord Stanley, lord lieutenant, Thomas Cranley, archbiſhop of Dublin, was elected chief juſtice of Ireland on the 11th of February. Another parliament was held at Dublin on the morrow of St. Matthias the Apoſtle, which continued ſitting for 15 days; during which time the Iriſh ſet many towns on fire, as they had done ſeveral times before parliament met; upon which a tallage was demanded, but not granted.

MCCCCXIV. The O-Mordries and O-Dempſies, Iriſh, were cut off by the Engliſh, near Kilda, as the chief juſtice, archbiſhop of Dublin, went in proceſſion at Triſtildermot, praying with his clergy, at which time 100 Iriſh were likewiſe routed by his ſervants, and others, their countrymen.

Upon the feaſt of St. Gordian and Epimachus, the Engliſh of Meth were defeated; Thomas Maurevard, baron of Scrin, and many others were ſlain; and Chriſtopher Fleming and John Dardis were taken priſoners by O-Conghir and the Iriſh.

On St. Martin's-eve, John Talbot lord Furnival, being made lieutenant of Ireland, arrived at Dalkay.

MCCCCXV. Robert Talbot, a nobleman, who walled the ſuburbs of Kilkenny, died in November this year.

After All Saints day died friar Patrick Baret, biſhop of Fernes and canon of Kenly, where he was buried.

MCCCCXVI. On the feaſt of Gervaſius and Prothaſius, the lord Furnival had a ſon born at Finglas. About this time the reverend Stephen Fleming, archbiſhop of Armagh, departed this life; and was ſucceeded by John Suanig. At the ſame time died the biſhop of Ardachad, friar Adam Lyns, of the order of friars preachers.

On St. Laurence-day died Thomas Talbot, ſon of the lord Furnival, lately born at Finglas, and was buried in the choir of the friars preachers at Dublin, [A parliament was held at Dublin,] during which the Iriſh fell upon the Engliſh, and ſlew many of them, and, among the reſt, Thomas Balimore of Baliquelan.

This ſeſſion continued here for ſix weeks, and then adjourned till the 11th of May at Trym; where it ſat for eleven days, and granted a ſubſidy of four hundred marks to the lieutenant.

MCCCCXVII. On the eve of St. Philip and St. James, Thomas Cranley, archbiſhop of Dublin, went over into England, and died at Farindon, and was buried in New-college in Oxford; he was very liberal and charitable, a great clerk, doctor of divinity, an excellent preacher, a great builder, handſome, and of a fair complexion, but withal ſanguine and tall; ſo that it might be well ſaid of him, "Thou art fairer "than the ſons of men, grace is poured into thy "lips." He was eighty years old, and governed the ſee of Dublin peaceably almoſt 20 years.

MCCCCXVIII. The feaſt of the Annuciation happened this year on Good Friday. Immediately after Eaſter the tenants of Henry Crus and Henry Bethat were plundered by the lord deputy.

On St. John and St. Paul's day, the earl of Kildare, ſir Chriſtopher Preſton, and ſir John Bedleu, were arreſted at Slane, and committed to Trym caſtle. They deſired to confer with the prior of Kilmainan. On the 4th of Auguſt died ſir Matthew Huſee, baron of Galtrim, and was buried in the convent of the Friars preachers at Trym.

MCCCCXIX. On the 11th of May died Edmund Brel, formerly mayor of Dublin, and was buried in the convent of the Friars preachers in the ſame city. A council was held at Naas, and a ſubſidy of three hundred marks therein granted to the lord deputy.

At the ſame time died ſir John Loundres, in the fifth day of this week in *Cœna Domini*. O-Thoil took four hundred cows from Balimor; by which action he broke his own oath and the publick peace.

On the fourth of May, Mac Morthe, captain of that ſept and of all the Iriſh in Leinſter, was taken priſoner. Hugh Cokeſey was knighted on the ſame day.

On the laſt day of May, the lieutenant, the archbiſhop of Dublin and the mayor cauſed the caſtle of Kenin to be demoliſhed.

The day after the feaſt of Proceſſus and Martinian, William lord Burgh, with others of the Engliſh, ſlew five hundred Iriſh, and took O-Kelly priſoner.

On the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalen, the lieutenant, John Talbot, went into England, leaving the archbiſhop of Dublin to act in his abſence; carrying with him the curſes of many, for he paid little or nothing for his proviſions, and was greatly in debt.

About the feaſt of St. Laurence, ſeveral died in Normandy, among the reſt friar Thomas Botiller, prior of Kilmainan, with many others.

Friar John Fitz-Henry ſucceeded him in the priory. The archbiſhop, being left deputy, fell upon Scohies, and cut off 30 Iriſh near the river Rodiſton.

On the ides of February died friar John Fitz-Henry, prior of Kilmainan; and was ſucceeded by friar William Fitz-Thomas, elected and confirmed the morrow after St. Valentine's day.

The day after the feaſt of St. Peter in Cathedra John Talbot lord Furnival ſurrendered his place to Richard lord Talbot, archbiſhop of Dublin, who was afterwards choſen chief juſtice of Ireland.

MCCCCXX. On the fourth of April James lord Botiller, earl of Ormond, arrived at Waterford, being made lieutenant of Ireland, and ſoon after permitted a combat between his two couſins, of whom the one died in the field, and the other was carried off ſore wounded to Kilkenny. On St. George's day the ſaid lieutenant held a council at Dublin, and gave order for a parliament therein. In the mean time he took much booty from O-Raly, Mac-Mahon, and Mac-Guyer. On the 8th of June, the parliament met at Dublin, and ſeven hundred marks were therein

therein granted to the lord deputy. This parliament continued ſixteen days, and at laſt was prorogued till the Monday after St. Andrew's. The debts of the late lord Talbot, which amounted to a great ſum, were laid before this parliament.

On the morrow after St. Michael's day Michael Bodley departed this life.

On St. Francis's eve died friar Nicholas Talbot, abbot of Thomas the Martyr in Dublin; and was ſucceeded by friar John Whiting.

The morrow after St. Simon and Jude's day the caſtle of Colmolin was taken by Thomas Fitz-Geffery.

On St. Katherine the Virgin's eve was born Boteler, ſon and heir to the earl of Ormond.

On Monday after the feaſt of St. Andrew the parliament met at Dublin, and ſat 13 days. The lieutenant had three hundred marks granted him herein; and it was at laſt adjourned till the Monday after St. Ambroſe.

A general report prevailed at this time, That Thomas Fitz-John, earl of Deſmond, died on St. Laurence's day at Paris, and was buried in the convent of the Friars preachers there, the king being preſent at his funeral. James Fitz-Gerald, his uncle by the father's ſide, ſucceeded to the lordſhip, who had thrice diſpoſſeſſed him of his eſtate, and accuſed him of prodigality and waſte both in Ireland and England, and that he had already given, or intended to give, lands to the abbey of St. James at Keyniſham.

MCCCCXXI. The parliament ſat the third time at Dublin, the Monday after St. Ambroſe, and therein it was reſolved, That the archbiſhop of Armagh and ſir Chriſtopher Preſton ſhould be ſent to the king for redreſs of grievances.

At the ſame time, Richard O-Hedian, biſhop of Caſſel, was accuſed by John Geſe, biſhop of Liſmore and Waterford, upon 30 diſtinct articles; and after all, That he favoured the Iriſh, and was averſe to the Engliſh; that he preſented none of the Engliſh to any benefices, and had given order to other biſhops that they ſhould not prefer them to any; that he counterfeited the king's ſeal and the king's letters patents, and that he had attempted to make himſelf king of Mounſter; that he took a ring away from the image of St. Patrick (which the earl of Deſmond had offered), and gave it to his miſtreſs; with ſeveral other crimes, all exhibited in writing againſt him; which created a deal of trouble to the lords and commons.

In this parliament there was alſo a debate between Adam Pay, biſhop of Clon [and another prelate]; for the biſhop of Clon was for annexing the other's church to his ſee, and the other oppoſed it; ſo they were ſent to Rome, and their difference referred to the pope. This ſeſſion continued 18 days.

In the nones of May great ſlaughter was made among the retinue of the earl of Ormond, lord deputy, near the monaſtery of Leys by O Mordris; 27 of the Engliſh were cut off. The principals were Purcel and Grant. Ten perſons of quality were taken priſoners, and 200 fled, and took refuge in the ſaid monaſtery.

On the ides of May died ſir John Bedley, knight, and Geffery Galon, formerly mayor of Dublin, who was buried in the convent of the Friars preachers of that city.

About this time, Mac Mahon did great miſchief in Urgal, burning and laying waſte where-ever he came.

On the 7th of June, the lieutenant went into Leys againſt O-Moodris with a mighty army, which killed all they met for four days together, till the Iriſh, at length, promiſed peace and ſubmiſſion.

On St. Michael's day, Thomas Stanley, with all the knights and eſquires of Meth and Irel, took Moyl O-Downyl priſoner, and killed ſeveral, in the 14th year of king Henry VI.

No farther go any of the Annals of Ireland which I could meet with. I have inſerted theſe here to gratify ſuch as delight in antiquity. Thoſe faſtidious Readers, that would try all by the writings of the Auguſtan age I am very ſenſible will not reliſh them, on account of a rough, inſipid, dry ſtyle, ſuch as was common in the age wherein theſe were written. However, let them take this conſideration along with them, "That hiſtory muſt both produce and require authors of all ſorts;" and "that they muſt look for facts in ſome writers, as well as ſtyle in others."

LESSER ISLANDS

IN THE

BRITISH OCEAN.

I Now take my leave of Ireland, and launching out to ſea ſhall ſurvey the iſlands ſcattered about Britain. If I could depend on my own abilities or opportunities, I would viſit them all ſingly. But as the illuſtration of antiquity is my object, I ſhall juſt touch upon the more obſcure, review thoſe antiquities of moſt note, and dwell a little upon them; that all circumſtances concurring they may now at laſt be ſupported in their claim to antiquity.

To direct my courſe in order and as it were in a ſtrait line, I ſhall ſail firſt from Ireland to the Severn ſea, and by the Iriſh ſea ſteering round the extremity of Scotland, go down into the German ocean; thence by the Britiſh ſea, which reaches quite to Spain, ſhall take as favourable a voyage as may be. I am, however, not without my apprehenſions, leſt this ſhip of antiquity, for want of a ſkilful pilot, ſhould run foul of the rocks of error, or founder in the ſea of ignorance. But I will, however, venture, ſince as Antipho ſays *Courage is the beſt pilot*[a]; and he who follows me may probably make a more ſucceſsful voyage.

It may not be amiſs to premiſe what Plutarch[b], from the fabulous relation of Demetrius, who ſeems to have lived in the reign of Hadrian, relates in general of the iſlands on the coaſt of Britain: "Demetrius reported, that moſt of theſe iſlands near "Britain are deſolate and diſtant from one another, "and ſome of them dedicated to dæmons and heroes: that he was ſent by the emperor to diſcover "and view them, and ſailed up to one neareſt to "the deſert ones which he found thinly inhabited, "and all the people on it accounted ſacred and inviolable by the Britons. Not long after his arrival there aroſe a dreadful ſtorm, which ſpent "itſelf with great violence at ſea, attended with "flaſhes of lightning, which being over, the iſlanders "told him ſome one of the beings of ſuperior rank "was dead." And preſently after he adds[c], "He "ſaid there was thereabouts an iſland where Saturn "was confined aſleep in the cuſtody of Briareus, his "ſleep ſerving inſtead of a chain, and that many "dæmons attended him as ſervants." Thus did our forefathers as well as ourſelves take the liberty of relating fabulous and marvellous ſtories about remote places, ſecure by diſtance from detection.

[a] Τολμημα νεων αρχηος.

[b] De defectu. Oran. II. 419. edit. Xyland.

[c] Ib. 420.

Iſlands

ISLANDS to the Weſt of Britain.

Flatholme. IN the Severn ſea are firſt, two ſmall iſlands, of which the moſt level and largeſt is called *Flatholme*, in the ſame ſenſe as *Planaria* in Italy; the *Steepholme.* other *Steepholme* from its ſteepneſs, in Britiſh *Reoric*; *Holmes.* both named in the Britiſh times *Echin*, as now *Holmes*. This laſt name was given by the Saxons to verdant levels ſurrounded by water. They are famous for nothing but the landing of the Danes and the burying-place of Gualik, a Britan of diſtinguiſhed piety, whoſe diſciple Barruch left his name to *Barry*, *Barry.* an iſland of Wales (as appears from an antient regiſter of the church of Landaff) which alſo gave name to the *Barries* a famous family in Ireland[a]. Near *Silly.* it is *Silly*, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of the Silures, of whoſe name it retains evident traces, as does a ſmall town oppoſite to it in *Glamorganſhire*. I dare *Silura.* not, however, affirm it to be the iſland *Silura* or of the Silures mentioned by Solinus[b], there being other iſlands of the ſame name, but very wide of the Silures.

Caldey. The next iſland is *Caldey*, in Britiſh *Iniſpir*, very near the ſhore, and overagainſt it further out at ſea *Londey.* *Londey* on the coaſt of Devon, and diſtant about 14 miles from *Hertneſs* point there. This is the larger of the two, though not above two miles long and a mile broad, ſo girt with rocks as to be inacceſſible except at one or two places. It had a fort, whoſe ruins, as alſo thoſe of St. Helen's chapel, are ſtill to be ſeen. The furrows ſhew it to have been once cultivated; its preſent profit ariſes entirely from the ſea fowl with which it abounds. It has no trees except ſtinking elders, frequented by ſuch flights of ſtarlings that they can ſcarce be come at for their dung. But I need not dwell on thoſe places which have been ſo well deſcribed by ſir Thomas *De la More*[c], when he relates how the unfortunate king Edward II. hurried about by his worthleſs wife and rebellious nobles, who threatened his life, had thoughts of retiring hither for ſafety. "Londay (ſays "he) is an iſland in the mouth of the Severn, two "miles long every way, abounding with pleaſant "paſtures, producing plenty of rabbits, pigeons, "and ſtarlings[d] (which laſt Alexander Necham calls "birds of Ganymede) which are continually breed-"ing, and yields its inhabitants freſh water flowing "from ſprings though ſurrounded on every ſide by "the ſea: it has only one approach where two men "can ſcarce walk abreaſt; the ſteep and frightful "rocks on every ſide forbid entrance." It is hardly mentioned, however, by our hiſtorians, except that William de *Mariſco* a worthleſs pirate, formerly in the reign of Henry III. infeſted theſe coaſts, and in the reign of Edward III. it was part of the eſtate of the Luttrells.

[a] Girald. Camb. See before, p. 501.
[b] c. 24. "*Silarā* inſulā quoque ab ora quam gens Britanica detinet turbidum fretum diſtinguit" &c.
[c] Anglica Norman. p. 598, where it is miſprinted Conday. See before, v. II. 494. 500.
[d] *Struconas*, which Selden on Poly Olb. IV. underſtands *Cranes*, and for *Ganymedes* reads *Palamedes*, of whoſe birds Necham has a long chapter.

ADDITIONS.

THE iſland of *Lundy* is from north to ſouth above three miles long, but no where quite a mile broad. It is very high land, ſome of the cliffs being eſtimated at 800 feet from the ſea. The rock is moorſtone covered with a ſoil formed from rotten vegetables, thickeſt at the ſouth end, and contains about 2000 acres, of which 500 acres at this end are good land. Here are many little bays, but none ſheltered from all winds, and the only ſafe landing is on the eaſt ſide. The beſt part for want of cultivation is covered with fern and heath, and the whole iſland ſwarms with rabbits and black rats. Sea fowls reſort to it in ſummer, and in winter ſtarlings and woodcocks. It has four wells and as many rivulets. The caſtle near the ſouth-eaſt end had large outworks and a ditch, and a chapel dedicated to St. Helen, except which there are only a watch-houſe and traces of old fence walls about the iſland. Lord Say and Seale held the caſtle for Charles I. having fortified it very ſtrongly. In the reign of William and Mary, the French ſurpriſed it by ſtratagem, and plundered it, and then left it. The government of it is worth about 80*l. per annum*. It belongs now to ſir John Borlace Warren, bart. who bought it, and intends building a pier, and once more cauſing it to be inhabited and cultivated, there being at preſent only one family on it[a].

[a] Groſe. p. 2.

Greſholme. *Stockholme.* *Scalmey.* SILIMNVS.

NEXT on the bend of the county of Pembroke occur *Greſholme*, *Stockholme*, and *Scalmey*, very verdant iſlands and fragrant with wild thyme. I formerly thought *Scalmey* the SILIMNVS of Pliny [a], but better information induced me to alter my opinion. Pliny's Silimnus was probably by the ſimilarity of name the LIMNI [b] of Ptolemy. That this is Britiſh the word *Lymen* will ſpeak for me, to which the Engliſh have given the modern name of *Ramſey* [c]. This lies oppoſite to the biſhopric of St. David, to which it belongs, and was in the laſt age famous for the death of one Juſtinian, a moſt holy man, who retiring hither from Britanny in that age, rich in ſaints and devoting himſelf entirely to God lived a long while in ſolitude, and being at laſt murdered by his ſervant was inrolled among the martyrs. In his life this iſland is frequently called *Lemeneia*, which name with its Britiſh one *Limen*, whereby the place was known to the Britans, ſerves to ſhew the miſtake of that author who makes the laſt iſland the *Limnos* of Ptolemy, which the Britans now call *Enhly*, the Engliſh *Berdſey*, *i. e.* Bird's iſland. I may boldly conclude from the meaning of the word, that this is Ptolemy's EDRI and Pliny's ANDROS and ADROS [d]. For *Ader* in Britiſh ſignifies a *bird*, and to the ſame effect the Engliſh afterwards called it *Berdſey*. *Enhly* is a more modern name formed from ſome holy man who lived here the life of a hermit. This iſland, which runs out with a point to the eaſt, and is level and fertile to the weſt, was antiently inhabited by ſo many holy men, that antient hiſtories tell us here were buried 20,000 ſaints beſides Dubricius and Merlin, Caledonians. Near this is MONA called by the Britans alſo *Mon*, *Tir-Mon*, and *Ynis Dowyll* or the ſhady iſland, and by the Saxons Monege, of which I have before treated [e].

Limni. *Ramſey.* *Berdſey.* EDRI. ANDROS or ADROS. MONA or *Angleſey.*

Moyl Rhoniad. Contiguous to *Mona* or *Angleſey* are three iſlands *Moyl Rhoniad* or *the iſland of Seals*, to the north-weſt [f], which having been with-held by unjuſt occupants from the biſhops of Bangor, whoſe property it was, was recovered by Henry Dene biſhop of Bangor in the time of Henry VII. by a fleet and armed force, as we read in the hiſtory of Canterbury. To the eaſt is *Ynis Ligod* or *Mouſe iſland*, and lower down *Prieſtholme* or *Prieſts' iſland*; in which laſt I ſaw only an old tower of St. Cyriac's chapel, viſible at a great diſtance. The neighbours tell incredible ſtories of the infinite number of ſea fowls which breed here; and of the ſame ſtamp is their ſtory about the cauſeway running from hence under the ſea to the foot of that vaſt mountain *Pen Maen Mawr*, for the convenience of perſons who formerly viſited this place held in great religious veneration in antient times. I ſay nothing of *Lambey* a little iſland over againſt this on the Iriſh coaſt, though ſome miners were employed to dig there for alum at a great expence [g].

Ynis Ligod. *Prieſtholme.* *Lambey.*

More to the north lies that *Mona* [h] mentioned by Cæſar [i], in the midway, as he ſays, between Britain and Ireland. Ptolemy calls it MONOEDA quaſi *Mon-eitha*, *i. e.* if I may be allowed a conjecture *Further Mona*, to diſtinguiſh it from the other Mona; Pliny [k] MONABIA, Oroſius [l] MEVANIA, and Bede [m] *Menavia ſecunda*, where he calls *Mona* or *Angleſey Menavia prima*, and both *Britiſh iſlands*. In theſe authors, however, we have by miſtake *Mevania*. Ninius [n], who paſſes under the name of Gildas, calls it *Eubonia* and *Manaw*, the Britans *Menaw*, the natives *Maning*, we Engliſh *The Iſle of Man*. "It lies (as Giraldus Cambrenſis deſcribes it [o]) in the midway between the "north of England and Ireland, occaſioning no ſmall "diſpute among the antients to which of the two it "belonged. The diſpute was at laſt thus ſettled. "As venomous creatures were found upon trial to "live here, it was unanimouſly adjudged to the "Britans." The natives, however, in language and manners come nearer the Iriſh, but with a ſmall mixture of Norwegian.

Iſle of *Man.* *Mona* or *Menavia.*

It extends about 30 Italian miles from north to ſouth, but its greateſt breadth is not above 15 miles, and its leaſt eight miles. In Bede's time it had 300 families, as Mona had 960. At preſent they reckon in it ſeven wards [p] or pariſh churches. It yields plenty of flax and hemp, and has rich paſture and corn fields. It produces barley and wheat, but eſpecially oats, whence the natives live chiefly on oat bread. It has quantities of cattle [q] and numerous flocks of ſheep; but both the ſheep and cattle are ſmaller here as well as in Ireland than in England, nor have they ſuch ſtately fronts. As the iſland wants wood they burn a bituminous turf, in digging which they frequently meet with ſubterraneous trees [r]. In the middle it has many mountains, from the higheſt of which called *Sceafell* may be ſeen in a clear day Scotland, England, and Ireland. The chief town is *Ruſſin*, ſituate on the ſouth ſide, and from the caſtle, where is a garriſon, commonly called *Caſtletown*, where in this little iſland is an epiſcopal ſee eſtabliſhed by Pope Gregory IV.; the biſhop of which, ſtyled biſhop of *Sodor* as ſuppoſed from this very iſland, had antiently juriſdiction over all the Hebrides, now only over this iſland, and is ſubject to the archbiſhop of York, but has no ſeat or vote in the Engliſh parliament. The moſt populous town is *Douglas*, from the conveniency and eaſy approach of its harbour, to which the French and other foreigners come with their ſea ſalt to purchaſe of the natives hides, coarſe wool, and ſalt beef. On the weſt ſide of the iſland are *Bala-Curi*, where the biſhop chiefly reſides, and *the Pile*, a fortification on a ſmall iſland with no inconſiderable garriſon. Over-againſt the ſouth point lies a ſmall iſland called *The Calf of Man*, ſwarming with ſea fowl called *puffins*, and thoſe ducks pretended to be produced from rotten

Sceafell. *Ruſſin* or *Caſtle Town.* *Epiſcopus Sodorenſis.* *Douglas.* *Bala Curi.* *Pyle.* *Calf of Man.*

[a] *Limnus*, IV. 16. ed. Hard. [b] Λιμνων ἱερημος. *Lambay* in Ireland. Ware. See before, p. 559.
[c] or the *Roman iſland*. Baxter.
[d] Ἄδρου ἱερημος, now *Inis Enlhi*, antiently pronounced *Inis en lim*. Baxter. *Andros*, Pliny, IV. 16. ed. Hard. Or *Beg Eri* in Wexford, which ſee p. 547.
[e] V. II. p. 565—574. [f] So Gibſon: but *circius* in Ainſworth is the *ſouth*. [g] See before, p. 559. of this volume.
[h] *Mona* in Tacitus is no doubt the iſle of *Angleſea*, though by Ptolemy's ſituation and his aſcribing it to *Ireland* as well as from Cæſar's account, one would think it ſhould be the iſle of *Man*. The name *Man* is probably from *Mona*. Horſley, 372.
[i] B. G. V. 13. In hoc *medio curſu* eſt inſula quæ appellatur *Mona*.
[k] IV. 16. *Monapia*. ed. Hard. [l] I. 2. [m] II. 9.
[n] A copy of Ninnius calls it *Manau Guotodin*. Camd. [o] B. II. c. 9. [p] *Curiæ*.
[q] Hence it is called *Eubonia*, perhaps for *Euboëia*. MS. n. Gale. [r] felled by the Romans. H. Lloyd.

wood and called by the Engliſh *bernacles*, and by the Scotch *clakes* and *ſoland geeſe*.

The remaining account of this iſland I ſhall add from a letter with which I was favoured by the moſt learned and right reverend John *Meryk*, biſhop of this iſland. "This iſland, rather by the induſtry of its inhabitants than the goodneſs of the ſoil, produces cattle, fiſh, and corn, ſufficient for its own uſe, and for large quantities yearly exported. The government has been ſettled upon a happy footing at the expence of the right honourable the earl of Derby, who lays out the greateſt part of its annual revenue, and has provided a force always ready to defend it from its hoſtile neighbours. All controverſies are determined by judges choſen out of their own body and called *Deemſters*[s], without writing or expence. For the magiſtrate takes up a ſtone, marks it, and gives it to the plaintiff, who cites with it his adverſary and evidences. Matters of doubt and greater moment are referred to twelve men called *the keys of the iſland*. There are alſo coroners called *Annes*, who execute the office of ſheriffs. The eccleſiaſtical judge alſo cites and determines, and the parties comply within eight days or are committed to priſon. I am informed they had, beſides a language, laws and money of their own, which are marks of diſtinct dominion. The eccleſiaſtical laws come nearer the civil than the canon law. The judge and his officers here receive not a ſingle penny from the people. The ſtories told by the Engliſh writers about witchcraft here are groundleſs. The richer ſort who have large landed property in their coſtly manner of living and the goodneſs of their morals approach nearer the people of Lancaſhire. The women whenever they go out of their own houſes, as if mindful of mortality wrap themſelves up in the linen that is to ſerve for their ſhroud. Such women as are capitally convicted are ſewed up in a ſack and thrown from a rock into the ſea. The natives in general are clear from ſtealing and begging from door to door, extremely religious, and to a man exact in their conformity to the church of England. They deteſt the diſorders both eccleſiaſtical and civil that prevail among their neighbours: and of the two parts into which this iſland is divided north and ſouth, the former approaches in their common language nearer the Iriſh, the latter to the Scotch."

Deemſters.

Keys of the Iſland.
Annes.

It may not be amiſs to inſert here a ſhort hiſtory of this iſland, which truth ſeems to demand, in order to reſcue from oblivion and ſilence tranſactions if not already buried at leaſt growing old. It is on all hands agreed that the Britans held this iſland as well as Britain; but when the northern nations poured in like a miſt[t] upon theſe ſouthern countries, it fell into the hands of the Scots. For, under the emperors Honorius and Arcadius it was poſſeſſed by the Scots (as we learn from Oroſius[u]) as well as Ireland itſelf, and Ninius[x] ſays one *Buil*[y] a Scot held it. But, according to the ſame author, they were driven out of all the parts and iſlands of Britain by Cuneda, grandfather of Maglocunus, who, from his exploits in theſe iſlands, is by Gildas[z] called the *Iſland Dragon*. Afterwards Edwin, king of Northumberland, reduced this iſland (as well as Angleſea) under the Engliſh government, if we ſuppoſe both to be comprehended under the name of *Menavia*, as ſome writers will have it, at which time it was accounted an iſland of the Britans. But when the North ſent out its ſwarms a ſecond time, I mean the Normans, Danes, and Norwegians, the latter who chiefly infeſted the north ſea with their frequent piracies, invaded this iſland and the Hebrides, and ſet up petty kings, whoſe hiſtory I ſhall literally tranſcribe from an antient MS. that it may not be totally loſt. It is intituled *Chronicon Manniæ*, and ſeems to have been written by the monks of *Ruſſin*, the chief religious houſe in this iſland.

Hiſtory of the Iſle of Man.

[s] So the Picts as Fordun. MS. n. Gale.
[t] *infuſi nimbi*, a torrent. G.
[u] Ubi ſupra.
[x] Hiſt. Brit. c. 8.
[y] others call him *Builc*.
[z] Ep. p. 18. edit. Gale. See Introduct. p. lxxxix.

ADDITIONS.

THE iſle of MANN is of the length deſcribed by Mr. Camden, and in the narroweſt part nine miles. It contains 17 pariſhes and four chapels. The ſoil on the ſouth is good limeſtone: the vallies afford good paſture and corn. Towards the north the ſoil is dry, ſandy, and barren, which may be improved by marle, of which there is no want. A large tract of land called the *Curragh* runs the breadth of the iſland between Ballaugh and Ramſea, formerly bog, but now drained and made the beſt part of the iſland: the peat has been removed to the depth of from 6 to 10 feet, and a ſurface found which will bear the plough. Here have been diſcovered ſubterraneous oaks and firs, ſome of them 2 feet and an half diameter and 40 feet long. In ſome places of this tract is a remarkable layer of peat for miles together 2 or 3 feet thick, under a layer of gravel, clay, or earth, from 2 to 4 feet thick. A high ridge of mountains runs almoſt the length of the iſland, whence iſſue to the ſea many ſprings and rivulets, on which the houſes are built, and the ſides of the mountains furniſh heath and peat.

Snafield, the higheſt of theſe mountains, has been found by the barometer to be 380 yards high, and from its top is a view of Great Britain and Ireland. The air in the expoſed places is ſharp, but in ſheltered ones as mild as in Lancaſhire; the froſts ſhort and the ſnow not lying long, and the gardens and orchards yielding as good produce as in the neighbouring countries. The winds diſpel the noxious vapours, ſo that a plague was never remembered, and the inhabitants in general live to a good old age. The black cattle and horſes are leſs than in England, but improve in ſize with the cultivation of the land. In the mountains is a hardy breed of little horſes, and a ſmall breed of wild ſwine called *purrs*, and wild ſheep, both which are counted exceeding good meat. Among the latter is a ſpecies called *loughtan*, of a buff colour; the wool is fine, and makes a pretty cloth without any dye. Here are few noxious animals. Magpies have been lately introduced and frogs. Here is one airy of eagles and two of hawks of a mottled kind. Henry IV. in his grant of the iſland to ſir John Stanley, firſt lord and king of Man, obliged him in lieu of all other ſervices to preſent him and his ſucceſſors on the day of their coronation with a caſt of falcons.

There is near Caſtletown a quarry of good black marble, fit for tombs and pavement, and ſome of it has been ſent to London. The limeſtone burnt with peat or coal is good manure for barren lands. Theſe ſtones, eſpecially about Ballylool, abound with ſhells not now found on theſe coaſts. About Peel are a few rocks of red freeſtone, but the greateſt part of the quarries conſiſt of a broken rag ſtone, fit only for coarſe walls. Here are alſo many of a blue thin light ſlate, of which great quantities are exported, and at the Spaniſh head is a rock, out of which are wrought ſtones 12 or 15 feet long for mantletrees. Here are no coal mines, but ſeveral of lead, copper, and iron. Many hundred tons of lead ore have been ſmelted and exported: but the copper and iron mines have not been much improved.

Tradition makes the firſt owner of the iſland to have been Mananan Mac Leir, a magician, whc kept it inveloped in perpetual miſts till St. Patrick broke the charm. Flaherty[a] ſays his true name was Orbſenius, and that he was ſon of Alladius a prince in Ireland, a famous merchant, and from his trading perhaps alone between Ireland and Man, had the name of Manænan and Mac Leir.

The Norwegians conquered this among the weſtern iſlands; and the kings, whom they ſent to govern them, made it their reſidence till 1266, when by compact between Magnus IV. of Norway and Alexander III. of Scotland, this iſland among the reſt was ſurrendered to the Scots for 4000 marks, payable in four years, and 100 marks yearly, on which Alexander drove out the king of Man, and united it to Scotland. In 1312 was a ſecond agreement between Hacquin and Robert, and a third in 1426 recited in Torfæus's hiſtory of the Orcades[b]. But before the laſt the iſland was in poſſeſſion of John lord Stanley and of Man by grant from Henry IV. 1405. But as the kings of Scotland claimed it in virtue of the agreement with Norway, the lords of Man were obliged to keep a ſtrong army and garriſon here till the reign of James I. and in this family it continued ever ſince, except for twelve years in the civil war, when the parliament gave it to lord Fairfax, but at the reſtoration it reverted to its antient lords.

The grant of Henry IV. was confirmed by act of parliament 7 James I. regulating the entail of the iſland and the ſucceſſion to it. On the death of Charles earl of Derby 1735, it was veſted in James duke of Athol, maternal grandfather of the preſent duke as heir general of the magnanimous James earl of Derby, who was beheaded 1651. James duke of Athol conveyed it to three truſtees to make an abſolute ſale of the property after his death, and purchaſe lands in Scotland, to be entailed in the ſtricteſt manner according to the law of that kingdom on the heirs male of his body, with other remainders deſigned to prefer the line of the Murrays to the line of heirs from the 7th earl of Derby, with an ultimate remainder not to the heir-general of James 7th earl of Derby, but to duke James's heirs and aſſigns. On the death of duke James in 1764 his only daughter Charlotte Murray and her huſband then duke of Athol became entitled to the iſle of Mann according to their eſtates and intereſts under the aforeſaid entails.

It was ſold by the late duke of Athol 1765 to the

[a] P. 172.

[b]

government

government for £.70,000, in purſuance of an act of 12 George I. enabling the commiſſioners of the treaſury to purchaſe this great property[c]; and it has been ever ſince this ſale a part of the Engliſh dominions, and ſubject to the general laws. Before this event, though the lords of it for a long time waved the title of king, and uſed only that of lords of Man and the Iſles, they had moſt of the regalities, ſuch as power of life and death, and giving aſſent to laws, appointing the governor and officers, and claiming forfeitures. The mode of inveſtiture and receiving homage at his firſt acceſſion was this: he was to ſit on the *Tinwald* hill in the open air in a chair of ſtate with a royal canopy over his head, his face to the eaſt towards a chapel eaſtward of the hill, where there are prayers and a ſermon on the occaſion, and his ſword before held with the point upwards. His barons, viz. the biſhop and abbot with the reſt in their degrees ſat beſide him: his beneficed men, councils, and deemſters before him: his gentry and yeomanry in the 3d degree, and the 24 keys in their order, and the commons ſtood without the circle with three clerks in ſurplices. The lord uſed to appoint a governor, lieutenant, or captain, who conſtantly reſided at Caſtletown, where he had a handſome appointment and houſe. He is chancellor, and to him lies an appeal in matters of right and wrong, and from him to the lord, and finally to the king in council. He is ſworn to do right between the lord and his people as uprightly as the ſtaff the enſign of authority in his hand now ſtandeth. The inhabitants are orderly, civilized, and hoſpitable to ſtrangers, and have a great many good qualities. Their charitable diſpoſition is marked by this proverb: *Tra tayn derrey vought cooney leſh bought alley, ta fee hene garaghtee*: i. e. When one poor man relieves another, God himſelf laughs outright for joy. Againſt ſacrilege they have this: *Clogh ny killagh ayns corneil dty hie moar*: i. e. May a ſtone of the church be found in the corner of this houſe. And though ſome have taken advantage of the clergy in the biſhop's abſence to introduce preſcriptions, theſe have been given up by others as very prejudicial to the church. Though they are jealous of their antient laws, tenures, and liberties, they have ever had a profeſſed reſpect for their lords, particularly thoſe of the houſe of Derby, who have always treated them with great regard and tenderneſs. The late lord removed one of the heavieſt diſcouragements to induſtry and improvement. They claimed an antient tenure called the *tenure of the ſtraw*, by which they might leave their eſtates to poſterity under certain rents, fines, and ſervices, which his officers could not allow becauſe of the many breaches of leaſes, &c. in that manner of holding. He therefore appointed commiſſioners to treat with his people in his preſence, and at laſt came to a reſolution to reſtore them by public act of Tinwald to a tenure of inheritance under certain fines, &c. The great improvements which have ſince been made ſhew plainly the expediency of ſuch a ſettlement.

The language of Man is Erſe, or a dialect of that ſpoken in the neighbourhood of Scotland, with a mixture of Greek, Latin, and Welſh, and many Engliſh words to expreſs the names of things not formerly known here. The ſubſtantive is generally put before the adjective; and many things which in the Engliſh language are derived from the Latin or Greek, and little underſtood by perſons unacquainted with thoſe languages, are in Mancks expreſſed by a periphraſis eaſily known to the common people.

They generally reckon the time not by the hours but by the *Fra ſhirveiſh* or ſervice time, viz. nine in the morning and three in the evening, an hour or two before or after ſervice.

It has been often ſaid that the Bible was by biſhop Philips' care tranſlated into Mancks, but on the beſt enquiry it appears to be only the common prayer, which verſion is of no uſe to the preſent generation. The New Teſtament has been tranſlated by the care of the late biſhop Wilſon.

In their habit and manner of living the people imitate the Engliſh; but the middle and poorer men wear a kind of ſandal called *kerranes* of untanned leather, laced from the toe to the inſtep and gathered about the ancle. The iſland is certainly more populous now than formerly, containing about 20,000 natives beſides ſtrangers, ſo that they are ten times as numerous as in Bede's time, when here were only 3 or 400 families, ſo that they are forced every where to enlarge their churches. The civil diviſion is into ſix *ſheadings*, each having its coroner, who alſo anſwers to a ſheriff; and as many moats and captains as there are pariſhes. The former are the lord's bailiffs for a year, anſwerable for all rents in their reſpective diviſions, and the latter have the care of the militia. The eccleſiaſtical diviſion is into 17 pariſhes, each church dedicated to ſome ſaint, as *Maliew* to St. *Lupus*, &c. The better ſort of houſes are built of ſtone covered with ſlate; others with thatch faſtened on by bands of ſtraw netwiſe. They manure their lands by limeſtone or ſea wrack, or by folding ſheep and cattle within fences raiſed by a particular kind of ſpade, which after the ſun has burnt them are thrown down before ſeed time. Thin oat cakes, like thoſe made in the Lancaſhire fells, are the common bread of the country. Many of the rivulets not having a conſtant ſupply of water all the year, the defect is ſupplied by a mill with a horizontal wheel about 6 feet diameter, conſiſting of many hollow ladles againſt the water, brought down by a trough, which ſtrikes forcibly, and moves the upper ſtone, which by a beam and iron is joined to the centre of the wheel.

The commodities of the iſland are black cattle, of which by the act of navigation 600 may be imported yearly into England; lambs' wool, fine and coarſe linen, coarſe woollen cloth, hides, ſkins, honey, and tallow, and formerly ſome corn and beer, now conſumed at home. Herrings were once a ſtaple commodity, near 20,000 barrels having been

[c] In a caſe reſpecting the validity of this ſale laid before council 1788, it is ſtated, that the ſum of 70,000£. was paid only for ſuch regalities and other branches of this royal fief as appeared to be convenient for the public, that what was reſerved to the duke did not comprize a quarter of the yearly revenue from the iſland, and that his family have by it loſt at the rate of 4 or 5000£. a year for 23 years ſucceſſively, ſuch being nearly the difference between the net revenue from the iſland for the 10 years before the ſale, and the net revenue of the purchaſe-money and the reſerved parts of the iſland put together. It becomes a queſtion, how far duke James, the preſent duke's grandfather, was competent to diſpoſe of the iſle at his pleaſure, and overturn the order of ſucceſſion guarded by act of parliament in the reign of James I. under which himſelf derived; and whether it is not incumbent on the legiſlature either by reſtoration of the property or a liberal compenſation for every poſſible damage from retaining the iſland againſt thoſe entitled under the right of ſucceſſion to redreſs the injury, of which through the precipitation of the bargain they have been the unintentional authors. See the printed opinion of Mr. Hargrave on this caſe.

exported

exported in one year; the fiſhing time is between July and Allhallows tide. The whole fleet of boats (each of two tons burthen) is ſubject to the water-bailiff on ſhore, and to the vice-admiral at ſea. The lord of the iſland has 10*s.* and the water-bailiff 1*s.* out of every boat that takes above 10 *meaſe*, each meaſe being 500 herrings. The whole fleet every evening before they go to ſea attend divine ſervice, and a form of prayer compoſed for the purpoſe, and uſed throughout the year for the bleſſings of the ſea: and every boat pays tythe fiſh without any preſcription. Foreign merchants touching here have much improved the trade of this iſle by depoſiting their cargoes to ſave duty or warehouſe-room as well as to ſell them. The antient mode of trading by the arbitration of four ſworn merchants, by which both buyer and ſeller was to abide, has been long dropped.

The iſle of Man was converted to the Chriſtian faith by St. Patrick about A. D. 440, at which time the biſhopric was erected. St. German, to whom the cathedral is dedicated, was the firſt biſhop, who with his ſucceſſors had this iſland only for their dioceſe, till the Norwegians conquered the weſtern iſles, and this ſoon after about the beginning of the 11th century. From that time the *Inſulæ Sodorenſes* being 32, ſo called from the biſhopric of Sodor, erected in Hij one of them, were united to Man, and the ſee thence ſtyled *Sodor* and *Man*, or *Man* and *the iſles*, having the archbiſhop of Drontheim, ſtyled *Nidorenſis*, for their metropolitan. This continued till the iſland was annexed to the crown of England, when Man had its own biſhops again, who ſtyled themſelves ſometimes biſhops of *Man*, ſometimes *Sodor* and *Man*, ſometimes *Sodor de Man*, giving the name of *Sodor* to the little iſland before-mentioned within muſket-ſhot of the main land, and called by the Norwegians the *Holm*, and by the inhabitants the *Peel*, in which ſtands the cathedral. For in theſe expreſs words in a charter yet extant, Thomas earl of Derby and lord of Man 1505 confirms to Huan Heſketh, biſhop of Sodor, all the lands, &c. antiently belonging to the biſhops of Man, viz. *Eccleſiam cathedralem ſancti Germani in* Holm, Sodor, *vel* Pele *vocatam, eccleſiamque ſancti Patricii ibidem, & locum præfatum in quo eccleſiae præfatæ ſitæ ſunt.* This cathedral was built by Simon biſhop of Sodor, who died 1245, and was there buried. The reformation began here later than in England; but there has not been for many years a Papiſt native of the iſland, nor any diſſenters except a few quakers. The biſhop reſides in the pariſh of *Kirk Michael* in a good houſe with a chapel, large gardens and pleaſant walks, and ſo ſituated that he can viſit any part of his dioceſe and return the ſame day. He is a baron of the iſle, has his own temporal courts, where one of the Deemſters ſits as judge. His preſent privilege as well as thoſe of the abbot of Ruſhen and his ſucceſſor the ſteward of his lands is, that his tenants charged with capital crimes may be demanded, and tried at his own bar, and their lands on conviction are forfeited to the biſhop. The lord nominated the biſhop, and preſented him to the king and then to the archbiſhop of York for conſecration; this dioceſe with that of Cheſter being by act of parliament 33 Henry VIII. confirmed by one of 8 James I. annexed to that ſee. How the biſhops of Man were before choſen we learn from a bull of Pope Celeſtine to Furnes abbey[a]: *In eligendo epiſcopum inſularum libertatem quam reges earum bonæ memoriæ Olavus & Godredus filius ejus monaſterio veſtro contulerunt ſicut in autenticis eorum continetur autoritate vobis apoſtolica confirmamus. Dat. Romæ*, 10 *kal. Julii, Pontificatus noſtri* 4. The archdeacon has alternate juriſdiction with the biſhop in inferior cauſes, and holds his courts in perſon or by his official, as the biſhop does by his vicars-general, which are two for the north and ſouth diviſion of the iſle. The clergy are generally natives; for the Engliſh language is not underſtood by two-thirds of the iſland, though there is an Engliſh ſchool in every pariſh. The two parſonages are worth near £.60. a year, but the vicars' not above £.25. with the royal bounty obtained by biſhop Barrow ſoon after the reſtoration, being £.100 *per ann.* out of the Exciſe for ever, for the better maintenance of poor vicars and ſchoolmaſters in his dioceſe, and Charles earl of Derby made a long leaſe of the impropriations of this iſle in his hands, which either as lord or abbot were one-third of the whole tythes. The good biſhop found means to pay for this leaſe, which, beſides an old rent and fine ſtill payable to the lord, may be worth to the clergy and ſchools about £.100. more. Beſides this he collected among the Engliſh nobility and gentry, whoſe names are regiſtered in every pariſh, £.600.; the intereſt of which maintains an academic maſter: and by his own private charity he purchaſed two eſtates in land worth £.20. *per ann.* for the ſupport of young men deſigned for the miniſtry. Beſides the common forms of church diſcipline (excommunication and pennance) offenders are enjoined purgation by their oath and thoſe of compurgators if neceſſary. The biſhop is to call a convocation of his clergy at leaſt once a year on Whitſun Thurſday if he be in the iſle. Antiently the Deemſters determined moſt cauſes of moment either as they could remember the like to have been done before, or as they *deemed* moſt juſt in their own conſciences, whence came the name of *Breaſt laws*. But as the iſland improved, ſir J. Stanley and his ſucceſſors obſerving the inconvenience of ſuch deciſions, ordained written precedents, and that theſe might be made with greater caution and juſtice, the law provided, that in all great and dubious points, the lieutenant or any of the council ſhall take to them the Deemſters with the advice of the elders of the land (the twenty-four *keys* as it is elſewhere more fully explained) to *deem* the law truly as they ſhall anſwer it. And once a year on St. John Baptiſt's day, the governor, officers ſpiritual and temporal, deemſters, and keys, meet to receive and hear complaints in the face of the whole country.

This court is called *Tinwald*, from the Daniſh or Iſlandic word *Ting*, a court of juſtice or aſſembly of the people, and *wald* fenced. It is held in the open air on an artificial mount or hill covered with turf, having ſteps cut on the ſouth ſide for aſcending to the top, in the centre of the iſland about three miles from the town of Peel on the high road to Douglas. It is ſurrounded by a ditch and rampart of earth, including an area of the form of a right angled parallelogram; within which at the end facing the ſteps is a ſmall church, where previous to the promulgating of any new laws the magiſtrates attend divine ſervice. The entrance into this area was through ſome upright ſtone jambs covered with tranſverſe impoſts like thoſe at Stonehenge. Moſt of theſe im-

[a] Chart. Furneſ. in off. Canc. duc. Lanc.

poſts are thrown down[b]. At this general meeting all new laws are publiſhed, after they have been agreed to by the above aſſembly, and had the aſſent of the lord, and from it they are called *acts of Tinwald*. The council conſiſts of the governor, biſhop, archbiſhop, two vicars-general, the receiver-general, comptroller-general, water-bailiff, and attorney-general. The twenty-four keys, ſo called it is ſaid from unlocking or ſolving the difficulties of the law, repreſent the commons, and join with the commons in making new laws, and with the deemſters in ſettling and explaining old ones. On a vacancy among them by death or diſcharge for age or any crime, the reſt of the body preſent two perſons to the governor, who chooſes one, who is immediately ſworn in a majority to determine caſes of common law: for they frequently try titles to inheritances when inferior juries have already decided. The two Deemſters are judges both in common and criminal caſes; but moſt of the cauſes, eſpecially ſuch as are too trivial to be brought before the court, are diſpatched at their houſes. The oath which they take on entering upon their office is to do juſtice between man and man as equally *as the herring bone lies between the two ſides*: that his daily food, for ſuch this fiſh antiently was, might remind him of his duty. The eccleſiaſtical courts are held by the biſhop or archdeacon or their deputies. Civil cauſes are here diſpatched with little delay or charge, and the vicars-general compoſe an infinite number of differences at their own houſes. In all the courts both men and women plead their own cauſe, except where ſtrangers are concerned; and it is but of late years that attornies have got footing here.

Among the peculiar laws and cuſtoms of this iſland are the following: The eldeſt daughter inherits if there be no ſon. Wives may diſpoſe by will of half their goods, though the huſband be living, except in the ſix northern pariſhes, where they can only bequeath one-third of the live ſtock. The ſouthern women are ſaid to have obtained their privilege for aſſiſting their huſbands in a battle. A widow inherits half her huſband's real eſtate if his firſt wife, and a quarter if his ſecond or third; but if ſhe marries or miſcarries ſhe loſes this right. When any tenants through poverty became unable to pay their rents and ſervices, the ſitting inqueſt, conſiſting of four old *moars* or bailiffs in every pariſh, were obliged to find ſuch a tenant for the eſtates as would ſecure the lord's rents, who, after his name was entered in the court rolls had an unqueſtionable title. A child begotten before marriage inherits, provided the marriage followed within a year or two, and the woman was never defamed with any other man. Executors of eccleſiaſtics have a right to the year's profits if they live till after 12 o'clock on Eaſter day. An uſage obſerved by the Saxons before the Conqueſt obtains here, that the biſhop or his deputy ſits in the great court with the governor till ſentence be pronounced: the deemſter aſking the jury inſtead of guilty or not guilty, *Vod fir-charree ſoie:* "May the man of the chancel continue to ſit." The biſhop and clergy are to join in all laws reſpecting the church.

If a ſingle woman proſecutes a ſingle man for a rape, the eccleſiaſtical judges impannel a jury, who return him if guilty to the temporal courts; where if he is found ſo, the deemſter delivers to the woman a rope, a ſword, and a ring, giving her the chance to hang, behead, or marry him. If a man gets a farmer's daughter with child, he is liable to marry her, or give her ſuch a portion as her father would have given her. Antiently no man could diſpoſe of his eſtate unleſs he fell into poverty; and at this day the approbation of the governor and officers is neceſſary on alienations.

The ſummons before a magiſtrate is by a piece of ſlate or ſtone marked with the initials of the party's name by the magiſtrate and delivered with 2*d.* to the eccleſiaſtical ſummoner or civil *lockmar*, who ſhews it to the party with the time of appearance and the proſecutor's name; and if he refuſes to obey he is fined or impriſoned till he gives bond to appear or pay coſts[c].

The four principal towns are ſituated near the ſea, each having a harbour and caſtle or fort to defend it.

Caſtle town or Caſtle Ruſhin.

Caſtle town or *Caſtle Ruſhin* to the ſouth is the firſt town, the reſidence of the governors and moſt of the officers. Here the chancery court is kept every Thurſday of the month, and the head court or gaol delivery twice a year. Its beautiful caſtle, built of freeſtone, ſtill entire, and ſaid to bear a great reſemblance to that of Elſineur, is aſcribed to Guttred, king of Man, about A. D. 960, who is buried within it. At the entrance is a great ſtone chair for the governor and two leſs for the deemſters. Here they try all cauſes except eccleſiaſtical. Beyond the firſt little court is a long winding paſſage between two high walls leading to a room where the *keys*, a kind of jury, ſit. A little further is an apartment not opened, which is pretended to be haunted, and of which Waldron tells a ſtory not unlike the monkiſh viſions of purgatory. A ſmall tower, formerly a ſtate priſon, now a cellar, moated round with a drain adjoins to the caſtle. On the other ſide is the governor's houſe, which is ſpacious and commodious, and a fine chapel, where ſervice is performed morning and evening, the chancery offices, and good barracks[d].

Peel.

Peel to the weſt, called by the Norwegians *Holm town*, from a ſmall rocky iſland 160 yards north from it, in which is the cathedral dedicated to St. Germain the firſt biſhop. The channel is very deep, but when the tide is out ſcarce mid-leg. The iſland is entered from the ſouth by a flight of ſtone ſteps, now demoliſhed. This little iſle, naturally very ſtrong, was further fortified by Thomas earl of Derby about 1500 with a wall; an irregular caſtle, whoſe area contains about two acres flanked with towers of rough whin ſtone, but commanded by a high hill on the land ſide. A ſmall garriſon was kept in this caſtle, which ſerves as a priſon for eccleſiaſtical criminals, and is called St. Germain's priſon. Here died 1237 Olave, to whom Henry III. granted a ſafe conduct and a penſion; and here was confined and died Eleanor, wife of the protector Humphry duke of Glouceſter, under a charge of witchcraft, but really for her turbulent ſpirit, which makes her ſtill, if we believe tradition, haunt the place. Within theſe walls is St. Germain's cathedral, built of coarſe grey ſtone, but the angles, window-caſes, and arches of red ſtone found hereabouts; a rude, ſtrong, plain building, 76 feet long by 20 broad, the tranſepts 60 feet long: at the weſt door are traces of a braſs plate over one of the many biſhops buried here; and in the centre of the croſs a monument for biſhop Rutter. The choir remains roofed with its ſeats and pulpit diſuſed: under the eaſt part of the

[b] Groſe. [c] Gibſon. [d] Groſe.

biſhop's

biſhop's chapel is the biſhop's priſon 15 feet under ground, the ſea running under it among the hollow rocks, deſcended into by a dark winding paſſage of 30 ſteps, 34 feet by 16 and 10 feet high, the roof vaulted by 13 groins on half hexangular pillars, the bottom rough, and in the corner a well, and only one window on the eaſt ſide. A little weſt of St. Germain's church are the ruins of St. Patrick's of antient ſtyle with round arched windows, and a ſmall round watch-tower a little to the weſt of it: a flight of ſteps aſcends to the door, and within are ſtairs for mounting to the top of the building. [This ſeems like the Iriſh or Brechin round towers]. A few paces to the ſouth are the remains of the armoury, out of which on the ſale of the iſland many match-locks and old arms were removed, and in 1774 were to be ſeen in Peele town ſeveral old guns, whoſe bore was a foot in diameter, made of iron bars hooped together. About the middle of the area north of the two churches is a ſquare pyramidal conical mount of earth, ſurrounded by a ditch about 5 feet and an half broad, probably in imitation of the Tinwald or a tumulus. Waldron mentions four churches here; but Mr. Groſe could find only theſe two and a ruin of one room on a floor called the biſhop's houſe.

Douglas. *Douglas* to the eaſt is much the richeſt and moſt populous town and beſt market. Its trade and buildings have increaſed conſiderably of late years. Here is a neat chapel and a public ſchool. The harbour for veſſels of tolerable burden is the ſafeſt in the iſland: and near the town was a nunnery, now converted into a good houſe[e].

Ramſey. *Ramſey* to the north is moſt noted for its ſpacious bay, in which the largeſt fleet may ride at anchor, ſheltered from all winds but the north-eaſt. It ſtands on a beach of looſe ſand or ſhingle, liable to the inroads of the ſea[i].

Bally ſalley. *Bally ſalley*, though not reckoned among the towns, is a conſiderable village, where was Ruſhein abbey, founded by Mc Marus, governor here, refounded for Ciſtertians 1134 by king Olave, who made it a cell to Furneſs abbey. The monks removed 1192 to Douglas, but returned in four years. It was the burying-place of the kings of Man. The ſite, which ſeems to have been fortified, is occupied with a good houſe of Mr. More. In a cloſe is a tomb of an abbot with a croſier and ſword[f]. The bridge called the *Abbey bridge* is very narrow, not above 8 feet in the clear; one of the three arches is nearly ſemicircular, the others ſomewhat pointed but both irregular[g].

At *Mireſcoge*, now *Ballamona*, was a monaſtery cell to this, founded 1176 by the abbot Silvanus[h].

Many Runic inſcriptions are to be met with in this iſland on funeral monuments, generally on a long flat rag ſtone with croſſes on one or both ſides, men in armour or on horſe-back, ſtags, dogs, birds, and other ornaments. The inſcription on one edge to be read from the bottom upwards; the language now underſtood only in the iſle of *Tero*. One of the largeſt is in the high road near St. Michael's church, erected in memory of *Thurulf* or as it is pronounced in Norway *Thrulf*. Many tumuli are yet remaining, eſpecially near the biſhop's palace: the urns which have been taken out of them are ſo ill burnt and of ſo bad clay that it is impoſſible to take them up without breaking them, and contained burnt bones. Here are alſo ſeveral large heaps of ſmall ſtones, particularly one called *Karn Viael* in Kirk Michael pariſh, and ſome very large white ſtones brought together. Some few braſs daggers and other inſtruments were found not many years ago; and very lately ſome nails of pure gold with rivets of the ſame metal on the ſmall end, whoſe make ſhewed plainly they belonged to a royal target, ſuch as are now found in the highlands of Scotland.

The Calf. There is a ſmall iſland called *the Calf* about three miles in circumference, and ſeparated from the ſouth end of Man by a channel of about two furlongs. It is well ſtored with rabbits and the ſhearwater, a ſpecies of puffins, which breed in the rabbit holes. About the middle of Auguſt the younger puffins are ready to flie, and are taken in vaſt numbers, few years leſs than 4 or 5000. The old ones leave them all day in queſt of food at ſea, which they diſgorge into the mouths of their young, in whoſe ſtomachs is found only a digeſted oil and ſorrel leaves. This makes them almoſt a lump of fat, and when ſalted or pickled with wine and ſpices they are eſteemed a dainty; but they are chiefly conſumed at home in harveſt time[i].

Biſhop Gibſon had his account (here contracted) from the then biſhop. Compare alſo Douglas at end of King's Cheſhire, from whom our map of this iſland is copied.

St. *Trinion's* church near the middle of the iſland in the way between Peel and Douglas is reported to have been erected in conſequence of a vow on eſcape from ſhipwreck, but by whom is not known. It is at preſent unroofed and ruinous, and only remarkable for the quantity of Adiantum or Maiden hair growing in and about it[k].

By act of parliament 1765, the iſland of Man, Caſtle Peele, and lordſhip of Man, and all the iſlands and lordſhips, royalties and regalities, and franchiſes, liberties, and ſea ports to the ſame belonging, and all other the hereditaments and premiſes granted by the ſeveral letters patent to the family of Derby, &c. ſhall be unalienably veſted in his majeſty and ſucceſſors, excepting and reſerving to the duke of Athol and his heirs the patronage of the biſhopric of the iſland of Man or of the biſhoprics of Sodor and Man, the temporals of the ſame when vacant, and all other patronages and eccleſiaſtical benefices within the iſland, alſo reſerving the landed property with all rights in or over the ſoil as lords of the manor, with all courts baron, rents, ſervices, and other incidents to ſuch courts belonging, waſtes, commons, and other lands, inland water, fiſhings, mills, mines, and minerals; and alſo reſerving the honorary ſervice of rendering to his majeſty's heirs and ſucceſſors kings and queens of England two falcons, on the days of their reſpective coronations.

By an abſtract of the clear revenue of Man from 1754 to 1763, the medium was £.7293. 6*d. per annum*; of which the land revenue for the laſt year was £.1409. 17*s.* 6*d.*; and the income of the lands in the hands of the lord of the iſle £.107.

[e] Gibſon. Tanner, Not. Mon. 722.
[f] Gibſon. Tanner, 721.
[g] Groſe.
[h] Tanner, 722. Groſe.
[i] Pennant, Zool. II. 453.
[k] Groſe.

HAVING

HAVING been favoured by Mr. Beauford of Athy in Ireland with correct copies of the four Runic inſcriptions communicated to biſhop Gibſon, we have cauſed the exact repreſentations of the ſtones to be engraved. The diviſion of each into two parts in the former editions of the Britannia is marked by a dotted line ſet againſt them.

Mr. Beauford reads and explains them as follow:

N° 1.

In the highway near the church of *St. Michael:*

Ivalfir ſunr dural fas ſins randa riſti crus Aſtrinde mudur ſino.

For the ſins of Ivalfir the ſon of Dural, this croſs was erected by his mother Aſtride.

On the top of this ſtone is carved the figure of a warrior with his ſpear and ſhield, and between his legs a croſs.

N° 2.

On the edge of a ſtone croſs at *Kirk bradden:*

Durlifr nſaci riſti crus dono Aſtfiac ſunſin frudur ſun ſafrſag.

For Admiral Durlif this croſs was erected by the ſon of his brother the ſon of Safrſag.

N° 3.

On a ſtone croſs in *Kirk Andrew's* church-yard.

Sona Ulf ſui Svaudti raiſti crus dono aftirarin finiuc cunnu ſina.

The ſon of Ulf of the Swedti (or Swedes) erected this croſs to the warrior Afterarin the ſon of Cunnu.

On a ſtone croſs in *Kirk Michael* church-yard:

Uleifan funtre Gudean nom ilean Reinti crund: ſon ſfſtr mel muru funtre niis tolirluf cetlan cone. in e.

We hope to live through the holy name of God, and by means of the miſterious tree on which his ſon ſuffered an evil death our ſorrows ſhall be waſhed away.

The inſcriptions are in a mixture of the Teutonic and Celtic languages, and were evidently erected by the Danes during their reſidence in the Iſle of Man, and after their converſion to the Chriſtian faith ſome time in the 10th or 11th century. At the top of N° 2. are ſome characters which Mr. Beauford could not underſtand.

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The

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A MAP of the ISLAND of JERSEY

Drawn from the Survey of

Philip Dumaresq *Esq.*

Seigneur of Samares.

Engraved by J. Cary.

Pierres de Lecq or Pater nosters

Greve de Lecq

Castle de Lecq

Isle Agois

Sorel

Rones

Freemont

Bonnuit

Havre Gilfart

Belle Hougue

Petit Port

Vioar

Bouley Bay

Tour de Rosel

L. Equaterviere

Havre de Rosel

La Coupe

Verclut

Pierre Mouillée

Diroüilles

grande Rousse

Ecreho

La Platte

Letoc

Petite Rousse

St Catherin's Bank

St Cath.s Bay

La Crele

Faro

Mount Orguil Castle

L. Equiervière

Castle Bank

Oyster Bed

O. Castle or Grouville B.

La Frouquie des Greves

La grosse haise

La Noire

La Roque

Bank Violet

Little Anksty

Great Anksty

Rousse & Platte

Lafrouquie Auber

Plemont

Greve au Lanchon

Grones C.

North Bank

Cuillette de Vinchelez

Cuillette des Mylés

Le Pinacle

Le Pule

Letac

Tiebaut

Cuillette des Grontés

Cuillette de Leoville

St OWEN PARISH

Grand Cuillette

Church

St Owen Mann or

Petit Cuillette

St Owens Bay

Great Bank

Little Bank

Port de la Mare

La Rocco

La Paleree

Petit Port

La Frouquie

La Boue

Les Bouteaux

Corbiere

La Rosiere

Le Moye

Laiquillon

Bank de la Moye

Scale of 3 Miles

Vint. du Nord

Church

Vintaine du Nord

St MARY

Church

Vint. du Sud

Vint. du Doet

St JOHN

Church

Vint. Ville a L'Eveque

Trinity Mannor

Church

TRINITY

Vint. du Rondin

Vint. de Rosel

V. de Rosel

Rosel Mannor

Vint. de Herupe

Vint. des Augres

Vint. du Com. Mottier

Vint. Com. Tourgis

St LAURENS

Vint. de Angueres

Vint. du Coin varin

Church

Vint. Mont a L'Abbe

Vint. de la Croix

Vint. du Mont au Pretre

Vint de Maufant

St MARTIN

V. Sous L'Eglise

Vint. de la Hougue

Vint Faldoet

St PETER

Church

Grand Vintain

Vint. du Doet

V. St Nicholas & la Vallee

La Vallee

St HELIER

St SAVIOR

V. Sous L'Eglise

La Hogue

Vint. de la Rue

V. de Marais

Vint. des Quenvez

St BRELADE

Church

V. du Coin

St Aubin

La Haule

Vint. de la Moye

Vint. de Noirmont

Recomont

Tower

Black Rock

Eliz.th Castle

St Helliers Town

Vint. la Ville

GROUVILLE

V. grande Longueville

V. Petit Longueville

V. de Lancqueville

St CLEMT

Samares

Canal

Church

Vint de Samares

Bay of St Aubin

St Aubin's Bay

St Brelades Bay

Le Bow

Hermitage

Grune du port

La Frouquie

La Rouaudiere

Le Four

Grand grune

Hubant

Silly Rock

Noirmont Pt

Portelet

Le Frel

Fourmit

Roussel

La Demie

Hinguette

La Sellière

La Barriere

La Rougeret

Ickhoc

Siquet

Lechiquelee

Bank Violet

The Numeros *or the several* Vintaines *or* Tythings *Shew the Number of the Habitations or Houses on each* Vintaine.

The CHRONICLE of the KINGS of MAN.

WE have preferred Mr. Camden's copy of this Chronicle to that publiſhed 1787 by Mr. Johnſtone, from a fine old MS. on vellum in the Cottonian library, marked Julius A. VII. 3. becauſe in the former the dates are all right in the original, whereas in the latter they are made ſo by the editor in his margin. Mr. Camden's MS. begins with the death of the Confeſſor, rightly putting it A. D. 1065. Mr. Johnſtone's begins 47 years ſooner, or, as he has corrected it in his margin, 51 years. Mr. Camden's begins at A. D. 1065 and ends at A. D. 1266; but has been continued in a later hand to 1316. Mr. Johnſtone's copy begins at A. D. 1000 or 1015 and ends 1376, and contains ſome additional matter foreign to the hiſtory of the iſland. A ſlight compariſon of the two publications will ſhew them to have been printed from different MSS. Neither of them are, however, ſufficiently intereſting for us to make the compariſon here. We ſhall, therefore, give a tranſlation of Mr. Camden's as we find it.

"IN the year of our Lord 1065 died Edward, king of England, of pious memory; to whom Harold, ſon of Godwin, ſucceeded. Harold Harfager, king of Norway, fought him; but the Engliſh gained the victory at Stainfordbridge, and put their foes to flight. In this flight Godred, ſurnamed Crouan, ſon of Harold the black of Iceland, fled to Godred; the ſon of Syrric at that time king of Man, and was honourably entertained by him.

"The ſame year William the Baſtard conquered England; and Godred the ſon of Syrric king of Man died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Fingall.

"An. 1066, Godred Crouan collected a numerous fleet, and landed in Man, where he fought with the inhabitants, but was overcome and put to flight. Having rallied his forces and his fleet, he landed again in Man, fought the inhabitants, and was routed by them. Having raiſed a great army the third time, he came by night to the port called *Ramſa*, and laid an ambuſcade of 300 men in a wood on the hollow brow of a hill called *Scacafel*. As ſoon as the ſun was up the inhabitants drew themſelves up in battle array, and fell furiouſly upon Godred. When both parties were cloſely engaged, the 300 men that lay behind in ambuſh came out to the aſſiſtance of their countrymen, and put the Iſlanders to flight. When they ſaw themſelves overcome, and no place to retreat to (for the tide was in, ſo that there was no paſſing the river Ramſa, and the enemy was at their heels purſuing them) they with lamentable cries beſought Godred to ſpare their lives. Godred being moved with compaſſion at the calamitous condition of a people among whom he had himſelf been brought up for ſome time, recalled his army, and hindered them from making any farther purſuit. The next day Godred gave his army their choice, whether they would divide the lands of the iſle among them and live there, or ſeize upon the wealth and ſubſtance of the country, and return home with it. But his army was rather for ſpoiling the iſland, and enriching themſelves with the goods of it, and ſo departing. However, Godred himſelf with ſome of the Iſlanders that ſtayed with him, ſettled in the ſouth part of the iſland, and granted the north part to the remaining natives, on condition that none of them ſhould ever preſume to claim any part of it as their inheritance. Hence, to this very day, the whole iſland is the king's property, and all the rents belong to him. Godred then reduced Dublin, and a great part of Layniſter. As for the Scots he brought them to ſuch ſubjection, that if any of them built a ſhip or a boat, they durſt not drive * above three nails in it. He reigned 16 years, and died in the iſland *Yle*, leaving three ſons; *Lagman*, *Harald*, and *Olave*. Lagman being eldeſt, ſeized on the kingdom, and reigned ſeven years. His brother Harald continued a long time in rebellion againſt him; but being at laſt taken, he had his privy members cut off, and his eyes put out. Afterwards Lagman repenting that he had put out his brother's eyes, renounced the kingdom; and being ſigned with the croſs went in pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, where he died.

* *Plus quam tres clavos inſerere.*

"1089. As ſoon as the nobles of the iſland received the news of Lagman's death, they diſpatched ambaſſadors to Murecard O Brien, king of Ireland, deſiring that he would ſend them ſome diligent man of royal extraction to rule over them during the minority of Olave the ſon of Godred. The king readily conſented, and ſent one *Dompnald* the ſon of *Tade*, with orders and inſtructions to govern the kingdom (though it belonged not to him) with tenderneſs and moderation. But as ſoon as he was advanced to the throne, regardleſs of his lord's injunctions he rendered himſelf obnoxious by his tyranny, and reigned three years with great cruelty and outrage. The chief men of the iſland, no longer able to endure this oppreſſion, conſpired, roſe up in arms, and drove him out. He fled into Ireland, and never returned.

"1097. One *Ingemund* was ſent by the king of Norway to ſeize the ſovereignty of theſe iſlands. When he came to the iſle *Leod* he ſent to all the great men of the iſlands, commanding them to aſſemble and make him king. In the mean while, he with his companions rioted in plunder, feaſting, raviſhing women and virgins; giving himſelf wholly up to ſenſual indulgences. As ſoon as the great men of the iſlands were acquainted with theſe proceedings when they were aſſembled to make him king, they were ſo enraged that they haſtened to him, and beſetting his houſe in the night, ſet it on fire; ſo that he and his whole retinue were deſtroyed by fire or ſword.

"1098 was founded the Ciſtertian abbey of St. Mary.

Mary. Antioch was taken by the Chriſtians; and a comet appeared.

" The ſame year was fought a battle between the inhabitants of the Iſle of Man at *Santwat*; thoſe of the northern parts got the victory. In this engagement were ſlain earl Other and Macmaras, the two leaders.

" This ſame year *Magnus*, king of Norway, ſon of Olave, ſon of Harald Harfager, out of curioſity to know whether the corpſe of St. Olave, king and Martyr, remained uncorrupt, commanded his tomb to be opened. This order being oppoſed by the biſhop and his clergy, the king himſelf came in perſon, and had it opened by force. And when with the ſenſe of his own eyes and hands he found the body ſound and uncorrupted, he was ſeized with great fear, and went away in haſte. The next night the king and martyr appeared to him, ſaying, 'Take thy choice of theſe two offers, either to loſe 'thy life and kingdom within 30 days, or to leave 'Norway, and be content never to ſee it more.' As ſoon as the king awakened, he called his nobles and the elders of his people together, and told them what viſion he had ſeen. Being frighted at it, they adviſed him with all haſte to depart from Norway. Upon this he prepared a fleet of 160 ſhips, and ſet ſail for the *Orcades*, which he ſoon ſubdued, together with all the iſlands till he came to that of Man. Being landed at St. Patrick's iſle he went to ſee the place where the Iſlanders had been engaged a little before; for many of the dead bodies ſtill lay unburied. This fine iſland pleaſed him ſo well, that he reſolved to ſettle in it; and to that end built forts which retain his name to this day. The people of *Galway* were ſo much over-awed by him, that at his order they cut down wood, and brought it to the ſhore for him to make his works with. Next he ſailed to *Monia*, an iſland of Wales, where he found two Hughs, both earls*; one of them he ſlew, the other he put to flight, and conquered the iſland. The Welſh made many preſents to him; ſo taking his leave of them he returned to Man. He ſent his ſhoes to Murecard, king of Ireland, commanding him to carry them upon his ſhoulders through the middle of his houſe on Chriſtmas day, in ſight of his meſſengers, to ſignify his ſubjection to king Magnus. The Iriſh received this news with great reſentment and indignation. But the king more adviſedly ſaid, 'that he would not only carry, but alſo eat his 'ſhoes, rather than king Magnus ſhould deſtroy one 'province in Ireland.' So he complied with this order, and honourably entertained his meſſengers, and ſent them back with many preſents to him, and made a league with him. At their return they gave their maſter an account of Ireland, deſcribing its ſituation, pleaſantneſs, and fertility, and the ſalubrity of its air. Magnus hearing this began to turn his thoughts wholly to the conqueſt of that country. He gave orders to fit out a good fleet, and went before with 16 ſhips, to take a view of the country; but as he unwarily left his ſhip, he was beſet by the Iriſh, and cut off with moſt of thoſe that were with him. His body was buried near St. Patrick's church in Down†. He reigned ſix years. After his death the nobles of the iſland ſent for Olave, the ſon of Godred ſurnamed Crouan, who lived in the court of Henry king of England, ſon of king William.

Monia for *Angleſey*. See Girald. Cambrenſis Itin. Cambriæ.

" 1102 Olave, the ſon of Godred Crouan, began his reign, which continued 40 years. He was a peaceable prince, and in league with all the kings of Ireland and Scotland. His wife was *Africa*, the daughter of *Fergus* of Galway, by whom he had *Godred*. By his concubines he had alſo *Regnald*, *Lagman*, and *Harald*, beſides many daughters; one of whom was married to *Summerled* prince of *Herergaidel*, which proved the ruin of the kingdom of the Iſles. By her he had four ſons; *Dungall*, *Raignald*, *Engus*, and *Olave*‡. * *Argile.*

" 1133. The ſun was ſo completely eclipſed on the 4th of the nones of Auguſt §, that the day ſeemed to be turned into night.

" 1134. Olave gave to *Ivo*, abbot of Furnes, part of his lands in Man towards building an abbey in a place called *Ruſſin*. He enriched the church with iſlands and revenues, and endowed it with great privileges.

" 1142. Godred, the ſon of Olave, ſailed over to the king of Norway, who was named *Hinge* ‖, and did him homage: he ſtaid there ſome time, and was honourably received. This ſame year the three ſons of Harald, the brother of Olave, who had been educated at Dublin, came to Man with a great multitude, particularly of ſuch as the king had baniſhed, demanding half of the kingdom of the Iſles. The king, willing to pacify them, anſwered, 'that he 'would take the advice of a council about it.' Having agreed on the time and place for their meeting, theſe baſe villains formed a plot againſt the king's life. On the day appointed both parties met at the haven called Ramſa, and ſat in their order, the king with his retinue on the one ſide, and they and their accomplices on the other. Regnald, who was to diſpatch him, ſtood in the middle, talking apart with one of the noblemen. When the king called him, he turned himſelf as though he would ſalute him; but lifting up his bright battle-ax he ſtruck at him, and cut off his head at one blow. As ſoon as they had executed this villainous deſign, they divided the land among them; and after ſome few days ſpent in collecting a fleet together, they ſet ſail for Galway, intending to make a conqueſt of it. But the people being aſſembled to receive them, fell upon them with great violence. Upon this they ſoon fled back in diſorder to Man, and either killed or baniſhed all the Galway men they could meet with in that iſland. 1143.

" 1143. Godred, Olave's ſon, returning from Norway, was created king of Man. To revenge the death of his father, he cauſed the eyes of two of Harold's ſons to be put out, and the third to be put to death.

" 1144 Godred began his reign, and reigned 30 years. In the third year of it the people of Dublin ſent for him, and created him king of Dublin. Murecard, king of Ireland, raiſed war againſt him, and as he lay encamped before the city called *Coridel***, ſent *Oſibel*†† his half brother by the mother's ſide, with 3000 horſe to Dublin, who was ſlain by Godred and the Dublinians, and his army routed. After this he returned to Man and began to tyrannize, depriving ſome of his nobles of their eſtates; one of them called *Thorfin*, the ſon of *Oter*, mightier than the reſt, went to Sumerled, and made Dubgall his ſon

* of Cheſter and Shrewſbury.
† Mr. Johnſtone tranſlates it *Cluain*, becauſe a MS. reads *Clun*. See before, p. 620.
‡ Dubh Gal, Ronald, Aongus, and Olave. J.
§ Wedneſday, Aug. 2. J.
‖ *Ingo*. J.
** *Crotchelis*. J.
†† *O'Sbillan*. J.

king

king of the Iſles, whereof he reduced many for him. Godred hearing of theſe proceedings by one Paul, fitted out a good navy, and ſailed againſt Sumerled, who was advancing with a fleet of 80 ſail.

"In the year 1156 the fleets met and fought in the night before the feaſt of Epiphany; and after great ſlaughter on both ſides concluded a peace the next day, agreeing to divide the kingdom of the Iſles between them: from which time it hath continued two ſeparate kingdoms to this day. So that from the moment wherein Sumerled's ſons had to do with the kingdom of the Iſles, we may date its downfall.

"1158 Sumerled came to Man with a fleet of 53 ſail, put Godred to flight, and ſpoiled the iſland; upon which Godred ſailed over to Norway for aid againſt Sumerled.

"1164, Sumerled collected a fleet of 160 ſhips, and landed at *Rhinfriu* *, intending to conquer all Scotland. But by the juſt judgement of God he was killed, and vanquiſhed together with his ſon and a vaſt multitude by a very few.

"The ſame year a battle was fought at Ramſa between *Reginald*, Godred's brother, and the people of Man; wherein thoſe of Man were put to flight by the treachery of a certain earl †.

"Now alſo Reginald began his reign; which had not continued four days before Godred his brother attacking him with a great army from Norway, and having taken him, put out his eyes, and cut off his privy parts. The ſame year died *Malcolm*, king of Scotland, and was ſucceeded by his brother William.

"1166. In Auguſt there appeared two comets before ſun-riſe, the one in the ſouth, the other in the north.

"1171, Richard, earl of Pembroke, ſailed over into Ireland, and ſubdued Dublin, and a great part of that country.

1176. John *Curcy* conquered Ulſter, and *Vivian* the Pope's legate came into Man, and cauſed king Godred to be lawfully married to his wife *Phingola*, daughter to *Mac Lotlen*, ſon of *Murkartac* ‡, king of Ireland, and mother of Olave then three years old. They were married by Sylvanus the abbot, to whom Godred the very ſame day gave a piece of land at *Miriſcoge*, where he built a monaſtery; but this, together with the monks, was at laſt made over to the abbey of Ruſſin.

"1172. Reginald, ſon of Eac-Marcat, one of the blood royal, coming into Man in the king's abſence, with a great body of men, preſently put to flight certain centinels that guarded the coaſt, and ſlew about 30 of them; but the inhabitants being alarmed fell upon him the ſame day, and cut him off with moſt of his party.

"1183 O Fogolt was ſheriff of Man §.

"1185. There happened an eclipſe of the ſun on St. Philip and St. James's day.

"1187, On the 4th of the ides of November, Godred, king of the Iſles, departed this life; and the ſummer following his body was conveyed to the iſle of *Hy*. He left three ſons Reginald, Olave, and Ywar. In his life-time he made Olave his heir, being the only legitimate ſon he had. Yet Olave being ſcarce 10 years old the people ſent for Reginald out of the iſles, and made him king.

"1188, Reginald, the ſon of Godred, began his reign over the iſlands; and Murchard, a man of great intereſt in all the iſles, was ſlain.

"1192. A battle was fought between Reginald and Engus, the ſons of Sumerled; wherein Engus got the victory.

"The ſame year the abbey of Ruſſin was tranſlated to *Dufglas*; yet the monks about four years after returned to Ruſſin.

"1203. Michael, biſhop of the Iſles, died at *Fountains* abbey, and was ſucceeded by Nicholas.

"Hugh Lacy brought an army into Ulſter, fought John Curcy, took him priſoner, and conquered Ulſter. Afterwards he ſet John at liberty, who thereupon came to king Reginald, and was honourably received as being his ſon-in-law; for Africa, Godred's daughter, who founded the abbey of St. Mary de Jugo Domini, and was therein married, was John de Curcy's wife.

"1205. John Curcy, and Reginald king of the Iſles, entered Ulſter with 100 ſhips in the haven called Stranford, and in a careleſs manner laid ſiege to *Rath* caſtle. But Walter de Lacy brought an army, and put them to flight. After that Curcy could never recover his lands.

"1210. Engus, the ſon of Sumerled, was ſlain with his three ſons.

"John, king of England, arrived in Ireland with a fleet of 500 ſhips, and conquered it; ſending to Man a certain earl named *Fulco*, who waſted the whole country in a fortnight's time, and taking hoſtages, returned home. King Reginald and his nobles were not in Man at that time.

"1217 Nicholas, biſhop of the Iſles, died, and was buried in Ulſter in the houſe of Benchor, and ſucceeded by Reginald.

Give me leave to add ſome farther particulars concerning the two brothers Olave and Reginald:

"REGINALD gave to his brother Olave the iſle of *Lodhus* ||, which is counted larger than any of the other iſlands, but thinly peopled, becauſe it is mountainous and ſtony, and almoſt unfit for tillage in all parts. The inhabitants live generally by hunting and fiſhing. Olave thereupon went to take poſſeſſion of this iſland, and dwelt there in a poor condition. But finding it too little to maintain him and his army, he went boldly to his brother Reginald, who then lived in the iſlands, and addreſſed himſelf thus to him: 'My brother and my ſovereign; you know 'very well, that the kingdom of the Iſles was mine 'by right of inheritance; but ſince God hath made 'you king over it, I neither will envy your happineſs 'nor grudge to ſee the crown upon your head. I 'only beg of you ſo much land in theſe iſlands as may 'honourably maintain me; for I am not able to live 'upon the iſland Lodhus which you gave me.' Reginald hearing this, told his brother he would take the advice of his council upon it; and the day after, when Olave was called in to ſpeak with him, he was apprehended by Reginald's order, and carried to William king of Scotland, that he might be there put in priſon; where he continued near ſeven years. In the 7th year William, king of Scotland, died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Alexander; but before his death he commanded that all priſoners ſhould

* Renfrew. Chron. Mailros, p. 169.
‡ *Muircheard.*
§ *Obiit* Fogolt *vice comes* Manniæ. J.
† *vice comitis*, ſheriff. Paul Balkaſon. J.
|| Lewes. J.

be ſet at liberty. Olave being thus freed, came to Man, and ſoon after, accompanied with no ſmall train of nobles went [on pilgrimage] to St. James. At his return his brother Reginald made him marry the daughter of a nobleman of *Kentyre*, his wife's ſiſter, named *Lavon*, and gave him poſſeſſion of Lodhus again. But ſome few days after Reginald, biſhop of the Iſles, called a ſynod, and divorced Olave the ſon of Godred from Lavon his wife, as being the couſin-german of his former wife. Afterwards Olave married *Scriſtina* *, the daughter of *Ferker* † earl of Roſs.

"Reginald's wife, queen of the iſlands, was ſo affected at this, that ſhe ſent letters in the name of her huſband king Reginald, to her ſon Godred in the iſland of *Sky*, commanding him to kill Olave. As Godred was contriving to execute this order, and going to Lodhus for that end, Olave got off in a little boat, and fled to his father-in-law the earl of Roſſe, while Godred in the mean time ravaged the iſland. At the ſame time *Pol*, the ſon of *Boke*, ſheriff of Sky, a man of great intereſt in all the iſlands, fled likewiſe (having refuſed to join Godred) and lived in the earl of Roſs's houſe with Olave. They entered into a league together, and returned together in one veſſel to Sky, where underſtanding by their ſpies how careleſs and ſecure Godred lay, with a very few men in a certain iſland called *St. Columbs*, they gathered their friends and companions together, and a few volunteers, and ſet ſail in the middle of the night with five ſhips, collected from the oppoſite ſhore, diſtant about two furlongs, and beſet the iſland. Godred and his companions next morning perceiving themſelves encloſed were in great conſternation. However, they took arms, and manfully endeavoured to withſtand them though to no purpoſe. For Olave and Pol the aforeſaid ſheriff landed about nine o'clock with their whole army, and cut off all they met with, except thoſe that had taken ſanctuary in the churches. Godred was taken, had his eyes put out, and was caſtrated. To this cruelty Olave objected, for he would have ſaved him, but Boke's ſon the ſheriff aforeſaid prevailed. This happened in the year 1223. Olave having received hoſtages from the nobles of the Iſles, ſet ſail for Man the next ſummer with a fleet of 32 ſhips, and arrived at *Rognolfwaht* ‡. At this very time Reginald and Olave divided the kingdom of the Iſles between them; but Reginald was to have Man over and above his ſhare, together with the title of king. Olave II. having furniſhed himſelf with proviſions from the Iſle of Man, returned with his company to his part of the iſlands. Reginald the year following taking *Alan*, lord of Galway, along with him, went with the people of the Iſle of Man to diſpoſſeſs his brother Olave of the lands he had given him, and to reduce it under his own dominion. But the people of Man being unwilling to fight againſt Olave and the Iſlanders, by reaſon of a peculiar kindneſs between them, Reginald and Alan, lord of Galway, were forced to return home without effecting any thing. A while after, Reginald pretending a journey to the court of his ſovereign lord the king of England, obtained 100 marks from the Iſland of Man, but went to the court of Alan, lord of Galway. During his ſtay there he married his daughter to Alan's ſon. The people of Man received this news with ſuch indignation, that they ſent for Olave, and made him king.

"1226. Olave recovered his inheritance, namely, the kingdom of Man and of the Iſles, which his brother Reginald had governed for 38 years, and reigned quietly two years.

"1228. Olave, accompanied with all the nobility, and the greateſt part of the people of Man, ſailed over to the Iſles. A ſhort time after that, Alan lord of Galway, Thomas earl of Athol, and king Reginald, came into Man with a great army; they waſted all the ſouth part of the iſland, ſpoiled the churches, and put to death all the inhabitants they could meet with; ſo that the whole was in a manner deſolate. After Alan had thus ravaged the country, he returned with his army, leaving his bailiffs in Man to collect the tribute of the country, and ſend it to him. King Olave coming upon them unawares, ſoon put them to flight, and recovered his kingdom: whereupon the people that had been diſperſed began to get together again and to live in ſecurity.

"The ſame year king Reginald came in the dead of night in the winter time, with five ſail of ſhips, and burnt all the ſhips that belonged to his brother Olave and the nobles of Man at the iſle of St. Patrick, and ſtayed 40 days in *Ragnollwath* haven, ſoliciting peace of his brother. During this ſtay he won over all the inhabitants of the ſouth part of Man; ſo that they ſwore they would loſe their lives rather than he ſhould not be reſtored to the half of the kingdom. Olave, on the other ſide, had engaged thoſe of the north part to adhere to him; and on the 14th of February, at a place called *Tinguall*, the two brothers came to an engagement, wherein Olave had the victory, and king Reginald was ſlain, but without the knowledge of Olave. About this time certain pirates arrived in the ſouth part of Man, and waſted it. The monks of Ruſſin conveyed the corpſe of king Reginald to the abbey of St. Mary de Fournes; and it was there buried in a place which he himſelf had before choſen. Olave, after this, went to the king of Norway; but before his arrival Haco, king of Norway, had appointed a certain nobleman named *Huſbac*, the ſon of *Owmund*, to be king of the Sodorian iſlands, and named him *Haco*. This Haco, accompanied with Olave, Godred Don, ſon of Reginald, and many Norwegians came to the Iſles; but in taking a certain caſtle in the iſle of *Both* he was killed with a ſtone, and buried in Iona.

"1230. Olave came with Godred Don and the Norwegians to Man, and they divided the kingdom. Olave was to have Man. Godred being gone to the Iſles was ſlain in Lodhus. So Olave came to be ſole king of the Iſles.

"1237. On the 12th of the calends of June Olave the ſon of Godred, king of Man, died in St. Patrick's iſle, and was buried in the abbey of Ruſſin. He reigned eleven years, two in the lifetime of his brother, and nine after.

"His ſon Harald, then 14 years old, ſucceeded him, and reigned 12 years. In the firſt year of his reign he went to the Iſles, and made Loglen, his kinſman, viceroy § of Man. In the autumn following Harald ſent three ſons of *Nel*, viz. *Dufgald*, *Thorquel*, and *Molmore*, and his friend *Joſeph*, to Man,

* *Chriſtina.* J. † Forchard. J. ‡ Ronaldſwath. § *cuſtos.*

to hold a council. Accordingly on the 25th day they met at *Tingula*; where, upon a quarrel that then happened between the ſons of Nel and Loglen, they came to blows on both ſides, and Dufgald, Mormor, and the ſaid Joſeph loſt their lives. In the ſpring following king Harald came to the Iſle of Man, and Loglen, who fled into Wales with Godred, the ſon of Olave, his ward, was caſt away with about 40 others.

" 1238. Goſpatrick, and Gilleſcriſt, the ſon of Mac Kerthac, came from the king of Norway into Man, and kept out Harald, converting the tributes of the country to the ſervice of the king of Norway, becauſe he had refuſed to appear in perſon at the court of that king.

" 1240 Goſpatric died, and was buried in the abbey of Ruſſin.

" 1239. Harald went to the king of Norway, who after two years confirmed to him, his heirs and ſucceſſors, under his ſeal, all the iſlands that his predeceſſors had enjoyed.

" 1242. Harald returned out of Norway to Man, was honourably received by the inhabitants, and made peace with the kings of England and Scotland.

" 1247. Harald, as his father had been before him, was knighted by the king of England, and returned home with many preſents. The ſame year the king of Norway ſent for him, and a match was made between Harald and his daughter. In the year 1249, as he was on his voyage home with her, accompanied by Laurence the elect king of Man, and many of the nobility and gentry, he was caſt away by a ſudden ſtorm near the coaſts of *Radland*.

" 1249. Reginald, the ſon of Olave, and brother to Harald, began his reign the day before the nones of May, and on the 30th day thereof was ſlain by one Yvar, a knight, and his accomplices, in a meadow near Trinity church, on the ſouth ſide. His corpſe were buried in the church of St. Mary of Ruſſin.

" Alexander, king of Scots, prepared a great fleet about this time, intending to conquer the Iſles; but a fever ſeized him in the iſle of *Kerwary*, whereof he died.

" Harald, the ſon of Godred Don, aſſumed the title of king of the Iſlands, baniſhed all the noblemen that Harald, king Olave's ſon, had preferred, and inſtead of them recalled ſuch as had fled from him.

" 1250. Harald, the ſon of Godred Don, upon receiving letters from the king of Norway, went to him, and was impriſoned for his unjuſt uſurpation.

" The ſame year, Magnus, ſon of Olave, and John the ſon of Dugald, who named himſelf king, arrived at Roghalwaht; but the people of Man taking it ill that Magnus had not that title, beat them off their coaſt, and many of them were caſt away.

1252. Magnus, the ſon of Olave, came to Man, and was made king. The next year after he made a voyage to the court of Norway, and tarried there a year.

" 1254. Haco, king of Norway, made Magnus, the ſon of Olave, king of the Iſles, confirming them to him and his heirs, and expreſsly to his brother Harald.

" 1256. Magnus, king of Man, went into England, and there was knighted by the king.

" 1257. The church of St. Mary of Ruſſin was conſecrated by Richard biſhop of Sodore.

" 1260. Haco, king of Norway, came to Scotland, and without effecting any thing, died in his return to the Orkneys at *Kirwas**, and was buried at *Bergh*†.

" 1265. This year died Magnus, the ſon of Olave, king of Man and the Iſles, at Ruſſin caſtle, and was buried in St. Mary's church there.

" 1266. The kingdom of the Iſles was transferred to Alexander king of Scots."

What follows was written in a different and later character.

" 1270. On the 7th of October, the fleet of Alexander, king of Scots, arrived at Roghalwath; and before ſun riſe next morning a battle was fought between the inhabitants of Man and the Scots, who ſlew 535 of the former; whence that of a certain poet,

L. decies, X. ter, & penta duo cecidere,
Mannica gens de te damna futura cave.

" 1313. Robert, king of Scots, beſieged the caſtle of Ruſſin, which was defended by Dingawy Dowyll ‡, and at laſt took it.

" 1316. On Aſcenſion day, Richard de Mandevile and his brothers, with others of the Iriſh nobility, arrived at *Ramaldwath* §, deſiring a ſupply of money and victuals, being ſtripped of all by depredations. When the commonalty denied it, they took the field in two bodies againſt thoſe of Man, advancing till they came to the ſide of *Warthfell* hill, in a field where John Mandevile was poſted. On engaging they won the victory, ſpoiled the iſle and the abbey of Ruſſin, and after a whole month's ravages returned home loaded with pillage."

Thus far that antient book.

* Kirkwall. † Bergen. ‡ Dungawy Macdougal. J. § Ronaldſwath. J.

The End of the Chronicle of the Kings of Man.

I Now continue the remainder of the hiſtory from other writers:

WHEN Alexander III. king of Scotland had poſſeſſed himſelf of theſe weſtern iſlands, partly by victory, partly by purchaſe of the king of Norway, he ſet about the reduction of *Man* as one of them, and by the bravery of Alexander *Steward* brought it under his dominion, and ſet up a petty king there on condition of being ready whenever called upon to aſſiſt him in any war at ſea with 10 ſhips. Mary, daughter of Reginald king of Man, who was become *liege man* to John king of England, preferred a ſuit for the iſland to that prince, but was anſwered, ſhe muſt lay her claim before the king of Scots, at that time in poſſeſſion of the iſland. Her ſon's ſon John *Waldebeof* (into which family ſhe had married) proſecuted his grandmother's claim in parliament 33 Edward I. before the king of England as lord paramount over the king of Scotland. He obtained, however, no other anſwer than (to borrow the terms of the record) that "he might proſecute "his claim before the juſtices of the King's bench, "be heard, and have juſtice done him." But what he could not effect by right, William de *Montacute*, his kinſman, deſcended from the kings of *Man*, did by arms. For, with a body of Engliſh troops haſtily collected, he drove all the Scots out of the iſland; but having contracted a conſiderable debt for this war, and being unable to diſcharge it, he mortgaged the iſland and its revenues for ſeven years to Anthony *Bec*, biſhop of Durham and patriarch of Jeruſalem, to whom the king afterwards gave it for life. King Edward II. afterwards gave it to his minion Pierce *Gaveſton*, when he created him earl of Cornwal; and, upon his death, he beſtowed it on Henry *Beaumont* "with all the demeſnes and "royal juriſdiction." The Scots afterwards under Robert *Brus* recovered it, and Thomas *Randolph*, that Scottiſh hero, as long after Alexander duke of Albany, wrote themſelves *Lords of Man*, and bore the more modern arms of the kings of the iſles, viz. three human legs armed, conjoined, and bending the knees, ſuch as appear naked on the antient coins of Sicily to denote the three promontories. For before (as I find on the ſeals of the kings) they uſed a ſhip with the ſails furled, with the title of *Rex Manniæ & inſularum*, king of Man and the iſles. From the Scots William de *Montacute* the younger, earl of Saliſbury, wreſted it in the year 1340, with an armed force, and ſold *Man with its crown* for a conſiderable ſum of money to William *Scrope* in 1393, according to Walſingham[a]. Scrop being executed for high treaſon, and his eſtates confiſcated, the right of it came to Henry IV. king of England, who as victor over William *Scrope*, whom he, when only a private perſon, had arreſted and beheaded for aſpiring to the crown, granted this iſland to Henry Percy earl of Northumberland, on condition he and his poſterity at the coronation of the kings of England, ſhould bear the ſword worn by Henry aforeſaid at his return to England, commonly called *Lancaſter Sword*. But it may be worth while to inſert here the king's own words from the record*: "We have "of our ſpecial favour given and granted to Henry "earl of Northumberland, the iſland, caſtle, pile, "and dominion of Man, and all the iſlands and do-"minions belonging to the ſaid iſland, lately belong-"ing to William le Scrope, knight, deceaſed, whom "we in his life-time conquered, and have declared "to be ſo conquered, and which by virtue of that "conqueſt we have taken into our hands as con-"quered territory: which ſaid conqueſt and decree "in this our preſent parliament by conſent of the "lords temporal in the ſaid parliament aſſembled as "far as concerns the perſon of the ſaid William and "all his lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, as well "within our realm as out of it, at the petition of the "commons of our realm, affirmed to be, &c. To "have and to hold to the ſaid earl and his heirs, "&c. by the ſervice of carrying on the day of our "coronation and the coronation of our heirs at our "left ſhoulder and the left ſhoulder of our heirs "by himſelf or his ſufficient and honourable deputy, "that naked ſword which we wore when we landed "in Holderneſs called *Lancaſter Sword*, &c." Four years after this Henry Percy was attainted, and though afterwards reſtored in blood was deprived of *Man*[b], which was beſtowed firſt on William *Stanley*, afterwards on John *Stanley*, with the *patronage of the biſhopric* &c. His deſcendants were honoured with the title of earl of Derby and commonly called king of *Man*.

Lords of Man.

Arms of the kings of *Man.*

Antient arms of *Sicily.*

[a] Ypod. Neuſtr. p. 546.

* An. 1. Hen. IV. rot. 2. bund. 2.

[b] Annales Th. Otterborn, 7 H. IV. p. 246. edit. Hearne.

HEBRIDES OR WESTERN ISLES.

FROM hence to the *Mull of Gallaway* or promontory of the Novantes, we meet with only ſome very ſmall iſlands. After doubliug this in the GLOTTA *Æſtuarium* or *Dunbritton Frith* appears the iſland GLOTTA mentioned by Antoninus[a], now called by the Scots *Arran*, whence the earls of *Arran* in Scotland take their title; and near this is another antiently called *Rotheſia*, now *Buthe*, from a *cell* built there by Brendan, that being the Scotch word for a cell. Then *Hellan*, antiently *Hellen Leneow*, i. e. as explained by J. Fordun[b] *iſland of ſaints*, and *Hellen Tinoc*, q. d. *Hog iſland*, in the ſame bay. But theſe have been already deſcribed[c].

Rotheſia. Bute.

Hellan.

GLOTTA. *Arran.*

[a] Different copies of Antoninus write it *Glota*, *Clota*, *Dota*. *Clota* in *Iverione*. The MSS. read *Ivrione*, *Iniverione*, *Inbivérione*, *in Vierione*. MS. n. Gale. By the paſſage, notwithſtanding its manifeſt corruption, it ſeems to be placed near Ireland. Ant. 509. edit. Weſſeling. Κλωδα or Χλωδα ισχυσις, Ptol. is the frith of Clyde. Horſley, 367.
Hiu, Iona. Hierwoun, Weſt Munſter. See before in Deſmond, p. 496.

[b] II. 10. [c] P. 337, 338.

ADDITIONS.

THE iſle of ARRAN, *Arr-Iun*, q. d. iſle of mountains, is 23 miles long, has 7000 inhabitants, and two pariſhes. It produces oats, beans, peaſe, and potatoes. The inhabitants ſpeak Erſe[a]. It is approached by a fine bay called *Loch Ranza*, beyond which in the plain is the ſmall village of *Ranza*: the whole with the church environed by a ridge of mountains. The caſtle, built by ſome of the Scottiſh kings, conſiſts of two ſquare parts united, but in ruins.

Brodic caſtle, commanding another bay, was ſurprized by the partizans of Bruce 1306, and the garriſon put to the ſword. It was demoliſhed 1456, rebuilt by James V. garriſoned by O. Cromwell, and is now a modern manſion of the agent of the duke of Hamilton, whoſe eſtate it is. Here are many cairns, tumuli, monumental ſtones, five ſtone circles, and other druidical remains, and the cave of Fingal 112 feet long, and 30 feet high, in two diviſions, adorned with rude carving. It was the retreat of Robert Bruce.

Lamlaſh *iſl.*

Lamlaſh iſland lying at the mouth of a bay in Arran is the ſame which Fordun calls *Hellen Leneow* or *the iſland of ſaints*, and Buchanan *Molas* or *Molaſſa*, from its having been the retreat of St. *Maoljos*, the companion of St. Columba, whoſe tomb with a figure of a prieſt with a chalice and croſier is ſhewn in Shiſkin church-yard in Arran[b]. John or Reginald ſon of Somerled, lord of the iſles, founded here a Ciſtertian monaſtery, and had here alſo a caſtle[c]. In this frith is the vaſt crag of *Ailſa*, an almoſt perpendicular rock, inhabited by flocks of birds, and having for a caſtle a ſquare tower of three ſtories[d].

The iſle of BUTE is about 20 miles long, and the greateſt breadth five. It contains two pariſhes, about 20,000 acres, and 4000 inhabitants, who ſpeak Erſe. It is hilly and much cultivated, and produces barley, oats, and potatoes. This with Arran, two *Cumbrays*, and *Inch marnoc*, form a county under the name of *Bute*. The largeſt part of this iſland is the paternal inheritance for many ages of the earl of Bute, whoſe grandfather ſir James Stewart was ſo created by queen Anne 1703, and dying 1710 was ſucceeded by his ſon James, and he 1722 by his ſon the third and preſent earl. His ſeat here at Mount Stewart, which gives him the title of baron, is a handſome modern houſe, finely ſituated on an eminence among woods.

Bute *iſland.*

Near old *Kingarth* church is a circular incloſure of ſtone, of excellent maſonry, called the *Devil's Caldron*, 7 feet and an half high and 10 thick, ſmooth within, the entrance on one ſide, the area 30 feet diameter, probably a caſtle or place of refuge.

Rotheſay, the capital town, is ſmall, well built, with a good pier in its bay; the entrance of the caſtle was built by king Robert III. who lived there a conſiderable time; the reſt is round with round towers. It was much adorned and improved in the reign of James V. and burnt in the beginning of the laſt century by the marquis of Argyle[f].

Rotheſay.

Inch marnoc, about a mile in extent, is ſo called from St. Marnoc, where was a cell of monks[g].

Inch marnoc.

[a] Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, p. 168—188. See before, p. 338.
[b] Pennant, 184.
[c] Ib. 185, 189. [d] Ib. 191. See before, p. 358.
[e] Ford. II. 10.
[f] Penn. 158—164. See before, 338.

Inch Gall.

BEYOND the bay lies a cluſter of iſlands called by the Scots who inhabit them *Inch Gall*, probably the *Iſlands of the Galleci*. The Engliſh and the reſt of the Scots call them the *Weſtern Iſles*, the writers of the laſt age HEBRIDES, but the antient geographer Ethicus [a] *Beteoricæ*, and Giraldus [b] ſometimes *Inchades* and ſometimes *Leucades*; Pliny [c], Solinus [d], and Ptolemy EBVDÆ, *Hebudæ*, and Ἑβουδαι. The meaning of the name I cannot poſſibly diſcover, unleſs you ſuppoſe it derived from their not producing corn: for Solinus relates, that their inhabitants know not what corn is, and live only on fiſh and milk, and *Ebeid* in Britiſh ſignifies *without corn*. "The in-habitants (as Solinus ſays) know not what corn "is, and live only on fiſh and milk. There is one "king over all the iſlands; for numerous as they "are they are all ſeparated by a narrow channel. "The king has no property: all things belong to "the community, and there are certain laws to oblige "him to do juſtice: and that avarice may not cauſe "him to depart from truth, he is taught juſtice by "poverty, having nothing of his own, but living on "the publick. He has no wife of his own, but "makes uſe of any woman he fancies; whence he "neither deſires nor expects children."

HEBRIDES.

Scottiſh or Weſtern Iſles.

It is commonly ſaid there are 44 of theſe iſlands, but in reality there are many more. Pliny makes them 30, Ptolemy only five. The firſt he enumerates is RICINA, called by Pliny RICNEA, by Antoninus RIDVNA [e], now *Racline*, and I believe we muſt read *Riclina* in Antoninus, *cl* being eaſily changed into *d*. This is a little iſland oppoſite to Ireland, known to the antients as lying in the channel between Ireland and Scotland, remarkable at preſent for nothing but the ſlaughter of the Scots, who ſeized on it, and were driven out by the Engliſh. Next to it is EPIDIVM, which, by its name, I ſuppoſe with that able geograper W. Mercator, lay near to the promontory and coaſt of the *Epidii*. As hereabouts is *Ila*, a large level and fertile iſland, I ſhould pronunce this to have been *Epidium* or the *iſland of the Epidii*, for it is ſometimes written Επιδιων. It is in length 24 miles, in breadth 16 miles, ſo well furniſhed with cattle, corn, and herds of deer, that it was the ſecond reſidence of the king of the Iſles after *Man*, as it is at preſent of the *Mac Connels*, who have here their caſtle at *Dunyweg*.

RICINA. *Racline.*

EPIDIVM.

Ila.

[a] [b] Topog. Hibern. II. c. 11. [c] IV. 16. [d] c. 35.
[e] in different copies *Iduna* and *Ridinia*, p. 509. ed. Weſſeling.

ADDITIONS.

PLINY's number of the Hebrides comes neareſt the truth, deducting the little iſles or rocks that ſurround moſt of the greater, and are ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed, except on an actual ſurvey. The five mentioned by Solinus may be *Long Iſland* which includes *Lewis*, *Uiſt* [North and South], *Benbecula*, and *Barra*. Ptolemy alſo names *Edua* [Eaſt and Weſt], *Ricina*, *Maleos*, *Epidium*. The name of *Ebudæ* was probably changed into the preſent Hebrides by a miſtake of the tranſcriber uſing *ri* for *u*. They ſeem to have been early under the dominion of the Picts: for Brudæus, a Pictiſh prince, gave Iona to Columba [a]. The Danes ravaged them in the middle of the 8th century. Ketil uſurped them from Harold Harfager, and continued king of them while he lived; and afterwards a kingdom was formed out of them called the kingdom of Man, from the reſidence of the prince in that iſland; and they continued independent of Norway till the end of the 11th century, when Magnus, king of Norway, conquered them. They continued ſubject to that crown till 1263, when Haquin invading Scotland, and loſing his life, they were ceded by his ſucceſſor Magnus IV. to Alexander III. king of Scotland. But they ſtill remained governed by certain chieftains, who taking advantage of their diſtance from the capital, frequently ravaged the neighbouring coaſts, and in 1335 John, lord of the Iſles, withdrew his allegiance. Another lord formed alliances with Henry IV. and Edward IV. of England; and in 1461 Donald, another lord of the Iſles and earl of Roſs, renewed the pretence of independence. James V. came hither in perſon 1536 to reduce the rebels and ſurvey the coaſts. The turbulent ſpirit of the clans continued to the preſent age, and was only broken by the act of parliament 1748, for aboliſhing heritable juriſdiction, &c. which at once deprived the chiefs of all power of diſturbing the public peace.

ILAY, *Iſla*, or in the Erſe *Iſle*, is of a ſquare form 28 miles long, divided into four pariſhes, *Kildalton*, *Killarow*, *Kilchonan*, and *Kilmerne*. The face of it hilly, the land in many parts excellent, but for the moſt part wild and uncultivated. It produces corn, flax, and cattle; contains between 7 and 8000 inhabitants, of whom 700 are employed in the fiſhery and lead mines diſcovered 1763. On Dun Borairaig hill is a circular Daniſh fort, incloſed with exquiſite maſonry without mortar 14 feet high, with a gallery in its walls which are 12 feet thick, ſurrounded by a ditch, and on the outſide another work with traces of a covered way: ruins of a chapel and croſs dedicated to St. Columb: another broken curious croſs in Killarow church-yard, engraved by Mr. Pennant,

Ilay.

[a] Bede, III. 4.

XIX. 22. and two curious old tombs with effigies. On *Imiriconart* veſtiges of buts uſed by the great Mc Donald, who had a harbour and pier at *Tralaig*, a houſe at *Kilchoman*, and another in *Loch finlagan*, where they ſhew the ſtone on which he was crowned king of the Iſles. In *Lochguirm* which abounds with trout he had a regular fort in a ſmall iſland.

On the little iſland *Ilan na Corlle* he uſed to aſſemble his council, where 13 judges conſtantly ſat to decide differences among his ſubjects.

About the wild ſcenes of *Dounvalloun* are ſundry ſingular retreats of ſmall holes, large enough to hide a man ſitting and covered with a ſingle ſtone, in which the fugitives concealed themſelves behind ſods.

At *Saneg-mor* a fine mazy cave.

At the head of *Loch Druinard* was fought 1598 a battle between the lord of the Iſles and ſir Lauchlan Maclean of Mull, who with 1500 men invaded the iſland to wreſt it from his nephew, but was defeated and ſlain.

Dunowaick is a ſtrong caſtle at the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſland, the reſidence of the Donalds after their expulſion from Man 1304. Fordun calls it *Domanowalk*.

There are more Daniſh and Norwegian names of places in this iſland than any other. The Mac Donalds held it from the time of James III.; but in 1598 the king reſumed the grant and transferred it to ſir John Campbell of Calder, who ſubdued it, and whoſe deſcendants ſtill poſſeſs it[b]. Archibald Campbell ſecond ſon of Archibald firſt duke of Argyle, was by queen Anne created earl of Ila[c], which title failed for want of iſſue on his death, but he ſucceeded his brother as duke of Argyle in 1743[c].

[b] Pennant, 218—234. [c] G. [c] Douglas' Peer. 43. 357.

Iona.

BETWEEN Ila and Scotland lies *Iona*, which Bede * calls *Hy* and *Hii*, given by the Picts to the Scotch monks for preaching the goſpel among them. Here was a monaſtery famous for the burial of the kings of Scotland, and the reſort of holy men. Among them the moſt conſiderable was Columba, the apoſtle of the Picts, from whoſe cell the iſland was alſo called *Columb-kill* as according to Bede † the ſaint himſelf had the united name of *Columb kill*. Here in after times, according to ſome, was fixed the ſee of *Sodor*, a ſmall village, whence all the iſlands had the name of *Sodor*, and were accounted part of the dioceſe.

Biſhopric of *Sodor.*

MALEOS. *Mula. Mull.*

Next occurs Ptolemy's MALEOS, now *Mula*, which ſeems to be mentioned by Pliny when he ſays, "of the reſt *Mella* is ſaid to be 25 miles in extent." For ſo the oldeſt edition of Pliny ‡ printed at Venice reads, the reſt having for *Reliquarum* Mulla, *Reliquarum* nulla. Next is the eaſtern HEBVDA §, now *Skie*, ſtretching a long way on the Scotch coaſt, then the weſtern HEBVDA farther weſt, now *Lewes*, ſubject to *Mac Cloyd*, and in the old hiſtory of Man called *Lodhus*, full of mountains, ſtoney and thinly cultivated, but the largeſt of all, and ſeparated from them by the narrow channel of *Euſt*. The reſt, except *Hyrtha*, are inconſiderable, or inacceſſible for rocks, with ſcarce any verdure; yet all theſe were purchaſed of the Norwegians by the Scots as the ſecurity of their empire, though they derive very little benefit from them, the antient inhabitants Scots or Iriſh, being men of ſpirit and intrepidity, who will not ſubmit to the reſtraint of law and the fear of puniſhment. In manners, way of living, and language, they come ſo near to the wild Iriſh already deſcribed as to be eaſily known to be the ſame nation. The principal families here are *Mac Conel*, *Mac Alen*, or as others write it *Maclen*, *Mac Cloyd* of *Lewis*, and *Mac Cloyd* of *Harich*. The moſt powerful of theſe is that of *Mac Conell*, which boaſts its deſcent from Donald, who in the reign of James III. called himſelf *king of the Iſles*, and committed every exceſs of cruelty on Scotland, for which, however, his ſon John was attainted, and forced to throw himſelf on the king's mercy, who gave him lands in *Cantir*. In the laſt age Donel Gormy *Mac Conell* or *the blue*, perhaps ſo called from the colour of his garments, was the moſt conſiderable among them; and had Agnus *Mac Conell* and Alexander, who leaving barren hungry *Cantir* ſeized upon the *Glinnes* in Ireland. Agnus Mac Conell was father of James *Mac Conell* ſlain by Shan *O Neal*, and of Surley *Boy* who had lands granted him in Rowt in Ireland by queen Elizabeth ‖. James Mac Conell had Agnus Mac Conell already mentioned, between whom and Mac Clen was ſuch an inbred inveterate hatred, that not the common force of blood could extinguiſh it, nor reſtrain them from wickedly imbruing their hands in the blood of their relations. 1586. 1597.

E. *Ebuda. Skie.* W. *Ebuda. Lewes.*

Hirta.

* Hiſt. Eccl. III. 4. † Ib. V. 9. Columcell. ‡ N. H. IV. 16. § Of the Hebudæ ſee G. Buchanan.
‖ See before in Antrim, p. 626.

ADDITIONS.

Iona.

THE iſland IONA is three miles long by one broad: the eaſt ſide moſtly flat; the middle riſes into ſmall hills; the weſt rude and rocky; the ſoil compoſed of ſand and ſea ſhells mixed with black loam produces clover of itſelf, and is in conſtant tillage. It ſupports about 100 head of cattle and 500 ſheep, and about 150 ſtupid lazy inhabitants.

Iona derives its antient name from a Hebrew word ſignifying a *dove*, in alluſion to its patron *Columba*, who left his native Ireland in reſentment A. D. 565, to convert the Picts, vowing never to make a ſettlement in ſight of Ireland; and as he erected a heap of ſtones on many of the hills, which he aſcended to look for it, that on the laſt is ſtill called *Carrian cul reb Eirinn*, q. d. the eminence of the back turned to Ireland. He found in this iſland a cell of Canons regular, who till 716 differed from the church of Rome in the obſervance of Eaſter and in the tonſure. He is the firſt recorded for poſſeſſing the talent of ſecond ſight, and had the honour of burying here two kings of Scotland, and crowning a third. He died and was buried here; but the Iriſh ſay his remains were tranſlated to Down with thoſe of St. Bridget and St. Patrick. The iſland retained his name, and was called *Tcolumb cill* or *Columb's cell*; which name was afterwards by miſtake made that of a ſaint. The Danes diſlodged the monks in the 9th century, and Cluniacs were the next order that ſettled here. Near the town, which conſiſts of about 50 mean houſes, is the bay of *Martyrs* ſlain by the Danes. An oblong incloſure, bounded by a ſtone dyke and called *Clachnan Druinach*, in which bones have been found, is ſuppoſed to have been a burial-place of the Druids, or rather the common cemetery of the towns-people. Beyond the town are the ruins of the nunnery of Auſtin canoneſſes, dedicated to St. Oran, and ſaid to be founded by Columba: the church was 58 feet by 20, the eaſt roof is entire. On the floor covered deep with cowdung is the tomb of the laſt prioreſs with her figure praying to the Virgin Mary, and this inſcription on the ledge: *Hic jacet domina Anna Donaldi Terleti filia quondam prioriſſa de Jona quæ obiit*

obiit an'o mo do XI^mo ejus animam altiſſimo commendamus: and another inſcribed, *Hic jacet Mariota filia Johan: Lanchlain domini de* . . . . . A broad paved way leads hence to the cathedral; and on it is a large handſome croſs called *Macleane's*, the only one of 360 demoliſhed here at the Reformation.

Reilig Ouran, or the burying-place of Oran, is the large incloſure where the kings of Scotland, Ireland, and of the Iſles, and their deſcendants, were buried in three ſeveral chapels. The dean of the Iſles, who travelled over them 1549, and whoſe account has been copied by Buchanan and publiſhed at Edinburgh 1784, ſays, that in his time on one of theſe chapels or "tombes of ſtain formit like little chapels with ane "braid gray marble or quhin ſtain on the gavil of "ilk ane of the tombes," containing as the chronicle ſays the remains of 48 Scotch monarchs, from Fergus II. to Macbeth; 16 of whom were pretended to be of the race of Alpin, was inſcribed, *Tumulus regum Scotiæ*. The next was inſcribed, *Tumulus regum Hiberniæ*, and contained four Iriſh monarchs: and the 3d inſcribed, *Tumulus regum Norwegiæ*, contained eight Norwegian princes or viceroys of the Hebrides, while they were ſubject to the crown of Norway. Boetius[a] ſays that Fergus founded this abbey[b] for the burial-place of his ſucceſſors, and cauſed an office to be compoſed for the funeral ceremony. All that Mr. Pennant could diſcover here were only certain ſlight remains, built in a ridged form and arched within, but the inſcriptions loſt. Theſe were called *Jornaire nan righ* or *the ridge of the kings*. Among theſe ſtones are to be ſeen only theſe two inſcriptions in the Gaelic or Erſe language and antient Iriſh characters: *Cros Domhail fat'aſich*, i. e. *the croſs of Donald Longſhanks* and that of *Urchvine o Guin*[c]; and another inſcribed, *Hic jacent quatuor priores de Hy, Johannes, Hugenius, Patricius; in decretis olim bacularius; qui obiit an. Dom. milles^mo quingenteſimo.* Theſe were preſerved by Mr. Stuart. While we regret the loſs of 300 inſcriptions collected here by Mr. Sacheverel 1688, and given to the earl of Argyle, one cannot help wiſhing Mr. Pennant's curioſity that carried him this voyage had been ſtrong enough to have prompted him to remove the butter-bur that covers the reſt. Here alſo ſtands the chapel of St. Oran, the firſt building begun by Columba, which the evil ſpirits would not ſuffer to ſtand till ſome human victim was buried alive, for which ſervice Oran offered himſelf, and his red grave-ſtone is near the door. In this chapel are tombs of ſeveral chiefs, a king of France, and a phyſician of Mull 1674; and near the door the baſe of a croſs, on which are certain ſtones which pilgrims turn three times round, according to the courſe of the ſun, ſuppoſing that the end of the world will not come till the ſtone whereon they ſtand is worn through. They probably ſucceeded the three white marble globes placed on three ſtone baſons to be turned round, but at the Reformation thrown with 60 croſſes into the ſea. The precinct of theſe tombs was a ſanctuary for all atrocious crimi[illegible]s. A little to the north of it ſtands the cathedral, built in form of a croſs, 115 feet long by 23, the tranſept 70 feet: the pillars of the choir have their capitals charged with ſcripture and other hiſtories: and near the altar are the tombs of two abbots and a knight. A fragment remains of the altar-ſtone of white marble veined with grey. This church is aſcribed to Maldwin in the 7th century; but the preſent ſtructure is far too magnificent for that age. Moſt of the walls are built of red granite from the Nun's iſland in the Sound. Two parallel walls of a covered way about 12 feet high and 10 wide reach from the ſouth-eaſt corner to the ſea. In the church-yard is a fine croſs of a ſingle piece of red granite 14 feet high, 22 broad, and 10 inches thick. Near the ſouth-eaſt end is Mary's chapel. The monaſtery is behind the chapel: only a piece of the cloiſters remains, and ſome ſacred black ſtones in a corner, on which contracts and alliances were made, and oaths ſworn. Eaſt of it was the abbot's gardens and offices. North of this was the palace of the biſhop of *the Iſles* after the ſeparation of Man from them. This ſee was endowed with thirteen iſlands; ſeveral of which were frequently taken away by the chieftains.

The title of *Soder*, which ſome explained *Soter*, Σωτηρ, the name of Chriſt, or *Soder*, an imaginary town, is really derived from the diſtinction of the dioceſe into the *Northern iſlands* or *Nordereys*, i. e. all to the north of Adnamurchan point, and the *Southern* or *Sudereys*; which laſt being the moſt important, the Iſle of Man retained both titles[d].

Other ruins of monaſtic buildings and offices may be traced, and ſome druidical ſepulchral remains. Several abbies were derived from this, which with the iſland was governed by an abbot-preſbyter, who had rule even over biſhops. The antient Scotch records were kept here, and here was a valuable library; but all probably deſtroyed at the Reformation.

At preſent this once celebrated ſeat of learning is deſtitute of a ſchool-maſter; and this ſeminary of holy men wants a miniſter to aſſiſt them in the common duties of religion.

The place where Columba landed is a pebbly beach, where a heap of earth repreſents the form of his ſhip. Near it is a hill with a circle of ſtones called *Cnoc-nar-aimgeal*, or *the hill of angels*, with whom the ſaint held conference, and on Michaelmas day the inhabitants courſe their horſes round it, a remain of the cuſtom of bringing them there to be bleſſed[e].

Lord Cardroſs, now earl of Buchan, in a letter to the late biſhop Lyttelton 1765, after mentioning the nature of the ſoil of Iona, which on the eaſtern ſide is rich, and productive of corn and graſs, but on the weſtern rocky and barren, and in the middle extremely mountainous, obſerves from Bede, Fordun, and Buchanan, that St. Columba ſoon after his arrival founded here a monaſtery and a nunnery, whoſe revenues were originally 4000 Scotch merks *per annum*.

"After the Scots loſt the Iſle of Man, in which king Cratilinth had erected a church to the honour of Chriſt called *Fanum Sodorenſe*, whence the biſhops of the Iſles were ſtyled *Epiſcopi Sodorenſes*, the biſhop of Iona became the metropolitan of the Iſles, and the vicar thereof was made ſuperior of Soreby in Tyree and dean of the Iſles. This monaſtery is ſaid to

[a] VII. p. 122. [b] *abbatia.*

[c] See theſe two in Phil. Tranſ. vol. XX. 790, and Gibſon, p. 1463. They are the tomb-ſtones of the reſpective perſons named on them as is common in this iſland.

[d] Macpherſon, p. 282. Torfæus Hiſt. Orcad. *paſſim.*

[e] Pennant, Voyage to the Hebrides, 243—260.

have

have given biſhops to ſeveral dioceſes in England as well as Scotland, particularly Aidanus biſhop of Lindisfarn. The life of St. Columba has been written in Gaelic; a MS. copy of which was ſome years ago in the hands of Mac Donald of Benbecula. It is ſtill a tradition in Icolmkill, that he allowed no women to go there except thoſe devoted to monaſtic celibacy, ſo that the mechanics employed there were obliged to keep their wives on a little adjoining iſland, thence called the *Womens Iſland*.

"Dr. Foulis, in his hiſtory of Popiſh Uſurpations, thinks that Iona was the burying-place of the kings of Scotland till the reign of Malcolm Canmore, who changed it to Dumfernline.

"The monuments now to be ſeen here are the works of later ages. The remains of St. Mary's church are the principal. It conſiſts of a tolerable church with a ſteeple in the centre and two croſs iſles, the whole length 140 feet. The ſteeple is aſcended by a narrow winding ſtair of hewn ſtone, almoſt entire, with ſome of the timbers of the roof. The circular window in the upper ſtory is a curious piece of architecture, compoſed of hewn ſtone lozenged by arches meeting in the centre and forming an equal number of oblique ſpherical triangles, ſo artfully contrived that they admit plenty of light, yet exclude both wind and rain. In the north-weſt corner near the wall which runs under the arch ſupporting the ſteeple is ſhewn a hole, into which Columba uſed to retire to prayers at ſtated hours. Near the wall at the eaſt end ſtands a ſlab of white marble 5 feet ſquare, ſuppoſed to have been the altar: one corner is much broken by the inhabitants, who taking it for a relic of St. Columb uſe it as a preſervative from diſeaſes in man or beaſt.

"Not far from this wall on the north ſide of the choir is a black marble monument of abbot Macfingone, robed, a croſier in his hand, and two lions at his feet and elbows, and a ſhort inſcription round the verge. He died 1500. Oppoſite to him a like monument of freeſtone, much defaced, for abbot Mackenzie.

"Within a ſmall building cloſe to the choir on the ſouth ſide under a blueiſh ſtone inſcribed with Britiſh characters, lies Laughlin Macfingone, father to abbot John A. D. 1489. Weſt of this a ſtone much impaired, inſcribed with like characters, undated, to Angus ſon of Angus Maie Domlinaal, of the lordſhip of Ila.

"Within a ſmall ſtone incloſure near the weſt end of the choir lies a very ruinous grave-ſtone, ſuppoſed to cover St. Columb's body[f]. Near it an inſcription to John Belony, phyſician to the Maclean family. Fronting the body of the church in the ſouth ſide are ſeveral monuments of knights in armour without inſcription, ſaid to belong to chieftains, of the families of Maclean, M Cleod, and Mc Donald, but more probably kings of Scotland. On the edge of one of the ſtones referred to the Scotch kings is an inſcription in Britiſh characters, to be read from right to left, ſignifying that Cormac Ulfhadda was buried there. Ulfhadda in Gaelic ſignifies *bearded*. According to Keating[g] Cormac Mc Ayrt, one of the Iriſh kings, was buried here A. D. 213.

"On the ſouth ſide of the choir, a few paces to the weſt, is a croſs of one ſtone, ſuppoſed to be granite, 14 feet 9 inches high, 6 broad, and 6 deep, fixed in a ſtone pedeſtal; and near thereto are the walls of St. Ouran's chapel 60 feet long and 30 broad, and at a ſhort diſtance lies a ſtone with this ſingular inſcription, *Hic jacet quatuor priores una*[h].

"South of St. Mary's are the ruins of nunnery and monaſtery. The cloiſters and apartments are ſtill viſible. Between the church and nunnery is a croſs 10 feet high and 14 inches broad. In the nunnery is a black marble monument in alto relievo of Anne Ferlet, prioreſs of Iona, with an inſcription in old Britiſh characters round the figure. It is remarkable that the ſoul of the deceaſed is recommended to the care of Abraham[i] only. She died 1511."

Mull. MULL is perhaps in extent the third of the Hebrides, containing about 300 ſquare miles. It is 24 Scotch miles long, and about as many broad, divided into three great pariſhes *Toracy*, *Roſs*, and *Kilmore* or *Kilninian*, containing near 4000 catechiſable perſons. It is rocky and barren, for the moſt part bleak and unhealthy, produces not corn enough for its inhabitants, and exports black cattle. It has coal if the road would allow it to be dug[k]. It was wreſted from the lords of the Iſles by the Mc Leanes, who own one-half and the duke of Argyle the other[k]. The Florida, one of the Spaniſh armada, was blown up here 1588, and here the duke of Argyle made his firſt landing 1686. It is ſcarce four miles from *Morven* on the continent, has a good road and ſeveral bays where herrings are taken. Here are three caſtles *Lochburg*, *Dowart*, and *Aroſſe*, and ſeven pariſh churches[l].

Skie. SKIE is the largeſt of the Hebrides, being above 60 miles long and of unequal breadth, ſo divided by branches of the ſea that there is not a place five miles from a good port. Some ſuppoſe it the *Eaſtern Ebuda*, others *Dunma*: its modern name is Norwegian from *Ski*, a miſt, which very well ſuits it. The rainy ſeaſon laſts from Auguſt to the autumnal equinox. The number of inhabitants is 15,000, reduced 1750 by emigrations and poverty to 12 or 13,000. Their chief trade is black cattle and horſes. The ſoil rough and hilly.

Beinn na caillich hill is covered with vaſt looſe ſtones, and has on its naked flat top an enormous artificial cairn.

At *Cameſketel* point the Pretender landed 1744, and ſheltered in a cave.

Briiſmbawl, a high hill near *Talyſkir*, has a ſeries of baſaltic columns like the Giant's cauſeway, and is the moſt northerly of its kind in the Britiſh dominions. The pillars are above 20 feet high, conſiſting moſtly of five angles, the joints leſs frequent or equidiſtant than in the Giant's cauſeway.

At *Struan* is a beautiful Daniſh fort 60 feet diameter and 18 feet high[m]. Many druidical antiquities are found here; and Daniſh names remain. Mr. Pennant was preſented with a denarius of Traj[illegible] found near *Loch Griſernis*.

Below *Muggaſtot*, the principal houſe of ſir Alexander Mc Donald lord here, and lineally deſcended from the lords of the Iſles, is the lake of St. Co-

[f] Q. what Mr. Pennant was told covered *a French king*.
[g] Notitia Hiberniæ.
[h] *de Hy*.
[i] *ariſſimo*. See before, p. 715.
[k] Johnſon, 320—327. Appendix to Pennant's Weſtern Iſles, p. 30.
[l] Pennant, 352, 353.
[m] Pennant, pl. XXXVI.

lumba,

lumba, with ruins of a monaſtery founded by him in an iſland.

Duntuilm caſtle was another principal ſeat, and near it was a hill for adminiſtering juſtice. *Dunvegan* caſtle, ſomewhat modernizing, on an iſland in a lake, the ſeat of Mr. Mc Leod [n].

Near *Bracadale loch* is an *anait* or Druid temple, and there are three more in the iſland [o].

Gigha. *Gigha*, the moſt eaſtern of the Hebrides, is about ſix miles long and one broad, a pretty level corn country, containing about 500 inhabitants, and belonging to Mr. M'Neile of Tayniſh. Here is a miraculous well, ſaid to produce a favourable gale by being cleared. At *Kilchattan* is a great rude column 16 feet high, 4 broad, and 8 inches thick, and near it a cairn. Another at *Cnoc a chara*, and a croſs and three cairns at *Cnoc a crois*. A Daniſh conical mount flat on the top with traces of a wall [p].

Jura. *Jura*, the moſt rugged of the Hebrides, is about 34 miles long and 10 broad, compoſed chiefly of vaſt barren mountains, and containing not above 800 inhabitants, and producing cattle, ſheep with fine fleeces, and goats. The three mountains called the *Paps* are *Beinn a chaolois* or the mountain of the ſound, *Beinn ſheunta* or the hallowed, and *Beinn an oir* or the golden: the laſt is a maſs of vaſt ſtones, moſs-grown at bottom but bare at top. Mr. Banks found the ſouthern one to be 2359 feet, and this far over-topt it [q].

Oranſay. *Oranſay* is three miles long: the ſouth part low and ſandy, the reſt high and rocky. It has ruins of a monaſtery of Auſtin canons, founded by St. Columba or rather by one of the lords of the Iſles. The church 59 feet by 18, contains the tombs of numbers of the antient lords, prieſts, and females. The cloiſter on the ſouth ſide has on its two entire ſides ſeven low arches, whoſe columns are only two thin ſtones 3 feet high with a flat ſtone on top ſerving as a plinth, and on them two more meeting in a point. In the front ſide four round arches: the area 29 feet. Such a cloiſter is ſaid to be in ſome of the iſlands of the Archipelago. [We need not go there for an example of the genius of architecture in its early and rude ſtate.] The adjoining buildings are ruined, but an elegant croſs remains 12 feet high, 1 and an half broad, 7 inches thick. The high hill aſcended by Columba and Oran has on its top a retreat of the antient inhabitants protected by a ſtrong ſtone dike and outworks. On the plain below is a large round moat flat at top: near the eaſt ſhore a large conic tumulus on the ſame plain, and a ſmall croſs where a corpſe of Macdufie is ſaid to have reſted. Seals are here numerous, and here are a few eider ducks [r].

Colonſay. *Colonſay*, twelve miles by three, is full of rocky hills with paſture valleys. The ſoil much ſuperior to Oranſay, and feeds more cattle. Both iſlands together contain 8400 acres, of which only 2600 are arable, and 4 or 500 inhabitants. The Argyle family ſold the laſt to the M'Neiles, the preſent proprietors [s].

Liſmore. *Liſmore* iſland, nine miles by one and an half, contains 500 ſouls, and is extremely fertile in oats and bear. It was antiently a foreſt of deer, whoſe ſculls are dug up: the cattle are remarkably ſmall. Here is a Daniſh fort, the walls 17 feet high, a gallery within them, and a ſeat round the area as at Ilay. In the church-yard a log of oak for a tomb: radii of a dial cut on a rock, and on another a baſon. This iſland was the ſeat of the biſhop of Argyle, ſeparated from Dunkeld about 1200. Here are remains of the cathedral or biſhop's houſe [t].

Scarba. *Scarba*, a high iſland, north of Jura, five miles long, chiefly covered with heath, contains 40 inhabitants. The gulf of *Corryvrekan* in the channel between this iſland and Jura has a furious tide forming many conſiderable whirlpools, into which the moſt dreadful back tide forces the veſſels. The chief whirlpool is on the Scarba ſide. There is another off a little iſle on the weſt end of Jura, where in great ſtorms the tides run at the rate of 15 miles an hour; and there was a chapel of the Virgin Mary [u].

Euiſdale. *Euiſdale* iſland is half a mile long compoſed entirely of ſlate, of which large quarries are annually exported to England, Canada, and the Weſt Indies. There are other quarries in the iſland of *Suil*, *Luing*, *Balnakua*, and *Carrera*. The two firſt are almoſt covered with excellent corn, and with *Torſa* and *Shuna* to the weſt, all inhabited, form one pariſh, whoſe church is in *Suil* [w]. In *Torſa* is an hunting tower of the great Mc Donald [x].

Tir I. Off Mull and in its ſound is *Tir I*, famous for its great plain, for its breed of horſes, and fertility: and north of it

Col. *Col* [y], a rocky iſland 13 miles by 3, covered with heath, Col having many lochs with fiſh, and containing above 800 inhabitants [z]. Dr. Johnſon takes notice, that whereas in Skie goods are bought of travelling pedlars, in Col is a ſtanding ſhop, and in Mull two [a]. Mr. Maclean, lord of Col, lives highly reverenced by his ſubjects, who owe much of their improvement as well as that of their ſoil to him. The caſtle, ſucceeded by a modern houſe, ſtands on a rock [b].

Rum. *Rum* is one of the larger iſlands, almoſt ſquare, containing above 120 ſquare miles. In the hills are red deer: the horſes are ſmall but eminent for beauty. In Barra are ſmaller horſes, not above 3 feet high [c].

Egg and *Canna* are the only Popiſh iſlands. In the former is a curious cave [d].

Ulva. *Ulva* is a ſmall rough barren iſland belonging to the M'Quarrys [e].

Staffa. Among the group called the *Treaſhuniſh* iſles lies three leagues north-eaſt from Jona, *Staffa*, a new Giant's Cauſeway, with columns of double the height of that in Ireland, and 50 feet high at the ſouth end, which they ſeem to ſupport, decreaſing as they advance to the eaſt, and loſt at laſt in the ſhapeleſs ſtrata. The iſland is about a mile long by half a mile, and in a bay on the weſt ſide is the firſt appearance of the pillars, ſmall and lying on their ſides: from thence you paſs a ſmall cave, above which larger pillars incline in all directions, ſome bent in the middle like the ribs of a ſhip. Having paſſed the cave you come to the firſt range of pillars, not above half as large as thoſe a little beyond.

Booſhala. Overagainſt this place is a ſmall iſland called *Booſhala*, ſeparated from the main by a narrow channel, and compoſed entirely of ſmall pillars not 2 feet in

[n] Pennant, 285. 312.
[o] Appendix, p. 30.
[p] Pennant, 198-9.
[q] Ib. 213—218.
[r] Ib. 238—240.
[s] Ib. 357. Appen. 31.
[t] Fordun. II. 10. Pennant, 359, 360.
[u] Pennant, 361.
[w] Appen. 32.
[x] Ib. 294. 301.
[y] Johnſon, 300. Pennant, 270.
[z] Johnſon, 278—293.
[a] Ib. 295. 301.
[b] Ib. 310.
[c] Ib.
[d] Ib. 295.

diameter,

diameter, without any ſtratum above; the neateſt of any in two diviſions of flat pillars and others converging to a centre, their tranſverſe ſections exact and ſurfaces ſmooth. The main iſland or Staffa is ſupported by ranges of pillars, pretty erect, ſhort and of large diameters, and at their feet an irregular pavement of ſuch as have been broken off, extending as far as can be ſeen under water. They are of 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 ſides, the largeſt 4 feet 5 inches diameter, the ſurfaces rough and full of cracks: moſt of the ſurfaces on which Mr. Bankes walked were concave, ſome evidently convex, and ſome flat; ſome of the interſtices filled up with yellow ſpar. Proceeding along ſhore you arrive at a cave formed of ſuch pillars and called *Fiuhn Mac Coul's* or *Fingal's*, 371 feet long from the rock without, 117 feet high at the mouth, and 70 at the end, 53 feet broad at the mouth, and 20 feet within; one of the upright pillars without 39 feet high; one at the north-weſt corner 54 feet. Further north-weſt is a moſt magnificent range of the higheſt pillars, bare to their baſes, and the ſtratum below viſible and ſoon riſing above the water. Theſe pillars meaſured from the water 37 feet to 55; ſtratum above them from 66 feet 9 inches to 34 feet. This ſtratum is uniformly the ſame, conſiſting of numberleſs ſmall pillars bending and inclining in all directions, but never diſturbing the larger ones, whoſe tops every where keep a uniform regular line. Proceeding round the north-eaſt of the iſland you come to *Oua na ſcarve* or the Cormorants cave, where the ſtratum under the pillars riſes very high, and the pillars run leſs. Beyond is a deep bay ſided by two ſtages of ſmall pillars, having a ſtratum between them exactly like that above them, formed of innumerable little pillars ſhaken out of their places and leaning in all directions. Beyond this bay the pillars ceaſe. The rock is a dark brown ſtone. After paſſing to the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſland (a ſpace almoſt as large as that occupied by the pillars) they begin again, and ſoon reach the bending pillars which begun the deſcription. The ſtone is a true baſalt like the Giant's Cauſeway, but in moſt reſpects ſuperior to it in grandeur [f].

Staffa is a Norwegian word from *Staf*, ſuited to the rocky pillars [g].

Lewes. LEWES has its name from a part of it properly ſo called, but is generally called *Long Iſland*, being with *Harries* which is joined to it by a ſmall neck of land 60 miles long, and in ſeveral places 16 broad. It is divided by arms of the ſea and ſounds into five parts, belonging to as many proprietors. *Barray* to the lord of Barray; *South Wiiſt* to the captain of Clan Rald; *North Wiiſt* to Mc Donald of Slate in Skie; *Harries* to Mc Leod of Dunvegan, and *Lewes* to Seaforth: on the eaſt ſide are four large lochs, where ſhips of great burden ride [a].

Stornway caſtle in Lewes was deſtroyed by Oliver Cromwell. At *Brago* is a round fort, and near it are ſome cairns. In *Barvas* pariſh is a ſingle ſtone called the *Thruſh* above 20 feet high; and on the north ſide of *Loch Carlvay* are three ſtones, each about 12 feet high. There are others about the iſland, and at *Claſſerneſs* is a Druid temple or an avenue of 39 ſtones, 6 or 7 feet high, 2 broad, and 8 feet aſunder. At the ſouth end is a circle of twelve ſtones of the ſame dimenſions, and one in the centre 13 feet high. Without the circle to the weſt ſtand four more, and as many more on the eaſt and ſouth ſides. On the ſame coaſt about a quarter of a mile off is another circle of high ſtones. This iſland produces cattle, ſheep, and hay, and in the chace of *Oſerval* are deer [h]. The numerous ſurrounding iſlands abound with fowl: the largeſt called iſland *More* or the *Great* has ruins of St. Thomas's chapel; and there is another to St. *Ronan* in the iſland of that name [i].

The eaſt coaſt of *Harries* is rocky, the weſt cultivated. It has ſeveral antient Daniſh forts, cairns, and at *Rowdil* a circle of ſtones [k].

Bernera. *Bernera* to the ſouth of Harries is five miles round, ſandy, but produces much barley and rye, and in ſummer is covered with clover. It has two chapels, and near one of them a ſtone 8 feet high and 2 broad [l].

Pabba. *Pabba*, a league from hence, is three miles round, ſandy, and has a hill in the middle [m].

Sella. *Sella* is a mile round, and yields good paſture for ſheep.

Taranſa. *Taranſa*, three miles round, much corn and graſs [n].

Enſay. In *Enſay* in a grave was found a pair of braſs ſcales and a little hammer, both finely poliſhed [o].

N. Viſt. *North Viſt* is ſeparated from Harries by a rocky channel three leagues broad. It is nine miles long and 30 in circumference: the weſt ſide plain and arable [p]. The rock *Eougmil* off the iſle of Harries is a famous ſeal fiſhery [q].

Valay. In *Valay* iſland is a flat ſtone in a chapel called *Browny's* ſtone, on which they uſed to offer cow's milk every Sunday [r].

Borera. In *Borera* is a burial-place of monks full of ſepulchral ſtones 3 or 4 feet high, and others without the burial-place [s].

Benbecula. *Benbecula* is three miles ſquare and 10 round, and the middle occupied by a mountain of its name [t].

S. Viſt. *South Viſt* is 21 leagues by 3; the ſoil ſandy yet arable. It has ſeveral cairns, which the inhabitants go round on Sundays and holidays, and here is a valley or glen pretended to be haunted [u].

Eriſca. *Eriſca* a mile long and 3 round, is part heathy, part arable, and yields good produce: the Erſe is ſpoken here more perfectly than in the other iſlands. A mile ſouth of Columba's church is a ſtone 8 feet high and 2 broad called the *Bowing ſtone:* a gold buckle valued at 7*l.* was found in *Emort* ground [x].

Barra. *Barra* is five miles by three; the eaſt ſide rocky, with a ſafe harbour and plenty of fiſh; the weſt arable [y].

Bernera. *Bernera*, though ſmall, excells all others of its ſize for cultivation and fiſhing [z].

Hirta or St. Kilda. HYRTA or as Buchanan calls it *Hirta*, now ST. KILDA [a] is the moſt weſtern of all theſe iſlands, three miles by two, ſurrounded by an inacceſſible barrier of rocks except in two places, divided by nature into four parts by five hills, one of which named *Conagra* may be called the Teneriffe of Britain [b]. Here is one village, and the ſoil is principally paſture [c]. The floors of their houſes are formed of aſhes, and turf is their manure [d]. On the peninſula on the ſouth ſide of the bay is an old fort called *Dun Fir bolg* or the

[f] Mr. Bankes in Pennant, 261—269. [g] Ib. Appen. to laſt tour, 28.
[a] G. [b] Martin's Weſtern Iſles. 4—14. [i] Ib. 17. 21. [k] Ib. 31. 38. [l] Ib. 43—47.
[m] Ib. 47. [n] Ib. 48, 49. [o] Ib. 50. [p] Ib. 52. [q] Ib. 61.
[r] Ib. 67. [s] Ib. 68. [t] Ib. 81. [u] Ib. 84—86. [x] Ib. 87.
[y] Ib. 88. [z] Ib. 94. [a] Macauley, 110. [b] Ib. 21—23. [c] Ib. 27.
[d] Ib. 44.

fort of the Iriſh[e]. Brendan had a chapel here[f] among his many others in the weſtern iſles[g]. In the face of an hill is a large white ſquare ſtone, into which they antiently poured milk on Sundays to *Gruagach*, whoſe name in Galic ſignifies *Long-haired*, probably the ſame with Apollo *Grannus* mentioned in an inſcription at Edinburgh[h]. This iſland abounds with fowls, the ſolan gooſe, fulmer, lavie (the eligug or razor-bill), coulterneb or puffin, and the gore fowl, &c. This laſt not common here is deſcribed as above 4 feet long from the bill to the toes, wings ſhort, legs, neck, and bill long, breaſt white, eggs larger than that of a gooſe[i]. The inhabitants were reduced by the ſmall-pox about 1730 to 88, being in Martin's time 180[k], and principally employed in fiſhing and fowling. They have been twice deluded by religious impoſtors in the laſt age: the laſt (Roderic) like Mahomet, under pretence of a commiſſion from John the Baptiſt, gratified his own ambition, avarice, and luſt, but was at laſt detected, and obliged to make a public recantation before the preſbytery of Sky at Dunvegan caſtle[l]. This iſland has been the property of the Mc Leods for 200 years paſt[m]. In *Borerary*, a ſmall iſland, a mile round, and environed ith high rocks, is a Druid circle of ſtones, and remarkable ſubterraneous houſes conſtructed with a ſingle ſtone, and having a ſeat and four bed chambers at the ſides[n]. Borerary.

e Macauley, 50. f Ib. 71. g Ib. 74. h Ib. 86. See before, p. 304.
i Macauley, 131—157. k Ib. 196. l Ib. 228—239. m Ib. 273. n Ib. 54—58.

ORKNEYS.

ORCADES. *Orkney.*

COASTING from the Hebrides to the north-east you come to the ORCADES, now *Orkney*, a cluſter of near thirty iſlands, divided by little arms of the ſea, named in an old MS. *Argat*, as much as to ſay as there explained *above the Getæ*, though I ſhould rather explain it above *Cat*, for they lie off *Cath*, a county of Scotland, called at preſent from its promontory *Cath-neſſe*, whoſe inhabitants ſeem to be named in Ptolemy CARINI by miſtake for *Catini*. In Solinus's[a] time theſe iſlands had not a ſingle inhabitant, and were over-run with ruſhy graſs. At preſent they are cultivated, but are without woods, producing plenty of barley, but having neither wheat nor trees. Of theſe Pomonia, remarkable for being the ſee of a biſhop, is the chief, called by Solinus[b] POMONA *diutina*, from the length of its days, now by the natives *Main land*, as if really continent, adorned with an epiſcopal ſee in the little town of *Kirkwall*, and two caſtles. It yields tin and lead. OCETIS is alſo reckoned among theſe iſles by Ptolemy, which I ſuppoſe is now called *Hethy*. Whether I ſhould call *Hey*, which is reckoned among them the DUMNA of Pliny[c] I cannot yet determine. If it is not that, I ſhould be for fixing *Dumna* at *Faire Ile*, whoſe only town is called *Dumo*, rather than with Becanus[d] ſuppoſe it *Wardhuys* in *Lapland*.

POMONA.

Kirkwall.

OCETIS.

Hethy.

Hey.

DUMNA.

Fair Iſland.
Duma.

Julius Agricola, who firſt ſailed round Britain, diſcovered the Orcades till then unknown, and ſubdued them[e]. Claudius was ſo far from reducing them (as is aſſerted by Jerom in his Chronicle), that Juvenal[f] has theſe lines in Hadrian's time:

Arma quid ultra
Littora Juvernæ promovimus & modo captas
Orcades, & minima contentos nocte Britannos.

In vain, O Rome, thou doſt this conqueſt boaſt
Beyond the Orcades' ſhort-nighted coaſt.
DRYDEN.

But upon the decline of the Roman empire in Britain they became the reſidence of the Picts; and Claudian[g] poetically expreſſes himſelf

Maduerunt Saxone fuſo
Orcades.

Orcades wet with Saxon gore.

Ninnius[h] alſo relates, that the Saxons Octha and Ebiſſus, who ſerved under the Britans, ſailed with ſix *ciules* or flat-bottomed boats round the Picts, and laid waſte the Orcades. They afterwards became ſubject to Norway (whence the natives ſpeak the Gothic language) by the grant of Donald *Bran*, who after the death of his brother Malcolm *Can-Moor*, king of the Scots, ſeized upon the government to the excluſion of his nephews, that by their means he might be favoured in his intended uſurpation; and the Norwegians held them till the year 1266, for then Magnus IV. king of Norway being worſted in war with the Scots, yielded them to Alexander III. king of Scotland by treaty, and Haquin king of Norway confirmed the poſſeſſion of them to king Robert *Brus* in the year 1312. Laſtly in 1464 Chriſtian I. king of Norway and Denmark, when he gave his daughter in marriage to James III. king of Scotland, transferred all his right to them to his ſon in law and his ſucceſſors, to make which more binding the Pope's confirmation was obtained.

To paſs over the more antient earls of Orkney, who were alſo hereditary earls of *Cathneſs* and *Stratherne*, the title of earl of Orkney came at laſt by an heir female to *William Sentcler*, of which family William, who was called the *prodigal*, and waſted his eſtate, was the 4th and laſt earl. His deſcendants, however, enjoy the honour of barons *Sencler* to this day[i]. But the title of Cathneſs ſtill remains in his brother's deſcendants. In our time this title of earl of Orkney and lord of Shetland was conferred on Robert, natural ſon of king James V. and is now enjoyed by his ſon Patrick *Steward*.

Earls of *Orkney.*

[a] c. 24. [b] Ib. [c] IV. 16. [d] Tac. Vit. Agric. c. 10. [e]
[f] Sat. II. 160. [g] de IV. conſ. Honorii, l. 31, 32.
[h] c. 37. Octha & Abiſa cum 40 ciulis. [i] and to 1764. Douglas, 114.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

ORKNEY lies in 22° 11″ longitude, 59° 2″ latitude. Its ancient name, which Mela writes *Orchades*, may be derived from the *Orcas prom.* of Ptolemy. The longeſt day is here 18 hours, ſo that at midnight one may ſee to read a letter. The air ſometimes produces meteors, which is what Wallace means by *petrified bodies falling from the clouds*. The winters are generally more ſubject to rain than ſnow, which laſt is of leſs continuance than in other parts of Scotland; but the winds are violent, and water-ſpouts are not uncommon.

The Pightland Frith divides this country from Caithneſs to the ſouth; the Deucaledonian ocean extends on the weſt; the ſea of Shetland on the north; and the German ſea on the eaſt. Shetland is north eaſt and by eaſt from Orkney, and from the Start in Sanda to Swinburgh-head, the moſt ſoutherly point of Shetland, is about 18 leagues, with only Fair iſland within 8 leagues of Swinburgh-head. Pightland Frith is in breadth from *Duncan's Bay*, vulgarly *Dungſby*, to the neareſt point of South Ronalſha, about 12 miles. Its numerous tides are a great obſtruction to navigation when paſſed at improper times. They get in from the north-weſt: the flood on the contrary on the coaſts of Lewes pours in from the ſouth [a].

This frith, early famous for its many rapid tides and dangers, is probably alluded to by Conradus Celtes [b]:

Eſt locus Arctoo qua ſe Germania tractu
Claudit, et in rigidis Tyli ubi ſurgit aquis,
Quam juxta infames ſcopuli & petroſa vorago,
Aſperat undiſonis ſaxa pudenda vadis.
Orcades has memorant dictas a nomine Græco.

But the danger is no more than might be expected in paſſing a rapid current in tolerable weather. A wrong tide, when flood or ebb runs ſtrong, may carry to the eddies on Stroma, on whoſe north parts it breaks with great force.

Stroma. Two miles from Caithneſs in this ſtrait lies *Stroma*, a little fruitful iſle; and becauſe of its vicinity to Caithneſs, to whoſe lordſhip it is ſubject, not counted among the Orkneys. On the north ſide of this iſle is a point of the Frith, called the *Swelchie* of Stroma, and at the weſt end between it and Mey in Caithneſs is another point, called *The Merry men of Mey*; both dangerous. Theſe Swelchies [c] are whirlpools in form of an inverted bell, about 3 feet in diameter, ſucceſſively formed by the colliſion of the oppoſite ſtreams at the extremities of the iſland. They have force to turn a veſſel round, and to ſwallow up ſmall boats within leſs than 20 yards diſtance. Sunken rocks hereabouts called *Rouſts* are much more dangerous during the ebb of a ſpring tide with a weſt wind, and that in the calmeſt weather [d]. Among the particulars of the tides here may be reckoned, that on the weſt ſide of the iſle of Sanda it flows two hours ſooner than on the eaſt; and in North Faira between Eda and Weſtra, it ebbs 9 hours, and flows but 3. At Hammoneſs in Sanda both ebb and flood runs one way, except at the beginning of a quick ſtream, when for two or three hours the flood runs ſouth; and the multitude of the iſles and narrowneſs of the paſſage makes the tides more rapid and violent; ſo that they cauſe a contrary motion in the ſea near the ſhore, called, according to its courſe, *Eaſter* or *Weſter birth* [e].

Hiſtorians agree in making the firſt inhabitants of theſe iſles *Picts*, and call Orkney the antient kingdom of the Picts. Certain ſingular houſes, now overgrown with earth, are called *Picts houſes:* and the Pightland frith is ſuppoſed to retain their name.

Claudian's lines cited by Mr. Camden prove, that the Picts, with ſome other German colony, particularly the Saxons, were at that time in poſſeſſion of theſe iſles, and ſo Ninnius [f] expreſsly ſays. Many of the preſent inhabitants uſe the Norſe language, which differs but little from the Teutonic or Pictiſh language, and was in general uſe to the laſt century; but except in *Foula*, where a few words are *ſtill known* by the aged people, it is quite loſt. The Engliſh tongue with a Norwegian accent is that of theſe iſlands; but the appearance of the people in their manners and genius evidently ſhew their northern origin [g]. The antient ſurnames are of German original, as the *Seaters* from the idol *Seatur* or *Saturn*; the *Taits* from *Tuitſh* or the *Dutch*, ſo called from their progenitor *Tuiſco*; the *Keldas*, from the *Culdees* or *Keldeis*, the antient Chriſtian prieſts among the Picts; the *Baikies* from *Baikie*, the Teutonic word for a running water. *Stane*, at the end of names, as *Hourſtane*, *Corſtane*, *Torſtane*, *Beiſtane*. &c. ſignifies the ſuperlative degree of compariſon. Some date the firſt ſettlement of the Picts here A. M. 4867; when, emigrating from their native country, they planted a colony in Orkney, and thence croſſing Pictland frith, and traverſing Caithneſs, Roſs, Murray, Marr, and Angus, ſettled in Fife and Lothian, thence called by our writers *Pictlandia* [h]. Others think they did not ſettle here till the time of Reuther king of Scotland, when the Picts, joining with a party of the Scots, were repulſed, with the loſs of their king Gethus, and many of the Picts and Scottiſh nobility with great ſlaughter: but the invaſions of the Britans at the ſame time conſtrained the Picts to fly to Orkney, where they choſe for king Gothus their deceaſed ſovereign's brother, till they were able to return to Lothian, and drive out the Britans. After this they flouriſhed here, and

[a] Mackenzie's charts of the Orknies, p. 4, 5.
[b] Itin. Balt.
[c] The *Suillæ* of our old maps. (See Brit. Top. pl. V.) and the *Scylla* of claſſical antiquity.
[d] Pennant's Arctic Zoology, I. xxiv.
[e] Wallace, 2d Edit. 1—7.
[f] c. 5.
[g] Pennant's Arctic Zoology, I. xxiv.
[h] Ninnius, c. 5. puts their arrival at Orkney not leſs than 900 years after the coming of Brutus into Britain, which he ſays was in the time of Eli the Jewiſh high prieſt.

were governed by kings of their own. There ſtill remains a place called *Cuningſgar*, the dwelling place of the miniſter of Sandwick, whoſe name and form beſpeak it the reſidence of ſome of them. But no traces of their hiſtory remain, except the name of Belus, in antient characters on a ſtone in the church of Birſa, where ſtill is to be ſeen one of the principal palaces [i]. This government probably ſubſiſted till the ſubverſion of the Pictiſh kingdom in Scotland, A. D. 839. by Kenneth II. king of Scotland. They continued ſubject to that crown till the uſurpation of Donald Bane, who is ſaid to have ceded theſe iſlands and the Hebrides to Magnus king of Norway for his aſſiſtance A.D.1099; but Dr. Macpherſon has ſhewn this to be very improbable [k]. The Norwegians thus got poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands, and held them for 164 years, and loſt them 1263 by the battle of Largis, between Alexander III. king of Scotland, and Haquin king of Norway, who died the year after, and was buried in the cathedral of Orkney. While Alexander meditated the reduction of Orkney, as he had before recovered Man and the Weſtern iſles, Magnus, who ſucceeded his father on the throne of Norway, entered into a treaty with him to ſurrender all his right to them for 4000 marks and 400 marks a year; and for the better confirmation thereof, a marriage was ſet on foot between his ſon and Alexander's daughter, to be completed when the parties came to age [l]. This Magnus was for his piety reputed a ſaint and the patron of this country, where he built the cathedral church of Kirkwall, which is dedicated to him. He is ſaid to have carried the news of Bruce's victory over Edward II. at Bannocburn to Aberdeen, and over Pightland frith: on which the king ordered that £.5. ſterling ſhould be paid for ever out of the cuſtoms of Aberdeen to the church at Kirkwall [l]. Alexander gave Orkney to Speire earl of Cathnes, whoſe ſon was alſo earl of Orkney and Shetland, and his daughter brought it by marriage to the Sinclairs ſucceſſively earls hereof [m].

The Orkneys contain about 23000 inhabitants, and are divided into three preſbyteries and 18 miniſtries, ſome containing three and ſome four pariſhes, in all 36 pariſhes, and 12 inhabited iſles making parts of pariſhes. There are three miniſtries in the ſouth iſles, Hoy, Waes, and South Ronaldſha. The ſtipends are paid from the biſhop's or earl's rents, or by the heretors in money or products, and are from 50£. to 70 or 80£. *per ann.* In the church the incumbents generally preach by turns except when it is ſuch weather as may hinder thoſe who have iſlands from getting to them [n].

Though the antients eſtimated theſe iſlands at 30, there are but 26 inhabited. Theſe are *South Ronaldſha*, *Swinna* or *Swona*, *Hoy*, *Burra*, *Lambholm*, *Flotta*, *Faira*, *Cava*, *Gramſey*, *Pomona* or *Mainland*, *Copinſha*, *Shapinſha*, *Damſey*, *Inhallo*, *Stronſa* or *Stroma*, *Papa Stronſa* or *Stroma*, *Sanda*, *North Ronaldſha*, *Eda*, *Rouſa*, *Wyre*, *Gairſa*, *Egleſha*, *North Faira*, *Weſtra*, *Papa Weſtra*. The reſt are called *Holms*, and uſed only for paſturage, and ſeparated from each other by narrow ſtreights; ſome are ſandy, others mooriſh; ſome abound in moſs, which others want; ſome are mountainous, others plain; ſome are called the north, others the ſouth iſles, in reſpect of the larger one or Mainland.

The iſland of *Stroma* ſix miles long, half cultivated, divided into three pariſhes, and moſtly ſandy, abounds with burghs and tumuli with ſtone coffins and bodies entire, and is famous for being the depoſitary of the dead for the whole cluſter of iſlands. The tomb which contained them is at the ſouth-eaſt corner of the iſland on a ſmall neck of land near the ſea bank. Mr. Lowe was diſappointed in his expectation of finding them as entire as they had formerly been; for, on entering the tomb, he ſaw only two bare ſculls laid apart, and in the bottom of the vault, which is full of ſheep's dung, a few leg and thigh bones, but all quite bare, and no appearance of what they had been, nor could he have judged from their look that they had been preſerved above ground. He was informed by the inhabitants, that curioſity to ſee the mummies had brought many idle people to Stroma, and that ſome had wantonly broken the bodies, and others the door, which not being replaced, ſheep and cattle had got in and trampled the reſt to pieces. There is little doubt but that theſe bodies had been preſerved by the mere ſaltneſs of the air, they being light and thin, and the limbs flexible, certain ſigns of inartificial preſervation. Meat is ſtill preſerved here in the ſame manner by hanging it in the air [o]. Stroma.

South Ronaldſha, the moſt fertile of the ſouth iſles, is 5 miles long, populous, and fertile in corn and potatoes; the ſouth part a fruitful vale for dairies. Rock fort in Sandwic called lady Wemyſs's caſtle; ſome tumuli called *Erny conligs*. *Hoxabead*, a Daniſh caſtle, or watch-tower, and burial-place of a king's ſon. In Lady Kirk Burwick, is a large ſtone, uſed by St. Magnus for a boat to bring news of Bannocburn battle [p]. The inhabitants here and at Waes differ in their tone of ſpeaking from the Orcadians. To the ſouth eaſt lie the Pightland Skerries, dangerous to ſeamen; but to the north is St. Margaret's hope, a very ſafe frequented harbour, eaſy of approach, except a rock called *Lippa* in the middle of the ſound between it and *Burra*. This laſt iſland is 3 miles by two and an half, inhabited, ſoil various, much paſture, fiſh, lead, copper, rabbits and ſheep. *Hunda* and *Glimſholme* a ſheep holm. From Burwick here is the uſual ferry to Duncanſbay in Caithnes. S. Ronaldſha. Burra.

A little ſouth of this lies *Swina*, a mile long, a ſmall fiſhing iſle, and only conſiderable for the *Wells of Swina*, two dangerous whirlpools to the ſouth weſt of it, occaſioned by eddies in the ſhallow water and raging tides. The middle of the channel between Stroma and the Mainland has only 10 fathoms water; the greateſt depth round that iſland is only 18. The ſounds are from 3 to 46 fathoms deep; the greateſt depths are between South Ronaldſha and South Waes, for in general the other ſounds are only from 3 to 13, and the circumambient depth of the whole groupe very rarely exceeds 35. About theſe iſlands commences a decreaſe of the tides. In the wide ocean the waters having room to expand never experienee the height of flood, ſo conſtant in contracted ſeas. Here ordinary ſpring tides do not exceed 8 feet, and very extraordinary ſpring tides 14, even when acted on by the violence of the winds [q]. Swina.

Beyond this to the weſt of South Ronaldſha, lie *Waes*, which had a cod fiſhery, now neglected; and *Hoy* producing iron. Theſe are but one iſle, about Waes. Hoy.

[i] Wallace, 105—113. [k] Differt. xv. and xvi. Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland, I. p. 44. n. [l] Wallace, 118.
[m] Wallace, p. 118. [n] MS. account of Orkney by Mr. Geo. Lowe, miniſter of Birſa and Hara.
[o] Lowe's MS. Pennant's Arctic Zool. I. xxiii. [p] Ib. [q] Mackenzie ubi ſup.

12 miles long, full of high mountains covered with heath, paſturing ſheep, and thinly inhabited by fiſhers; but the former iſland is more fertile and pleaſant [r]. The wart-hill of Hoy is the higheſt in Orkney, 540 yards high; the top covered with a ſpungy marſh and a loch [s], near whoſe top is ſome matter, which, in the months of May, June, and July, at noon ſhines and ſparkles in an extraordinary manner, diſcernable at a great diſtance, and ſhined formerly more than now. The vulgar call it an enchanted carbuncle; but Mr. Wallace took it for water falling down a ſmooth rock, which the ſun ſhone upon, though none could ever find it out. Among the antiquities obſervable in Hoy is the *Dwarfie ſtone* [t], 36 feet long, 18 broad, and 9 thick, hollowed by art with a ſquare hole about two feet thick, and a ſtone proportionable ſtanding before it for a door. At one end within is a bed for two perſons, with a pillow; at the other a couch; and in the middle a hearth, with a round hole for a chimney above. Some ſuppoſe it the reſidence of a hermit; but vulgar tradition that of a giant and his wife. From *Snelſetter* here is the other ferry to Ham in Caithnes; and here are *Kirkſhope*, *North hope*, *Ote hope*, and ſeveral other good harbours. Hoy has the greateſt variety of natural beauties and moſt romantic appearances of any of the Orknies.

Lambholm. Flotta. Faira. Cava. Gramſey.

Between it and Mainland is *Lambholm*; and to the weſt toward Hoywith, *Flotta*, *Faira*, *Cava*, and *Gramſey*, ſmall fruitful fiſhing iſles; the laſt producing paſture and ſlate.

Mainland.

Next to theſe is the *Mainland* or *Pomona*, 24 miles long, and well inhabited; divided into the 12 pariſhes of *Birſa*, *Sandwick*, *Eva*, *Rendall*, *Hara*, *Firth*, *Stennis*, *Stromneſs*, *Orfer*, *St. Ola's*, *St. Andrew's*, *Holm*, and *Dearneſs*.

Kirkwall.

Kirkwall, the only town of note in the iſland, having the cathedral and biſhop's palace, called the *round towers*, and the town-houſe, priſon, and ſchools, and the civil and eccleſiaſtical adminiſtration of the iſles, is an antient borough, incorporated 1486 by James III. The Norwegians called it *Kirkiviog*; Torfæus [u], *Kercua*, q. d. Kirkwaa, the great church, out of which Buchanan has made *Cracoviaca*. It is near a mile long, with narrow ſtreets, and a ſafe harbour, not much frequented, built on a pleaſant inlet of the ſea [x], and governed by a provoſt, treaſurer, and dean of gild, and has a market. Almoſt all the houſes are ſlated. The caſtle, built by Henry lord Sinclair 1379, appears by its ruins to have been ſtrong and ſtately; and, from a ſtone with a mitred coat of arms, was probably repaired by ſome of the biſhops. The round tower, or old biſhop's palace, was built by biſhop Reid. The biſhop's palace by Patrick earl of Orkney 1606. Here is a grammar ſchool well endowed, and at the north end of the town a ruined irregular fort, built by the Engliſh in Oliver's time for the defence of the harbour; the arms of the commonwealth are on ſome cannon. The church of Orkney and Shetland was governed by a biſhop, who bore both titles, and whoſe clear revenue did not exceed 8000 marks. The cathedral is ſuppoſed to have been founded by Magnus, to whom it is dedicated [y]. Mr. Lowe ſays it was built by Reginald earl of Orkney 1138 [z], and enlarged by ſome of the biſhops, of whom 29 are enumerated by Keith [a]. Torfæus admits none reſident before William, though ſeveral bore the title earlier. Biſhop Stuart enlarged the church to the eaſt, and biſhop Reid added 3 pillars to the weſt, and a carved weſt front. It is a beautiful and ſtately ſtructure of free-ſtone in form of a croſs, with 28 pillars, 14 on a ſide, 226 feet long, 56 broad without, 140 feet high from floor to ſteeple, to roof 71. Between 1511 and 1530 biſhop Maxwell made the ſtalls and gave the bells, and entertained James V. in his progreſs through the iſles 1536 [b]. The three gates are chequered with red and white poliſhed ſtones, elegantly embоſſed and flowered. The ſteeple is lofty, reſting on 4 pillars, having a ſet of harmonious bells; half are uſed for ſervice, half for burials; two have Daniſh or Norwegian inſcriptions. The ſpire was fired by lightning 1670, but rebuilt by biſhop Makenzie, laſt biſhop but one, and the great bell refounded in Holland. The dioceſe having ſuffered conſiderably by the frequent change of maſters of this country, biſhop Reid, 1554, founded it anew, for a provoſt, archdeacon, precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, ſubdeacon, and ſubchanter, 7 prebendaries, 13 chaplains or vicars choral, one ſacriſt, and 6 choriſters. At the Reformation, Robert Stewart earl of Orkney, having in 1570 obtained the biſhoprick from biſhop Bothwell, in exchange for the abbey of Holyrood houſe, became ſole lord of the country, and he and his ſon earl Patrick diſpoſed of the church as they pleaſed. James Law, being made biſhop of the iſland 1606 by the forfeiture and death of earl Patrick united to the crown, he, with conſent of the chapter, 1614, reſigned to James IV. and his ſucceſſors all the lands and poſſeſſions of the church to be united to the crown; and the king gave back to the biſhop ſeveral lands in the pariſhes of *Ham*, *Orphir*, *Stromneſs*, *Sandwick*, *Shapinſha*, *Waes*, *Hoy*, *St. Ola*, *Eva*, *Flotta*, and *Burra*, to be a patrimony of the biſhops for ever, with the right of patronage of all vicarages in Orkney and Shetland, and of being ſheriff and bailiff, &c. &c. The following year the ſeveral dignities and miniſters, both in the biſhoprick and earldom, were provided with maintenances payable by the king and biſhop. Beſides the cathedral, there are 31 churches in this country, and above 100 antient chapels [c]. Kirkwall gives title of viſcount to the earl of Orkney.

Birſa.

Birſa contains 2000 ſouls, and is entirely cultivated. At Stenſgarth is a large ſingle ſtone; 3 at unequal diſtances in a ſtrait line, and ſome large tumuli, at Reve hill. The palace, begun by the Sinclairs earls of Orkney, forms a ſquare court, and was enlarged by the Stewarts and earl Robert Stewart: the gallery painted with ſcripture hiſtories defaced, and the famous motto over the arms, *Sic fuit, eſt & erit*, is now in the earl's ſeat in Kirkwall church. The ſtone inſcription, *Dominus Robertus Stuartus filius Jacobi quinti rex Scotorum hoc opus inſtruxit*, was carried away by lord Morton.

Deerneſs.

Deerneſs church is part antient. Here is a ſpacious good harbour. Arrow heads are frequently found.

In a diſtrict, called *Torfiar*, in Frith pariſh, is the palace of the Daniſh earls of Orkney, mentioned by

[r] Lowe and Pennant ubi ſupra. [s] Lowe. [t] Not noticed by Mr. Lowe. [u] P. 5.
[x] Wallace, 41. [y] Ib. 78—80.
[z] In affixing a mural monument to a pillar of this cathedral, the workman ſtruck his tool into a ſquare hollow, containing a quantity of human bones tied up with ribband, probably the relics of St. Magnus; part of whoſe bones are ſaid to have been depoſited here, and never diſturbed before. Lowe's MS.
[a] Scotch biſhops, p. 130. [b] Ib. 132. [c] Wallace, 81—90.

Torfæus,

Torfæus, I. c. 23. Near Dale an iron ſpring like the Pouhon [d].

At *Stennis*, where the loch (full of fiſh and plants) is narroweſt, it has a cauſey of ſtones over it for a bridge, called the bridge of Broygey; at the ſouth end of the bridge is a ſemicircle of four ſtones, one fallen and broken, the higheſt 14 feet high, 6 broad, and 18 inches thick, ſurrounded by a bank, and no ditch; between which and the bridge ſtand two ſuch ſtones, one of them having a round hole in the middle; and about half a mile from the other end of the bridge is a ſemicircle, about 55 fathoms or 110 feet diameter [e]; ſome of the ſtones fallen, which do not exceed 14 feet in height; theſe circles are ſurrounded by a broad and deep ditch. Both to the eaſt and weſt of this laſt are two artificial green hillocks, in one of which were found nine round ſilver fibulæ [f]. Near one of the circles is a ſeries of tumuli; a vaſt one near Tormiſton. In other parts are ſeveral large ſingle ſtones. In Ireland in this pariſh conſiſting of arable land is a circular ditched ſpace, and another at Weſtbuſter in Sandwick pariſh. Corpſes of Caithnes men ſlain in battle between the Sinclairs are found in Stennis moſſes. In many places, as at Burneſs, Rendale, and Stromneſs, are to be ſeen foundations of large antient buildings, called *Pight-houſes*, probably forts of the Picts or Danes.

At the weſt end of *Mainland*, at *Yeſtnaby*, near *Skeall*, is a cauſeway a quarter of a mile long on the top of high rocks above the ſea, formed of a ſort of reddiſh ſtones of ſeveral ſhapes and ſizes, ſet in yellow clay, in joints like the giants cauſeway correſponding, with figures on them throughout on both ſides, many of which have been fetched away to ornament houſes [g]. In the *links of Skeal*, where the ſand is blown away by the wind, are found ſeveral cells about a foot ſquare, formed of 4 ſtones well cemented together, covered by a fifth, and containing black earth [h]. Theſe are under tumuli formed of ſand and ſtones from the beach, and in ſome have been found ſkeletons, which in one opened by Mr. Banks and Mr. Lowe, had the hands folded on the breaſt, the knees drawn up to the belly, and the heels to the hips, probably for want of length. The fleſh lay like a whitiſh earth about the bones of the thicker parts of the body, and on the limbs was ſcattered a blackiſh fibrous maſs. At the feet lay a bag, containing the bones of a younger perſon [i]. In one of the tumuli opened cloſe by Stranneſs was found the entire body of a man incloſed in a ſtone coffin about 4 feet and an half long. The body had been placed in a ſitting poſture, and was found fallen down between the thigh bones: the other bones ſupporting each other ſhewed the original poſition. In another coffin diſcovered in the ſame hillock the body had been laid on its ſide, the knees to the breaſt, and the hands to the cheeks. In another hillock opened at a ſmall diſtance was a ſmall ſtone cheſt about a foot ſquare, containing a ſmall quantity of the incloſed earth. Near the centre was a large coffin, in which was an urn wrapped up in leather with a ſmall ſtone cover, and containing aſhes and bones [k].

In the iſland of *Shernes* or *Saila* without the dykes of Hamna is the Giant's grave, a monument of ſtanding ſtones, originally three, one now much ſhortened of its original dimenſions; another broken off on the ground [l]. In the links of *Ronſum* in *Stronſa* was a whole round ſtone like a barrel, probably an urn: on the mouth a round ſtone anſwerable to the mouth of the monument, and above that a large ſtone for the preſervation of the whole: within was nothing but red clay and burnt bones. In the links of *Trannabie* in Weſtra have been found in graves under the ſand a ſkeleton with a ſword and a Daniſh ax; and ſome have had dogs, combs, and knives buried with them. Many tumuli are to be ſeen in theſe iſlands near the villages and houſes, which go by the name of *Brogh*.

Near Weath bridge in Kerſton are 3 ſtones placed triangularly; ſeveral ruins of towers about the iſland [m].

Holm pariſh has corn and moſs, and many Pights caſtles.

The Greenholmes, Holm of Egilſha, and Kilcholmes paſture ſheep: the burning of kelp drives away the fowls from them.

In *Evie* pariſh near the ſea are ſome rocks, which frequently in the night appear on fire; and the church of St. Michael there is often ſeen full of lights, called fires ſent by Odin to guard the tombs, but now ceaſed [n]. This may be a meteor, or ſome inflammable matter on the cliffs, as at Charmouth, Dorſet.

Three miles weſt of Kirkwall, at the bottom of a large bay, lies a little iſland, called *Damſey*, with a large holm beſide it as big as itſelf.

Eaſt of Mainland lies *Copinſha*, a little iſle a mile long, but very conſpicuous to ſeamen; as is the *Horſe of Copinſha* to the north eaſt of it. It feeds a few ſheep, and is full of rocks and ſea-fowl. Copinſha.

Corn or *Kirkholme* takes name from the corn and the chapel ſurrounded by foundations as of cells and a well and circular buildings; it produces fowl, ſea-plants, and ſlate.

Deers horns are found in Hara pariſh, and in a gallery of one Pightburgh. In this pariſh are one ſingle ſtone, many burghs and ſome tumuli; the church ſtands on a burgh, and the double walls were ſeen in lately repairing. At the burgh of *Burnis* have been found deers bones and limpet ſhells.

North of Mainland lie the north iſles, of which the firſt is *Shapinſha*, about 6 miles ſquare, with a ſafe harbour for ſhips at *Elwick*. It abounds with burghs and ſtanding ſtones. *Ellerholme* and *Graſsholme* yield paſture. *Thieveſholme* was the antient priſon of Kirkwall. Shapinſha.

Equal in extent to this to the ſouth eaſt lies *Stronſa* or *Stroma*, which is divided into three pariſhes, and has two convenient harbours at *Lingafound*, fenced with *Lingholm*, and at *Stryne*, fenced by *Papa Stronza*, a little pleaſant iſle to the north Lingholme, Little Lingholme and Auſhery are uninhabited. Stronſa.

Beyond theſe ſome diſtance to the north lies *Sanda*, 11 or 12 miles long, and from one to five broad, but cultivated. It produces the beſt corn in the northern iſles, and breeds great quantities of rabbits. It drives a conſiderable trade with rabbits ſkins and kelp. It has three pariſhes and two harbours; one at *Kitletoft*, guarded by a little holm, called the Holm of *Elneſs*; the other at *Otterſwick*, guarded by the moſt northern iſle, called *North Ronaldſha*, which is a little fruitful iſle three miles by two; but both it and Sanda are ſupplied with peat from the adjacent iſle of *Eda*, which lies ſouth eaſt of Sanda, and is 7 miles and an half by 2, and full of moſs and hills, but inhabited only in the ſkirts, and has a ſafe harbour to the north, called *Calfſound*, guarded by a large holm, called the *Calf of Eda*, a continued peat moſs, in which is a good ſalt-pan. Sanda. Eda.

[d] Lowe. [e] Pennant's Arct. Zool. I. xxxii. [f] Wallace, 58. [g] Ib. 51—56. Lowe.
[h] Ib. [i] Ib. Archæol. III. 276. [k] Lowe. [l] Ib. [m] Ib.
[n] North. Antiq. I. 345.

The

The choir of the church in Eda is entire and vaulted. North of the church are many tumuli ſcattered over the moors and hills, ſuppoſed marks of a battle. There are no antient grave-ſtones entire in Orkney. *Sator* ſtone, the moſt remarkable in the northern iſles, 15 feet and an half high, by 5 feet and an half broad and 9 inches thick, ragged by time. A modern inſcription: *Andreas Mathieſin hucuſque fugit a veneficiis ducis Weller* 1755. This honeſt ſenſible ſurgeon thought his captain's ſpells reached him even here [o].

The holmes of Aſkerneſs yield tang. Wart and Ruſh holmes off Rapneſs only fowls: The *Rull* near the former is a fierce tide in the calmeſt weather [p].

On every ſandy point of Sanda one ſees antient graves, all containing ſtone coffins and ſeveral burghs. The ſurrounding holmes of *Ire*, *Spurneſs*, and *Elſneſs*, contain nothing remarkable. Another is called *Henip* or *Seagull-holm* [q].

Round North Ronaldſha are very rapid tides, and many ſhips have been loſt. About ſix or ſeven years ago were ſhips and cargoes aſhore on Sanda to the amount of 100,000*l*. A Swediſh Eaſt-Indiaman 1740 worth 300,000*l*.; another worth 56,000*l*. It is one of the moſt fertile though moſt northerly of theſe iſlands; the richeſt farms in Orkney, all the property of one gentleman. A ſingle ſtone, remarkably thin, with a hole, at *Holland*.

North Ronaldſha and Sanda are the moſt conſiderable of the northern iſlands, and have been moſt miſrepreſented [r].

Rouſa. To the north weſt is *Rouſa*, a large paſture iſland, 5 miles over, full of heathy hills, ſtored with plover and moorfowl, but thinly inhabited. It has a few tumuli, bays, and warts. Between high mountains is a place called the *Camps of Jupiter Fring*, a ſmall hillock or mound riſing in marſhy ground, about a mile north eaſt from Weſtneſs [s].

Inhallo. Wyre. Gairſa. Between Rouſa and Mainland lies *Inhallo*; and towards Kirkwall are *Wyre* and *Gairſa* ſmall, but profitable iſlands. Mr. Craigie's houſe in Gairſa probably ſtands on the ſite of Sweno's caſtle [t]. One of the Pight houſes in the iſle of Wyre is called *Cubberow* or *Coppirow caſtle*, q. d. a tower of *ſecurity*, trenched, about 15 feet ſquare, the wall 8 feet thick, ſtrongly built, and cemented with lime: only the lower ſtory remains, with a large door, and ſmall ſlit for a window, built by Kolbein, an Orkney man, and called *Kolbein's bruga*, now corrupted [u].

Egiliſha. North from Kirkwall is *Egiliſha*, above 2 miles long, but pleaſant and fertile, and well inhabited, having a convenient road for ſhips between it and Wyre. It has a handſome little church on the ſpot, where, it is ſaid, St. Magnus the patron of the country was murdered and is buried. The ſteeple 70 feet high pretty intire. [e]

Weſtra. North of Egliſha is *Weſtra*, 7 miles long, pleaſant, fertile, and well inhabited, divided into two pariſhes, and having a convenient harbour. At the eaſt end is

Faira. *Faira* iſland, called, for diſtinction, *Faira by North*, inhabited by about 170 induſtrious people; the men fiſh, the women knit and ſpin. Faira and its holm yield only tang for kelp [x]; and to the north and

Papa Weſtra. by eaſt is *Papa Weſtra*, a pleaſant iſle, 3 miles and an half long by one, famous for St. Tredwin's chapel and loch, of which many medical virtues are reported. The herring fiſhery has been diſcontinued ever ſince the battle of Kilſyth 1645.

At the *Nouphead* in Weſtra is an inſulated rock, called *Leſs*, on which, if a man goes with the leaſt piece of iron, it will cauſe the ſea to ſwell in a manner not to be aſſuaged without throwing the iron into it [y]; but Mr. Lowe ſhews, that the Shern of Shearneſs is inacceſſible to iron only becauſe ſlippery to ſhoes.

Pirowall is the only ſafe harbour in Weſtra. *Noutland* caſtle, unfiniſhed, is ſaid to have been begun by Gilbert Balfour to receive earl Bothwell after he married queen Mary; the lofty hall is entire, the great ſtair-caſe ruined. Over an upper chimney a defaced pendent ſhield: the environs are the moſt pleaſant and fruitful ſpot of the iſland. Much ſand blown hereabouts lately, and tumuli both of ſtone and earth uncovered from 20 feet of it, containing, with mens bones, thoſe of animals, weapons, knives, beads, a metal ſpoon and glaſs cup, and a gold ring round a thigh bone. Only one poliſhed ſtone with a hole in it near Pirowall. Many ruined burghs. Near *Cleat* a burgh, and round it many bones of cattle have been found.

All theſe iſles abound with ſwine and rabbits, and produce corn and cattle. Their principal exports are beer, malt, meal, fiſh, tallow, hides, butter, ſtockfiſh, ſeals, otter, rabbit and lamb ſkins, ſtuffs, quills, feathers, wool, &c. [z] Their ſheep generally bring 2 and ſometimes 3 at a birth. Their horſes are ſmall and ſtrong [a]. They abound with eagles and falcons [b]. There are ſeveral mines of ſilver, tin, and lead, but not worked; abundance of marle is dug to advantage. Here are free-ſtone quarries, with grey and red ſlate, marble, and alabaſter [c]. In ſtorms the ſea throws up pieces of ambergreaſe, and the bean called moluca, ſuppoſed to be driven from the Weſt Indies on the Iriſh and Scotch coaſts [d]. The only trees in theſe iſlands are ſome aſhes, thorn, and plumb, in the biſhop's garden at Kirkwall, though trees 20 or 30 feet long, with their branches entire, are found in the moſſes [e]; ſome lying horizontally, others ſtanding as they grew, and often 10 feet below the ſurface. Yet at preſent no kind of wood can be made to grow: the hazel, the herbaceous, reticulated, creeping and common willow are the only ſhrubs of the iſland, and thoſe ſcattered with a ſparing hand [f]. Here are ſeveral brooks filled with trouts, and lochs, and ſome medical waters [g].

Mainland and ſome of the iſles are prettily diverſified; the air is cold, and moiſt; tempeſts and thunder are frequent in winter, meteors and northern lights; the inhabitants are middle ſized. The antient language was Norwegian; all now ſpeak Engliſh, with the Norman accent. The imports are the neceſſaries of life; exports hides, beef, linen, yarn, cloth and kelp. Under the Danes and later juſtice was adminiſtered by the *Lagman*, *High fowd*, *or fowd of the iſles*, and 22 *rath*, *raadmen*, or *aſſeſſors*; under them were the *lag rightmen*, who had great influence, but did not ſit in judgment. The *Fowdr* court was called the *Lawting*, and held in the open air.

Sir Robert Strange, the celebrated engraver, and Murdoch Mackenzie, who publiſhed a ſurvey of theſe iſlands, were natives of them.

Patrick Stewart earl of Orkney was attainted and beheaded 1614; and the title reverting to the crown, was conferred on George the fifth and youngeſt ſon of William duke of Hamilton. He was ſucceeded 1737 by his daughter Anne: and ſhe, 1756, by her eldeſt daughter Mary, who now enjoys the title, and 1753 married Murrough Obrien, now earl of Inchiquin.

[o] Lowe. [p] Ib. [q] Ib. [r] Ib. [s] Wallace, p. 55. Lowe. [t] Lowe.
[u] Lowe. See Torfæus. [x] Mackenzie. [y] Wallace 57—61. Lowe. A good Arabian night ſtory.
[z] Wallace, 7—14. [a] Ib. 36. [b] Ib. 57. [c] Ib. 48. [d] Ib. 36. Phil. Tranſ. 222.
[e] Wallace. 36. [f] Pennant, Arct. Zool. I. xxxi. [g] Wallace, 50.

FORTUNATE ISLANDS AND THULE.

Fortunate Iſlands.

BEYOND the Orcades, and above Britain, that antient commentator on Horace [a] places the *Fortunate Iſlands*, where none were ſuppoſed to dwell but the pious and juſt; and the Greeks in their poems celebrated the pleaſantneſs and fertility of the place, calling it the *Elyſian fields*. But of theſe Fortunate iſles take if you pleaſe a fabulous ſtory, of that inſignificant Greek, Iſaac Tzetzes, in his ſcholia on Lycophron [b], as tranſlated by E. Bertrand. "In "the ocean lies a Britiſh iſland, an iſland between "Britain to the weſt and Thule looking to the eaſt. "Thither they ſay the ſouls of the departed are con-"veyed; for on the ſhore of the ocean, in which is "the iſland of Britain, live certain fiſhermen, ſubject "to the Franks, but not tributary, becauſe they ſay "they tranſmit thither departed ſouls. When they "get home, they go to bed about evening, and fall "aſleep; but preſently after hear a knocking at the "door, and a voice calling them to work. They "riſe and go to the ſhore, not knowing what neceſ-"ſity compells them, where they find ſhips ready, "but not their own, and without men, on which they "go aboard, handle the oars, and feel a weight in the "veſſel as if full of men, but ſee no one. They "come at one ſtroke to the Britiſh iſland; whereas "their common navigation in their own ſhips takes "up a night and day. When they arrive there they "ſtill ſee nobody, but hear a voice welcoming "thoſe in the ſhip, and calling them ſeverally by "their deſcent on both ſides, their rank, profeſſion, "and name. The fiſhermen, as ſoon as their ſhip is "cleared, return back home at one ſtroke. Hence "many have ſuppoſed theſe to be the iſlands of the "bleſſed." Of the ſame caſt is the relation of that poetical geographer, mentioned by Muretus, in his Variæ Lectiones [c], that Cæſar once came thither in one galley with 300 men, and was ſo taken with the pleaſantneſs of the place, that he would have ſettled there, but was driven off after ſome reſiſtance with great reluctance by thoſe inviſible inhabitants.

THULE. Five days and nights ſail from hence Solinus [d] places THULE, more famed than any other iſland by the poets, when they would expreſs the moſt diſtant country as the remoteſt part of the world. Thus Virgil [e]:

Tibi ſerviat ultima Thule.

While utmoſt Thule ſhall thy nod obey.

Seneca [f]: *terrarum ultima Thule.*

Thulè remoteſt portion of the globe.

Juvenal [g]: *De conducendo loquitur jam rhetore Thule.*

Thulè intends an orator t' engage.

Claudian [h]: *Thulem procul axe remotam.*

Thulè moſt diſtant from the pole.

And [i] *ratibuſque impervia Thule.*

Thulè to ſeamen inacceſſible.

Statius [k]: *ignotam vincere Thulem.*

To conquer Thulè yet unknown.

And Amm. Marcellinus [l] quotes as a proverb, "Though he lived in Thulè;" to mention no more. I muſt however obſerve, that Thulè is put for Britain in theſe lines of Statius [m]:

Thule put for *Britain.*

Cærulus haud aliter cum dimicat incola Thule;
Agmina falcifero circumvenit acta covino.

Thus Thule's blue-ſtain'd native fights,
And with the ſcythe-arm'd car the ranks ſurround.

And ſo in his Sylvæ [n]:

refluo circumſona gurgite Thule.

Thulè whom ebbing tides ſurround.

Suidas [o] derives its name from *Thule*, a king of Egypt; Iſidore [p], from the ſun; Reinerus Reineccius [q], from the Saxon word *Tell*, i. e. a *limit*, as bounding the north and weſt. Sineſius [r], however, doubts whether there ever was ſuch a place as Thulè; our Giraldus [s] ſays it is no where to be found; and the learned are much divided about it. Many affirm that *Iceland*, condemned to ſevere climate and perpetual winter, was antiently called Thulè: but theſe have againſt them Saxo Grammaticus, Crantzius, Milius, Jovius, and Peucerus. I am ſenſible that the vaſt country of Scandia is deſcribed by Procopius [t] by the name of Thulè. But if what the very learned Gaſpar Peucer has obſerved in his book about the meaſure of the earth be true (and I cannot controvert him), that ſeamen call *Schetland Thilenſell*, we have found Thulè, and put an end to the diſpute. For this *Schetland* is an iſland ſurrounded with ſeveral ſmaller ones ſubject to the Scots, exceſſively cold, and expoſed to ſtorms from every point, whoſe inhabitants, as well as thoſe of *Iceland*, live on dried and pounded fiſh, inſtead of meal. And though the North Pole has no elevation here, ſo that they have ſix months day, as Pitheas of Marſeilles pretended was the caſe at Thulè, for which he is juſtly criticized by Strabo [u]; it is not ſo at *Iceland*, where eternal

Iceland.

Schetland, called by ſome *Hethland.*

[a] Od. IV. 8. 27. Epod. XVI. 42. Horace calls them *divites* inſulæ, but his commentators explain them *Fortunatæ*. Μακαρων νησοι, *campi Elyſii*. Ptolemy has Θιων νησοι δυο; and Pliny, IV. 22. places overagainſt the country of the Arrotrobæ (in Gallia Celtica, or Nerium prom.) 6 *Deorum inſulæ* quas aliqui *fortunatas* appellavere. Cellarius, II. 937, places the Μακαρων νησοι and *Fortunatæ* in Africa.

[b] [c] [d] c. 24.

[e] Georg. I. 30. Servius ſays it is an iſland between Britain near the Orkneys and Ireland.

[f] Medea, act II. l. 378, where Fabricius explains it *Tylemark*.

[g] XV. 112. [h] de bel. Get. 204. [i] III. Conſ. Hon. 53. [k] Silius Ital. III. 597.

[l] l. XVIII. c. 6. "Urſicinus muſt be ſent for even had he been in Thule." [m] [n] Sylv. V. 1. 91.

[o] in voce. [p] XIV. 6. [q] [r] [s] Top. Hib. l. 17. [t] Bell. Goth. L. 2. c. 15.

[u] IV. p. 139.

winter

winter and almoſt inſupportable cold reign. A further argument for *Schetland* being Thulè is, firſt, its ſituation in Ptolemy, it being 63° degrees from the equator as he places Thulè; alſo its lying between Norway and Scotland, where Saxo Grammaticus puts Thulè; and its being two days ſail from the promontory of Caledonia, or *Caithnes*, which is the diſtance given to Thulè by Solinus; and Tacitus[x] ſays Thule was ſeen by the Romans in their voyages round Britain among the Orcades. Laſtly, its being oppoſite to Bergen in Norway, where Thule is placed by Mela[y], in whom for *Bergarum littori* is miſwritten *Belgarum*. For *Bergen*, a city of Norway, lies oppoſite to Schetland; and Pliny[z] mentions the BERGI hereabouts, which I have not the leaſt doubt is that ſmall tract where Bergen ſtands, ſo that no one will deny Norway to be the NERIGON of Pliny. But enough of Thulè, concealed from the ancients, as Tacitus expreſſes it, by ſnow and winter, and indeed from us too; as none of them had told us with certainty which of the northern iſlands they alluded to when they thus celebrated Thulè Feſtus Avienus[a], treating of Britain, and the length of days in that unknown iſland, has theſe lines from Dionyſius;

BERGI.

NERIGON.

Longa dehinc celeri ſi quis rate marmora currit,
Inveniet vaſto ſurgentem gurgite Thulen,
Hic cum plauſtra poli tangit Phœbeius ignis,
Nocte ſub inluſtri rota ſolis ſomite flagrat
Continuo, clarumque diem nox æmula ducit.

The ſhips that traverſe all this length of ſea
Find Thulè riſing on the ſpacious main,
Here, when the Polar heights Phœbus aſcends,
The blaze of day is lengthen'd thro' the night.

This was alſo obſerved by P. Mela[b]: "Oppoſite "to the coaſt of the Belgæ lies Thulè, celebrated "by our poets and thoſe of Greece, for the ſun's "riſing there when it ſhould ſet, thereby making "night very ſhort; but in winter, inſtead of being "dark as in other places, and light in ſummer, "becauſe at that time becoming more vertical, "though not viſible, it diffuſes its light over all the "parts near it. But during the ſolſtices there are "no nights, becauſe, being then clearer, it not only "ſhews it light, but the largeſt part of its orb."

[x] Vit. Agr. c. 10. [y] III. c. 6. [z] IV. c. 16. [a] l. 750—763. [b] III. c. 6.

ADDITIONS.

SOME derive the name of Thule from the Arabic *Tule*, which ſignifies *far off:* Bochart[a] from a Phœnician word implying *darkneſs*. Homer, Od. A. 25. and Γ. 1190. and Tibullus, Paneg. ad Meſſal. repreſent the north as enveloped in darkneſs; and it is ſo explained by Strabo, I. p. 34. So Statius Sylvæ, III. V. 20. ad Claudiam ux.

Vel ſuper Heſperiæ vada caligantia Thules;

and IV. 4. 62. ad Marcell.

Aut nigræ littora Thules.

Ireland was probably the firſt of the Britiſh iſles that got the name of Thule as being the firſt the Carthaginians met with in their courſe from Cadiz to the weſt, and hence Statius calls Thule *Heſperia*. But the Thule of the Carthaginians and the Thule of the Romans are different places: the former being deſcribed as a moſt fertile, pleaſant country by Ariſtotle lib. de mirab. auſcult. and Antonius Diogenes who wrote twenty four books of it. Whereas the Roman Thule is confined to the north of Britain by Statius, Protrept. ad Criſpin. V. 2. 54.

quantuſque nigrantem
Fluctibus occiduis feſſoque Hyperione Thule
Intrarit.

The father of Criſpinus was Vectius Bolanus, governor of Britain under Vitellius, whoſe triumphs over the *Caledonians* he proceeds to celebrate l. 142. Claudian alſo[b] among the exploits of Theodoſius reckons the reduction of *ratibus impervia Thule*; and again[c],

Incaluit Pictorum ſanguine Thule:

and the *glacialis Ierne* which follows is *Strathern*, where are ſtill traces of Roman camps and ways and coins found. All the paſſages in Claudian put it out of diſpute that his Ierne is the *Juverna* of Juvenal[d], the country of the Scots, which had been over-run in part by Agricola, who firſt entered the Orcades, and by whom, as Tacitus[e] obſerves, *deſpecta eſt Thule:* they ſaw the north part of the country beyond Ierne, the country of the Picts, which lies to the north of the frith of Forth and on the German ocean, and is deſcribed in theſe words by Juvenal, *minima contentos nocte Britannos*. The inhabitants of this Juverna and Thule are the ſame whom Eumenius ſpeaks of in his panegyric to Conſtantine the Great as in Cæſar's time, *rudis & ſoli Britanni Pictis modo & Hibernis aſſueta hoſtibus ſeminudis*. By carrying theſe arms *ultra Juvernam*, Juvenal means into Strathern, the reſt of Perthſhire, and the weſtern iſlands. The

[a] Canaan, I. 40. [b] III. Conſ. Hon. 53. [c] IV. Conſ. Hon. 31. in Rufin. II. 240. he calls it *Hyperboreo damnatam ſidere Thulen*.
[d] II. 160. [e] Vit. Agr. c. 10.

epithet

epithet *glacialis* cannot apply to Ireland no more than Aberdeen, of which St. Becanus was biſhop, can be found in *Ireland*, though placed by the Roman martyrology in *Ierne*. Bede alſo is expreſs as to the part of Britain poſſeſſed by the Scots being called *Hibernia*, from *Ireland*, whence they firſt came[f]. Solinus[g] puts Thule for Britain in general. But that Thule was a part of Britain, and the country to the north and eaſt of Juverna appears from its epithet *ultima*, its northern ſituation, its name derived from its obſcure and dark aſpect, being then over-grown with woods, and the length of its day alluded to by Juvenal[h], Tacitus, and the panegyric to Conſtantine. The ſecond of theſe authors deſcribes the ſea about it as *pigrum & grave remigantibus*, which agrees with the ſea on the north part of Scotland, which, by its contrary tides, impedes the courſe of ſhips as well as of boats. The antient ſcholiaſt on Juvenal deſcribes *Juverna* as an iſland of Britain placed in the ocean not far from the 30 iſlands of the Orcades; and adds, that in Hibernia, which is a part of Britain, at the ſummer ſolſtice there is no night or next to none. The day here is 18 hours 25 minutes: and Leſley in his hiſtory obſerves, that in Roſs, Caithnes, and the iſles of Orkney, the nights for two months are ſo clear that one may read and write in them. Conradus Celtus[i] makes Thule to be encompaſſed *cincta ſuis Orcadibus*, which iſles lie overagainſt it; and a little after he gives the like epithet to *Mare Pigrum:*

Et jam ſub ſeptem ſpectant vaga roſtra Triones
Qua Tyle eſt rigidis *inſula cincta vadis.*

He afterwards deſcribes the Orcades as lying overagainſt Thule, and ſeems to have in view the rocks and whirlpools in Pightland frith:

Eſt locus Arctoo qua ſe Germania tractu
Claudit, & in rigidis Tyle ubi ſurgit aquis;
Quam juxta infames ſcopuli & petroſa vorago
Aſperat undiſonis ſaxa pudenda vadis,
Orcades has memorant dictas a nomine Græco.

Thus has ſir Robert Sibbald, of whoſe "Diſcourſe on Thule" the above is an abſtract, clearly proved that the north-eaſt part of Scotland, which Severus and Theodoſius reduced, and where Roman coins have been found was the Thule of the Roman writers; and Arngrim Jonas[k] ſays Ptolemy meant the ſame when he drew through Thule his 21ſt parallel, which anſwers to 55° 36′; and to confirm the opinion of Pliny and his followers that Thule was ſome part of the Britiſh iſles or particularly that furtheſt in the Scotiſh domininions, he obſerves, that the hiſtory of the kings of Norway in the life of king Magnus ſays, that he in an expedition to the Orcades and Hebrides and into Scotland and Britain touched alſo at the iſland of *Thule*, and ſubdued it. Sir Robert further ſuggeſts that the name of *Scotia* will then have the ſame etymology with that of Thule from Σκοτος, and not from Pharoah's daughter *Scota*; and as Britain was derived from the Phœnician Barratanach, a land of tin, ſo may Scotland alſo have a Phœnician origin.

The antients ſeem to agree, that Thule was one of the *Britiſh* iſles. So Pytheas of Marſeilles in Strabo ſays, "It is about Thule, the furtheſt north of all the Britiſh iſles;" but Strabo corrects him and obſerves that, "that northern boundary is much nearer to the ſouth, for they who ſurvey that part of the globe can give no account beyond Ireland, an iſle which lies not far towards the north before Britain, inhabited by wild people almoſt ſtarved with cold: there, I am of opinion, the utmoſt bound is to be placed."

[f] Eccl. Hiſt. IV. 26. [g] c. 24.
[h] II. 160. [i] Itin. Balt.
[k] Specim. Iſland. hiſt. part II. p. 120.

ZETLAND

ADDITIONS.

THE firſt deſcription we have in print of ZETLAND, or rather the collection of 33 inhabited iſlands ſo called, ſeems to have been included in "England's improvement revived, digeſted into ſix books by captain John Smith, 1670[a]," 4to.

Another deſcription of this iſland was written by Thomas Gifford of Buſta eſq; 1733, in 173 pages 4to. to which was prefixed a map of the main land with the iſlands thereto belonging[b]. The original MS. is in the hands of the author's family. A copy of it, written and ſigned by Mr. Gifford, was preſented to the earl of Morton when preſident of the Royal Society, and ſtill remains in the noble family library. Copies were given by the author to other perſons; and a tranſcript from one of them falling into the hands of Mr. George Paton of Edinburgh[c], was, with the ſpirit of liberal communication which ſo eminently marks his character, imparted to the editor of the Bibliotheca Britannica Topographica, who publiſhed it in N° XXXVII. of that uſeful work. From this account we ſhall make an abſtract:

"The iſland of ZETLAND lies about 20 leagues north-eaſt from the Orkneys, between 60 and 61 degrees north latitude, and longitude between 2 and 3 weſt from London, having the German ſea on the eaſt, the Deucalidonian ocean on the weſt and north, and the ſea that divides it from the Orkneys on the ſouth. It conſiſts of 33 inhabited iſlands, many whereof are very ſmall and inconſiderable; containing ſome one, and others two or three ſmall families. Theſe names are as follow: Mainland, Braſay, Noſs, Burray, Houſs, Havery, Trondery, Papa, Oxnay, Hildu, Linſduay, Langory, Valay, Papaſtowr, Vemantrie, Papalittle, Meikleroo, Lambar, Littleroo, Brother Iſle, Biggar, Stampt frea, Fiſh holm, Yele, Haſcoſay, Fetlor, Unſt, Uyor, Whalſay, Lingar, Fair Iſle, Foullay, Skeries.

The whole iſland together is in length from north to ſouth 64 miles; and in breadth from eaſt to weſt 36 miles where broadeſt; and is divided into 27 pariſhes, many whereof being very ſmall two or three of them are united into one pariſh; each of theſe united pariſhes being a bailifvic, and the charge of one miniſter of the Goſpel, being in all 13 pariſhes in the following order:

Mainland contains the eight following pariſhes: Dunroſsnes, Sandwich, and Cunningſburgh make one; Gulberwick, and Lerwick a 2d; Tingwall, Whitneſs, and Wiſdall a 3d; Sandſting and Aithſting a 4th; Walls, Sandnes, and Iſle of Papaſtowr a 5th; North Maven a 6th; Delling a 7th; Neſting, Laniſting, and Iſle of Whaleſay the 8th. Pariſh churches in the Mainland are 1. Dunroſſneſs, Sandwich, and Cuningburg; 2. Lerwick; 3. Tingwally, Whitnes, and Weſdal; 4. Sand and Iwat; 5. Walls, Sandnes, and Papaſtowr; 6. Hilſwick, and Ottaberſe; 7. Solerafirth, and Scatſloy; 8. Neſting, Aoniſting, and Whalſay.

In the Iſles are the five pariſhes of South and Middle Yele; North Yele, and Fetlor; North Pariſh, Unſt Middle and South Pariſh; Braſſay and Burray; Fair Iſle, Foullay and Skerries. In the Iſles are theſe pariſh churches, 1. Hamnavor and Refirth; 2. North Yele and Fetlor; 3. Fwlſwick, Baliſta, and Wick; 4. Braſay and Buray; 5. Fair Iſle, Foullay, and Skerries.

"Zetland is thus divided into twelve pariſhes, beſides the new erection of Fair Iſle, Foullay, and Skeries, which did formerly belong, Fair Iſle to the pariſh of Dunroſſnes, Foullay to the pariſh of Walls, and Skeries to the pariſh of Neſting, and the tythes payable yearly out of them do ſtill belong to the vicars of theſe pariſhes.

"The biggeſt iſland of Zetland is that called the *Mainland*, being in length from north to ſouth about 48 miles; and in breadth from eaſt to weſt 20 miles where broadeſt; but it is ſo much indented with bays of the ſea on all ſides, called *Here Voes*, that there is not any part of it two miles from the ſea on one ſide or the other. It contains eight pariſhes.

"Firſt, the united pariſhes of *Dunroſſneſs*, *Sandwick*, and *Cuningſburgh*, in length from north to ſouth 16 miles; and about three miles broad where broadeſt; ſurrounded with the ſea, except on the north. It is for the moſt part high mountains covered with heath and marſhes, the arable ground being all upon the ſea coaſt. Dunroſneſs is the ſouthermoſt part of Zetland, and is moſtly low ground and ſandy downs, excepting two promontories, *Fitfall-Head*, and *Samburgh-head*. There is a good deal of arable ground in theſe pariſhes, but much of it is overblown with the ſand and loſt. Having very little paſture ground in that pariſh, it feeds very few ſheep; but in Cuningſburgh there are plenty. They have cattle and horſes, but do not make ſo much butter for exportation as in the other pariſhes of the country. Moſt of the inhabitants are fiſhers; they catch abundance of ſmall fiſh to feed upon, a few cod and ling for exportation; but their principal fiſhing is that of *ſeath*, which they take in that rapid current that runs off Samburgh-head, called the *Rouſt*, which ſets away north weſt with the ebb, and ſouth eaſt with the flood. The ſeath has a large fat liver,

[a] This ſeems to be the ſame mentioned in the liſt prefixed to Gibſon's Camden.
[b] This map is inſerted here.
[c] Brit. Top. II. p. 730.

liver, of which they make oil: the fiſh is ſalted and dried, and ſold at Dundee and Leith. This pariſh is not ſo well provided with good harbours for ſhips as the reſt of the country; having on the weſt ſide only one at *Bigtown* only ſafe in ſummer; on the ſouth is *Quindail bay*, an open place, where a ſhip can ride ſafe in ſummer: on the eaſt near Samburgh-head is *Grootnes-voe*, where ſhips uſually lie; and a little weſt from that is another harbour called *The Pool*, where ſmall ſhips can lie aground upon clean ſand; north from that four miles is another bay, called the *Levanwick*, a good ſummer harbour. Six miles further is a good ſafe place, called *Aithſvoe*, having but a narrow entry. This is reckoned the moſt populous pariſh in Zetland, and contains about 1750 marks of land. It is thought too great a charge for one miniſter, and there are tythes enough in it to pay two; but a disjunction cannot be eaſily obtained, becauſe the vicar of the pariſh is the greateſt heretor in it, without whoſe conſent it cannot be done. There are in this pariſh three churches; at Dunroſneſs, Sandwick, and Cuningſburgh; but the miniſter uſually preaches only at the two former; his ſtipend is 800 marks Scots a year; and a glebe and manſe. In this, as alſo in all the other pariſhes of Zetland, there are ſeveral old buildings, called *Pights-Houſes*, which I ſhall have occaſion to mention afterwards. There are ſeveral holms belonging to this pariſh, only uſed for paſture of little value, ſave one called *Mouſſy*, in which is one of theſe Pights houſes, a great part whereof is yet ſtanding, called *The Caſtle of Mouſſy*. This holm or iſland is about a mile long, but not broad. It lies to the eaſt of Sandwick. There has been ſome arable ground in it, but it is now only uſed for paſture. There are rabbits in it, and alſo in many places of this pariſh.

"The ſecond pariſh is that of *Gulberwick*, about five miles long from north to ſouth, and two miles broad; all mountains covered with heath, and ſeveral freſh water lakes. It did formerly belong to the pariſh of Tingwall, but is of late joined to the town of Lerwick, not formally, but caſually. The arable ground lying near the ſea, the inhabitants are all fiſhers of ſmall fiſh, for themſelves to feed upon; they alſo catch a few cod and ling for export. On the eaſt ſide of this pariſh ſtands the town of *Lerwick*, upon a ſmall bay of the ſea, covered with the iſland of Braſay, which forms a fine large road, very commodious for ſhips to ride in at all ſeaſons of the year. It is more frequented by foreigners, eſpecially the Dutch, than any other place in Zetland, and is called by them the *Buſs-Haven*, their herring fleet having always, ever ſince their firſt entry upon that trade, made that the place of rendezvous before they begin fiſhing, it being a very convenient place for them to repair their ſhips when leaky, or to take in freſh water, and they can ſail out with any wind, the road having an entry to the ſouth, and another to the north that leads into the ſea. They come yearly about the ninth or tenth of June, and lie till the 13th, on which day they muſt begin their fiſhing, and not ſooner. Some old men ſay that they have ſeen in Braſay Sound, at one time, 2200 buſſes; but in 1702, the French burned about 150 of them in this Sound, and along the coaſt, ſince which time there never have been above 3 or 400 of them in at once. Theſe Dutchmen uſed formerly to buy a conſiderable quantity of coarſe ſtockings from the country people, for ready money, at a tolerable good price; but for ſeveral years paſt that trade has failed. The town of Lerwick was built upon account of foreigners frequenting that place. It contains about 200 families, abundance of good houſes and faſhionable people as are to be ſeen in any town in Scotland of its bulk. At the north end of the town is a regular fort built at the charge of the government in the reign of Charles II. In the time of his firſt war with the Dutch, his majeſty was pleaſed to ſend over here a garriſon conſiſting of 300 men, under the command of one colonel William Sinclair, a native of Zetland; and one Mr. Milne, architect for building the ſaid fort, with 20 or 30 cannon to plant upon it for protection of the ſaid country. There was a houſe built within the fort ſufficient to lodge 100 men; the garriſon ſtayed here three years; the charge whereof, with the building the fort, is ſaid to ſtand the king 28,000 pounds ſterling. When the garriſon removed, they carried off the cannon from the fort, and in the next war with the Dutch 2 or 3 years after the garriſon removed, a Dutch frigate came into Braſay Sound, and burnt the houſe in the fort, and ſeveral others, the beſt in the town of Lerwick; and that in the fort was never repaired ſince. In the late war with France, the French privateers came into Braſay Sound, and round the whole iſlands at their pleaſure, we having no force to hold them off. The town of Lerwick has no freedoms nor privileges, but is governed by a baillie upon the ſame footing with the other baillies in the country. There is a church in it and one miniſter. As Lerwick chiefly ſubſiſted by the reſort of foreigners to it, it has declined for ſeveral years paſt. Lerwick.

"The united pariſhes of *Tingwall*, *Whitneſs*, and *Wiſdath*, are about eight miles long from ſouth to north, and five miles broad; for the moſt part mountains covered with heath, and have many freſh-water lakes; and in the vallies ſome arable and graſs ground. Moſt of the inhabitants are fiſhers. On the ſouth ſide of the pariſh is a ſmall village, called *Scallaway*, upon a bay of the ſea, covered with the iſland of Tronderay, and it is a very good ſafe harbour for ſhips, but little frequented by any. At the eaſt end of the village ſtands the old houſe built by Patrick Stuart, earl of Orkney, called the *Caſtle of Scallaway*, of which now nothing remains but the ſtone walls; it has been a very handſome tower-houſe, with fine vaulted cellars and kitchen, with a well in it, a beautiful ſpacious entry, with a turret upon each corner, and large windows, all grated with iron, which is now all ruſted away; over the entry-gate is the following inſcription cut in ſtone: Scallaway.

PATRICUS STEUARDUS ORCHADIÆ ET ZETLANDIÆ COMES. I. V. R. S.
CUJUS FUNDAMEN SAXUM EST, DOM'ILLA MANEBIT LABILIS, E CONTRA SI SIT PERIT A. D. 1600.

"This little town of Scallaway is much more antient than Lerwick, and was the uſual ſeat of juſtice; and all public letters are ſtill executed at the caſtle, but the head courts are commonly kept at Lerwick, where the heritors can be better accommodated. Four miles north from Scallaway is *Laxfrith*, a fine harbour for ſhips; on the eaſt ſide of the country, half a mile eaſt from that, is another bay called *Deals Voe*. Betwixt Scallaway and Laxfrith is a

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16
24
32
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48
56
64
Seae
Norwick
Harlwich
Balta
Unse
Munes
Hasgunney
Kemnigoi
Uyor
Burrasell
Carnan
Noryord
Urick
Vigon
Blonia Sound
No nets
Houland
Gloup
Vigon
Lumbsta
Whalefirth
Gravaland
Sandwich
Brother isle
Roe
Stourholm
Littleholm
Rammastocks
Silternes
Sandyord
Ugie
Ronvhill
Ronnive
Orkvon
Imgon
Hammavo
Ure
Fillans
Eshanes
Westvoe
Melwatnes
Gruting
Skerry
Mucklasheny
Shar
Eling
Lobusta
Grutchery
Rumble
WHALEY
Lit
Linbister
Linger
Clitnes
Swantaskirre
Lunnanes
Lunnerholm
Lupinghead
Villansvoe
Luna
Nepoback
Buravoc
Hammavoc
Urrisua
Fisholm
Samphra
Biga
Sound
Strandbrough
Tivey
Westa
Hebie
Nelmes
Camhoga
Forland
FETLOR
Gurp
Sand
Harvoste
Ayrick
Vigon
Burg
Ireith
Vollavoc
Luryga
Voxaburgy
Ayrick
Vigon
Gruan
Athemoick
Gosabrough
Portsoll buravoc
Skerus of Burave
Bosder
Kibrigh
Bath
Ladrith
Gairith
Trolldes
Brethern
Greatholm
Ith
Vois
Vony
Bard
Kirkabuster
Brasy sound
Soundhus
Sand
Quarrie
BRASY
GULBERWICK
TINGWALL
NESTING
LUNNESTING
WHITNES
Uranes
Benanes
WISDALL
Burray
Howes
Sound
Trend
Stanger
Quanea
Tipta
Greenholm
Champs
Olrigay
Hildotey
Aith
Arthur
Aithsling
Sound
SANDSTING
Vollasvoe
Grutlenvoe
Reildanes
Vilsarumple
Valley Sound
Valley I
Valley Sound
Watsnes
Death
Sandness
Papa Sound
Papa
Vaully
Unsirth
WALLS
SANDNESS
Gurth
Milbie
Brimasrdy
Banafirth
Kilingsclarvoe
Stevmnes
Papa Little
Swarbacks Mine
Venastrie
Vesting
Mickle Roe
Hamnavoe
Gairsgrind
Marbrugh
Lambhead
Gruister
Nibor
Hillswick
CUNNINGSBURG
SANDWICK
DUNROSNES
Aithnets
Julnes
Athsvoc
Muisay
Scaes
Sandwick
Charlwick
Kirkwick
Tumlie
Mav Grey
Sounds
Stanburg head
Quoshel
Brindill Bay
Vidall Head
Mainland
Head
Inland Sound
Ayre
Rysen
Head
Mouse of Mey rock
Stanvoy
Rysen
St Ninians Isle
Ston
Gilay
Mouse of Mey
Champs
Olrigay
Hildotey
Aith
Arthur
Sandness
Death
Watsnes
Valley Sound
Valley I
Vollasvoe
Reildanes
Vilsarumple
Grutlenvoe
Sandness
Milbie
Papa Sound
Papa
Vaully
Unsirth
Gurth
Brimasrdy
Banafirth
Kilingsclarvoe
Stevmnes
Papa Little
Swarbacks Mine
Venastrie
Vesting
Mickle Roe
Hamnavoe
Gairsgrind
Marbrugh
Lambhead
Gruister
Nibor
Hillswick
Melwatnes
Westvoe
Eshanes
Fillans
Ure
Hammavoe
Imgon
Orkvon
Ronnive
Ronvhill
Rysen
Head
Inland Sound
Ayre
Mouse of Mey rock
Stanvoy
Rysen
St Ninians Isle
Ston
Gilay

pleaſant ſtrath or valley betwixt two hills, for the moſt part arable and graſs ground, in the middle whereof ſtands the church of *Tingwall*, and the miniſter's manſe hard by it, nigh whereunto is a lake called the Lough of Tingwall, at the north end whereof is a ſmall plot of ground ſurrounded with water, and a bridge of a few rough ſtones piled together to go upon it, called the *Lawtainy*. Here it is ſaid the head courts were kept of old time. Two miles weſt from Tingwall is another bay of the ſea called *Voe of Reſtanes*; a little weſt from that is another bay called the *Voe of Binanes*; and a quarter of a mile north weſt from that is another bay called the *Voe of Wiſdath*. There were formerly in this united pariſh three churches; but of late only one, a new church. Theſe united pariſhes, alſo including Gulberwick, the iſlands of Trondray, Oxnay, and Hildiſay, made an archdeaconry, and the archdeacon had right to all the tythes and kirklands in that pariſh, ſo that the biſhop had nothing paid him thereout; which at laſt falling into the hands of a lay gentleman, he paid the miniſter a ſtipend, but his family failing, the ſtipend is raiſed from other lands.

Tingwall.

"The united pariſhes of *Sandſting* and *Aithſting* are about eight miles long from north to ſouth, and about ſeven miles broad when broadeſt, but much indented with bays of the ſea; the moſt part mountains and marſhes covered with heath; and having many lakes and burns. On the eaſt is *Bixater Voe*, a bay of the ſea, that runs up north weſt about ſix miles into the country, a fine harbour, but ſeldom frequented. A little to the ſouth thereof the *Voe of Sana*, and a little to the weſt thereof is *Sarla Voe*. Three miles ſouth from that is *Shilda Voe*; and on the weſt of this pariſh is a long bay of the ſea, called *Grutten Voe*, running about 6 miles up into the country; on the north of it is *Aithis Voe*, and *Brimſter Voe*, alſo *Kilingſter Voe*, all good harbours for ſhips, but ſeldom uſed. Two inhabited iſlands belong to this pariſh. There are two churches, at Sana in Sanaſting, and at Tival in Aitheſting.

"The united pariſhes of *Walls*, *Sandnes*, and *Papa Stower* are about 6 miles long from north to ſouth, and about 4 miles broad; all mountains covered with heath; the arable and graſs ground on the ſkirts of of it upon the ſea coaſt. The iſland of Papaſtour lies about two miles weſt from Sandnes, is about three miles long, and two miles broad. On the ſouth of Walls is a ſmall iſland called *Valay*; betwixt which and Walls is a good harbour, called *Valay Sound*; moſt of the inhabitants are fiſhers. In this united pariſh are three churches.

"The pariſh of *Northmavin*, about 16 miles long from ſouth to north, and about 8 miles broad where broadeſt, is a peninſula, ſurrounded with the ſea ſave only on the ſouth. It is joined to the pariſh of Delting by a ſmall neck of land about 40 yards[d] over, called *Mavis Grind*. This is the largeſt pariſh in Zetland, but not the moſt populous; it is all mountains, covered with heath and marſhes; a vaſt many lakes and burns abounding with trout; all the arable and graſs ground is on the ſkirts of it along the ſea coaſt. One mountain in this pariſh is remarkable for its height, from the top whereof the horizon being clear, one may ſee round the whole iſlands of Zetland. It is called *Roneſhill*, and is often covered with ſnow when there is none any where elſe in Zetland. The inhabitants of this pariſh are for the moſt part fiſhers. On the eaſt ſide of this pariſh is a ſmall bay of the ſea, running up ſouth about eight miles, dividing the pariſhes of Dilting and Northmaven, all good anchor-ground, but very little frequented. A little north from that is another fine harbour called *Gluſs Voe*. North thereof another called *Ollaberſe*. Farther north is *Queſrith Voe*; and north of that *Callafrith Voe*. Yet farther north is *Rurra Voe*; all on the eaſt ſide of the pariſh. On the north-weſt is a bay called *Sand Voe*; and on the ſouth ſide of Roneſhill is a fine bay called *Rumis Voe*, running up four or five miles into the land. South from that three miles is a bay called *Humna Voe*. On the ſouth-weſt ſide of this pariſh is the bay called *Illſweek Voe*, on the north ſide of the great bay called St. *Magnus Bay*; and eaſt from that two miles is a ſmall bay called *Hamers Voe*. Farther ſouth two miles is *Gunaſiter Voe*, and three miles ſouth from that is *Ilſburgh Voe*; a quarter of a mile ſouth from that is a ſmall bay called *Culſiter Minn*, on the weſt ſide of Mavis Grind. In this pariſh are two churches. Only one very ſmall inhabited iſland called *Lamby* on the eaſt thereof belongs to this pariſh[e].

"The pariſh of *Delting* 10 miles long from north to ſouth, and ſix miles broad, is all mountains covered with heath and marſhes, a great many lakes and burns ſtored with trouts; the arable ground is along the ſea coaſt; many of the inhabitants are fiſhers, moſtly of ſmall fiſh, ſuch as pillocks and ſellocks, of whoſe livers they make a good deal of oil ſome years, eſpecially thoſe who live about Yelſound, where there goes a rapid tide, in which theſe fiſh delight moſt to ſwim, and there they are fatteſt. Inhabited iſlands belonging to this pariſh are thoſe of *Muckle Rooe*, 4 miles ſquare, *Little Rooe*, *Brother Iſle*, a very ſmall iſle, *Bigga* another, and *Picholina*. There are in this pariſh two churches Scalſla and Olnafirth.

"The united pariſhes of *Niſting* and *Lunſting* are nine miles long from north to ſouth, and four miles broad where broadeſt, but very unequally, all mountains and moſſes, with many freſh-water lakes and burns, with plenty of trout; the inhabitants are for the moſt part fiſhers, as they are alſo in the iſland of Whalſay united to theſe pariſhes, three miles long and a mile broad, moſtly moor ground; the arable land is upon the ſea coaſt. There is ſome ling and cod caught here for export, and plenty of ſmall fiſh. One ſmall inhabited iſland nigh Whalſay called *Linga* belongs to this pariſh, as did alſo *Skeries*, now joined to Fair iſle and Foulay. Theſe eight pariſhes lie upon the Mainland of Zetland.

"The iſland of *Yell*, 16 miles long, and ſix miles broad where broadeſt, lies about one mile north from Delting, is for the moſt part all mountains and moſſes, and is divided into the pariſhes of *South*, *Middle* and *North Yell*, the two former being united in one pariſh, and the latter joined to the iſland of Feltor. The inhabitants are for the moſt part fiſhers. In Mid Yell on the eaſt ſide is a ſmall bay, called *Refirth Voe*, a good ſafe harbour for ſhips. On the eaſt ſide, half a mile weſt from that, is a bay called *Whale-*

[d] 80 yards broad. Pennant, Arctic Zool. I. xxvii.

[e] "The *Dore-holm* in this pariſh is very ſingular; part is rounded, the reſt ſeems a ruin compoſed of a ſingle thin fragment of rock with a magnificent arch within 70 feet high." Ib.

firth

firth Voe, which leads out to the weſt ſea, and alſo a good harbour, but ſeldom or never uſed. In South Yell on the eaſt ſide is *Bura Voe*, a very ſafe ſmall harbour; two miles weſt from that is *Hamna Voe*, a good harbour; and four miles weſt from that is *Leadie Voe*, a good harbour. In this pariſh are two churches. Inhabited iſlands belonging to this pariſh are *Haſcafay*, a ſmall iſland on the eaſt ſide; and *Sampefrea* on the ſouth another.

"The pariſhes of *North Yell* and *Fetlor* are united. The iſland of Fetlor is about four miles long, and three miles broad where broadeſt. It lies about two miles eaſt from Yell; and is for the moſt part dry bare ground: the inhabitants chiefly fiſhers. On the north-eaſt of North Yell is a ſmall bay called *Bulla Voe*, a ſafe place for ſhips; four miles farther ſouth is another ſafe bay, called *Celles Frith Voe*. In Fetlor is no ſafe harbour. Formerly this pariſh belonged to Yell; but in 1713 it was disjoined. There are two churches at North Yell and in Fetlor.

Unſt. "The iſland of *Unſt* is the northernmoſt of all the Britiſh iſlands. It is eight miles long and four miles broad; and lies a mile north-eaſt from Yell, in the ſound or ſtraight betwixt which called *Bluma Sound*, runs a very rapid tide. In all theſe ſounds or ſtraights betwixt the iſlands there are two or three tides running contrary to one another; as when the great current in the middle of the ſound ſets north, then there is a tide at each ſhore called the Edy-tide, that ſets as faſt ſouth, and ſo ſhifts about as the great current alters. At the north point of this iſland called *Ska*, goes a very rapid current, like the Rouſt of Sumburghead, wherein alſo there ſwim plenty of that fiſh called ſeath; but the fiſhers here have not the way of catching them. This iſland of Unſt is ſomewhat plainer than the other iſles of Zetland, and is for the moſt part dry bare ground, very rocky, and is divided into the *ſouth*, *middle*, and *north* pariſhes. The inhabitants are for the moſt part fiſhers. On the eaſt of Unſt is an iſland called *Balta*, in which there has been ſome arable ground, but it is now only uſed for paſture. It covers a fine bay called *Baltaſound*, and a good ſafe harbour. On the ſouth is another iſland called *Uya*, covering a bay called *Uya Sound*, a good road for ſhips. In this pariſh are three churches.

Braſſay. "The iſlands of *Braſſay* and *Burray* lie one on the eaſt, the other on the weſt ſide of Mainland, at about ſix miles diſtant from each other. *Braſſay* lies eaſt from the town of Lerwick about a mile. It is three miles long from north to ſouth, and two miles broad. It is ſomewhat mountainous, moſtly covered with heath and moſs. There are in this iſland two little old churches laid aſide, and one new church lately built more convenient. There is a ſmall iſland belonging to Braſſay, lying on the eaſt thereof called *Noſs*, in which are two or three families. On the north ſide of Braſſay is a ſmall bay

Burray. called *Aiths Voe*, a good harbour. *Burray* is about three miles long and one broad; moſtly dry bare ground. The iſland of *Houſe* thereto belonging is about two miles long, and contains four families. Another ſmall iſland thereto belonging called *Havery* has two families on it. Betwixt the iſlands of Houſe and Burray is a good harbour for ſhips. To the eaſt of Houſe is a long bay called *Clift Sound*, alſo a good harbour. There is a church in Burray; the miniſter of Braſſay and Burray is vicar of theſe iſlands.

"The new-erected pariſhes of *Fair Iſle*, *Foula*, and *Skerries* are very ſmall, but the moſt diſcontiguous pariſh in Britain. *Fair Iſle* is a ſmall iſland about two Fair Iſle. miles long, and one broad; it lies about eight leagues ſouth from Samburgh-head. The inhabitants are all fiſhers. *Foula* lies 12 leagues north-weſt from Fair Iſle, a ſmall but very high iſland. The inhabitants are fiſhers. They have great plenty of ſea-fowls that neſtle in the high rocks of the iſland, and many of the inhabitants are dextrous in climbing theſe rocks to take the young fowls before they can fly, but often loſe their lives by falling over the rocks into the ſea. On the north-eaſt ſide of the iſland is a ſmall bay, where any ſmall veſſel can lie ſafe in ſummer. *Skerries* lies 20 leagues north-eaſt from the Fair Iſle. It is compoſed of three very ſmall iſlands, lying near each other in a triangle, which forms three ſmall entries to a little ſafe harbour in the middle of them. The biggeſt iſland is called *Houſſy*; the other *Browary*; and the third *Grunay*. The two former are inhabited; the inhabitants are all fiſhers. There is a little church at Fair Iſle, one at Foula, and one in Skerries; the miniſter thereof reſides at Fair Iſle, and viſits Foula and Skerries once a year.

"When theſe iſlands were firſt inhabited, or by whom, we have no certain account. Some think the Pights or Picts were the firſt inhabitants; others the Norwegians; however, it is certain, both did inhabit them. There are ſuch veſtiges remaining to this day as ſufficiently prove that the Pights did poſſeſs Orkney and Zetland; as that of a vaſt many old buildings called *Pights houſes*, of which here are ſeveral yet to be ſeen in every pariſh; many of them one or two ſtories high, yet ſtanding, and all built after one form, round, of large rough ſtones, very well laid. But theſe buildings are not alike in ſize, ſome of them not 20 feet diameter, others 30 feet within the wall, which is 10 or 12 feet thick, the heart whereof is all little apartments and ſtairs; they have had no windows, and a very little door. Whether they have been roofed at top does not appear; but they have all been built in the moſt inacceſſible places, ſurrounded with water, or upon ſome high rock, and ſome have two or three walls of earth and ſtone round them; and they are ſtill known by the name of Pights houſes or burghs. Now *burgh* in the Teutonic language ſignifies a caſtle or fort, as *Pight* is derived from *Pfightan*, another word in that language ſignifying to *fight* or *fighters*; and theſe Pights are ſaid to come from Germany, and to have ſpoken that language. All theſe houſes are ſo ſituate within ſight of each other, that by a ſignal of fire or ſmoke they could alarm the whole country in leſs than one hour of the approach of the enemy or any other danger. But at what time or how long theſe Pights did poſſeſs Orkney and Zetland is ſtill uncertain.

"That the Norwegians did long poſſeſs the iſlands of Orkney and Zetland is uncontrovertible; but that they were the firſt diſcoverers of theſe iſlands (as ſome would have them) is very doubtful. That which ſeems moſt to favour the Norwegian pretenſion is, that the names of the iſlands and places in them are all Daniſh, and continue ſo for the moſt part to this day; and the cuſtoms, manners, and language of the old Zetlanders, with their way of living, were the ſame as in Norway, even down to the time of ſome old men yet living; and the greateſt

part

part of the vulgar inhabitants, and ſome of conſiderable note here, ſtill reckon themſelves of Daniſh extract, and are all patronymics, whereby they are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that have come from the continent of Britain, who have all ſurnames, and have for many years paſt been the moſt conſiderable, though the leaſt numerous. Still theſe old Daniſh inhabitants value themſelves much upon their antiquity, and ſcorn to take ſurnames as a novelty unknown to their fore-fathers. But, however far the names of places, cuſtoms, language, and traditions of the old Zetland inhabitants may go to prove them of Norwegian extract, yet conſidering the affinity of the language ſpoken by the Pights, and that ſpoken by the Norwegians, being both of Teutonic original, as alſo that of their cuſtoms and manners, being ſo near neighbours, the Pights ſtand as fair to be the firſt inhabitants of Orkney and Zetland as the Norwegians.

"Theſe iſlands are known in our Engliſh language by the name of *Zetland*. They are called in Dutch *Hetlandt*; by the Danes and Norwegians *Yetlandt*; the name appears plainly to be of Teutonic or Gothic original.

"Zetland, being very mountainous, abounding with freſh-water lakes and marſhes, and ſurrounded with the ſea, is for the moſt part ſtill covered with fogs, which make the air thick, and therefore not ſo cold in winter as many other places of a far more ſouthern ſituation, but unwholeſome to breathe in, and occaſions frequent fevers, colds, rheums, and ſcurvy, the common diſeaſes of the country. But the frequent and exceeding hard gales of wind that blow here help to purify the air, as alſo in winter ſometimes froſts and ſnow which ſeldom laſt long; ſo that it is not very cold here in winter, nor is it often warm, much leſs hot in ſummer; and the air is tolerably healthful.

"Theſe iſlands lying in the 13th north climate, and ſurrounded with the ſea, cannot be thought very fertile; and being all mountainous and marſhy, ſo ſoaked with the almoſt perpetual rains that fall here, eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon, the ground is kept ſo cold, that little or nothing can grow out of it, eſpecially the inland part, which is generally all covered with heath and moſs. The arable and graſs ground is moſtly nigh the ſea-coaſt, and produces only ſmall oats, and bear, a kind of barley. In ſome places there is very good graſs-ground and hay; but the people have not the right way of making their hay, nor have they often ſo much dry weather as to make it good. The arable land in ſome places is very good, and yields as much increaſe in good years as they have in better countries; and might be much more improved, but the people are generally taken up about the fiſhing in ſummer, and in winter it is bad weather and ſhort days, ſo there is little to be done without doors. There grow no trees here. In the gentlemen's ſmall gardens grow very good roots, ſuch as turneps, parſneps, carrots, and crurnocks; ſalet, and all ſuch herbs and flowers as grow in the north of Scotland will grow here, if pains be taken about them; alſo gooſeberries, currants, ſtrawberries, and artichokes. Fruit and barren trees will alſo grow if fenced with a ditch, and much care taken about them, but the former ſeldom come to bear fruit. Potatoes grow here, but the people will not be at the pains to plant them. There is plenty of cabbage, which is much uſed by the inhabitants.

"Of the oats and barley that grow here they make meal and malt, but never have ſo much in the beſt years as to ſerve the country; and in bad years not ſo much as will ſerve them four or ſix months in the year; ſo there are yearly imported from Orkney and Scotland conſiderable quantities of meal and malt.

"There is in ſeveral places abundance of limeſtone, and thoſe places are reckoned the beſt arable and graſs ground; in other places are quarries of free-ſtone, and in others ſlate.

"There were never any mines diſcovered yet in theſe iſlands; but ſome are of opinion, that lead and iron mines might be found in ſome places of them. For fuel they have peat or turf dug out of the moſs the beginning of ſummer, and dried in the ſun, and ſo put up in ſtacks for uſe, ſome whereof are little inferior to the beſt coals.

"In all theſe iſlands are oxen and cows of ſomewhat larger ſize than thoſe in Orkney and Caithneſs. The oxen ſerve for plowing the ground, and the cows for giving milk, of which they make butter, wherewith moſt of the land rent is paid, and it is as good as any where elſe when rightly made; but the people being careleſs in making the rent butter, it is undervalued at foreign markets, which is a great loſs to the country, and ſome efforts have been uſed of late to oblige the people to make it right. They keep juſt as many oxen and cows as they can find fodder for in winter.

"In many places there is plenty of ſheep of a ſmall kind, like thoſe in the north of Scotland, and they might be much more numerous than they are, if care was taken of them as in other places; but they lie ſummer and winter in the open fields expoſed to the rigour of the ſeaſon, and have no food but what they can find for themſelves; and in ſnowy winters moſt of them die with hunger and cold. They do not ſhear the ſheep here; but in the month of May their fleece begins to looſen, and then it is pulled off, and againſt winter another is grown up ſufficient to protect them from the cold. Of their milk they make ſome butter and cheeſe, which is not reckoned ſo good as that of the cows' milk; and of the wool they make coarſe cloth, ſtuffs, ſtockings, &c. but the want of walk-mills is a very great loſs to the country, to ſupply which, and for the encouraging the woollen manufactories there, the earl of Morton ordered a walk-mill to be built at his expence for the benefit of the country. What wool they have more than ſerves the country, and is bartered with the Orkney men for ſtuffs and linen-cloth yearly.

"Here are horſes, but of extraordinary ſmall ſize, ſome whereof are very pretty and of excellent mettle, and will carry a man over theſe mountains and moſſes, where a large horſe could be of no uſe, and they are otherways very ſerviceable to the country people, and would be more numerous if taken care of; but they lie out in the open fields ſummer and winter, and get no food but what they can find for themſelves; ſo in bad winters many of them die with hunger and cold. The poor inhabitants having uſed their utmoſt endeavours, can ſcarce find food and ſhelter for their oxen and cows; and in hard winters many of them die for want of fodder, ſo they have none to beſtow on their ſheep and horſes, until they

find more time to improve the land.

" Here are alſo ſwine of a ſmall kind, and they might be much more numerous, but, being found very hurtful in turning up the graſs ground, the people are reſtricted to ſuch a ſmall number proportionable to the land they labour. The beſt mutton and pork, when rightly fed, is as good here as any where elſe, and there is juſt as much of it as ſerves the country, but little or none for export; ſo that the common people having little bread, muſt eat the more fleſh, they living more upon fiſh and fleſh than bread.

" There are no wild beaſts in Zetland, except rabbits; nor any noxious animal (ſave the whitred or weaſel) or tame fowls. Wild fowl were much more numerous than now, ſuch as plovers, whapes, ducks of ſeveral kinds, ſnipes, ſtarlings, ſparrows, larks, and ſuch ſmall birds, wild doves, lapwings, and chalders. There are alſo here over winter ſwans, herons, wild geeſe of ſeveral kinds, who all go away in the ſpring, and return again in autumn. Here is abundance of hawks of different kinds, eagles or erns, corbies, crows, and chalders or ſea piats; many ſea fowls, as ember geeſe, rain geeſe, ſcarfes or cormorants, gulmawes, kitiweaks, lires, tarets, &c. Here are alſo ſeals and otters. Here are no rivers, but a great many burns, or rivulets, well ſtored with trout, that ſwim from the freſh-water lakes to the ſea, and return by them to theſe lakes at ſeveral ſeaſons in the year, and are as big as ordinary ſalmon. Other freſh-water fiſh here are only eels and flouks or flounders. Salt-water fiſh round the coaſt of all theſe iſlands are herring in great abundance, in the months of June, July, Auguſt, and September; but they are beſt in June and July; mackrel, ling, cod, freſh haddocks, whitings, turbots, fluiks, ſkets, conger eels, crowners, and *ſaith*, which is a large black fiſh as big as a cod, and the younger ſort of theſe, very ſmall, called *ſellocks* and *pellocks*. Theſe ſmall fiſh are of great uſe to the country people, who feed upon them moſt part of the year, and of their livers they make conſiderable quantity of oil. There is alſo upon theſe coaſts, at ſome ſeaſons, vaſt numbers of *hoas*, a kind of ſmaller ſhark, very hurtful to the fiſhermen's lines and nets; alſo a large ſort of them called *hoaſkers*, with ſkins like ſhagreen. At ſome times there come upon theſe coaſts many ſmall whales of different kinds, and when falling into a bay, the country people collect as many boats as can be got, and drive them into a creek, and there kill them with ſuch weapons as they can afford. As ſoon as they are got aſhore, the baillie of the pariſh is advertized, who comes to the place, and takes care that none of them are embezzled; and he acquaints the admiral thereof, who forthwith goes there, and holds a court, where the phiſcal preſents a petition, reciting the number of whales, how and where driven aſhore, and that the judge may give judgement thereupon according to law and the country practice; whereupon the admiral ordains the whales driven on ſhore to be divided in three equal parts; one to belong to him, one to the ſalvers, and the third part to the proprietor of the ground on which the whales are driven aſhore, and appoints two honeſt men to divide the whales equally, and mark them with the letters A. B. C. which being done, each third ſhare is marked with a letter, and drawn accordingly as decreed by the admiral; the miniſter or vicar of the pariſh claims the tythes of the whole, and commonly gets it; the baillie alſo claims the heads for his attendance, and if the admiral find that he has done his duty, the heads are decreed to him, otherways not. The biggeſt of theſe whales may be about 18 or 20 feet long; but moſt of them not half that length; of their ſpih they make oil, and the beſt kind will yield about a barrel of oil each over head, or a little more; but, if they are of the ſmaller kind, they will yield much leſs. There is a vaſt deal of trouble and charge in making the oil right.

" There are in moſt places of theſe iſlands plenty of ſhell fiſh, ſuch as oyſters, muſcles, cockles, cullock ſpouts, buckies, wilks, limpets, crabs, and partans; but very few lobſters.

" Commodities yearly exported are, ſalt well dried, cod, ling, tuſk, and ſaith fiſh, ſome ſtock-fiſh and ſalted herrings, butter, fiſh-oil, ſtockings and worſted ſtuffs, to foreign markets; and wool, horſes, and ſkins, coaſt-ways to Orkney and Scotland. For exporting the fiſh, butter, and oil, which is the principal product of Zetland, there uſed formerly ten or twelve ſmall ſhips to come here annually from Hamburgh and Bremen; and theſe Hamburgh and Bremen merchants had their booths in the moſt convenient places, where they received the fiſh, butter, and oil from the country people. They ſalted and dried the fiſh themſelves, and ſtaid for receiving theſe goods from the firſt of May till the laſt of Auguſt. They paid the proprietor of the ground upon which they cured their fiſh. Theſe foreigners did yearly import hemp, lines, hooks, tar, linen-cloth, tobacco, ſpirits, and beer, for the fiſhers, and foreign money wherewith they purchaſed their cargoes. But when the high duty was laid upon foreign ſalt, and cuſtom-houſe officers ſent over, and a cuſtom-houſe ſettled at Lerwick, theſe foreigners could not enter, and ſo the inhabitants, and many of the heritors or landlords, were obliged to turn merchants, and export the country product to foreign markets, and had in return money and ſuch other neceſſaries as the country could not ſubſiſt without; but the prime coſt of the fiſh here being very dear, and a ſtanding price which the fiſhers will not alter, conſidering the great fatigue and charge the poor fiſhermen are at, and the ſmall quantity they catch, they cannot afford to ſell them cheaper; however, ſuch a prime coſt, with the value of the ſalt, and caſh and charges in curing them, and conſidering that foreign markets often prove very precarious, the exporters ſeldom make much by theſe goods; nay, when ſhip's freight and charges are deducted, they oftener loſe than gain; but the bounty-money allowed upon fiſh exported helps to ſtop ſome of the charges, otherwiſe they could not carry on that trade, as markets have been abroad for ſeveral years paſt, that neither fiſh, butter, nor oil, has fetched any price. Saith fiſh are only catched in the pariſh of Dunroſſneis, and are cured with home ſalt, and ſent coaſt-ways, and ſold at Leith and Dundee. There are but few herrings cured here for export, by the inhabitants; but vaſt quantities are yearly taken by the Hollanders upon the coaſt in the months of June and July, that being the time that the herrings are beſt. The bounty-money allowed by the government upon herrings exported is very ſmall, being only 2s. 8d. per barrel, which diſcourages the merchants from curing them for export, on account of the great charge in curing them, and the uncertainty of the markets. Wool is only exported to Orkney, which is generally bartered with the Orkney men; as alſo little horſes, called by

them Shielties, for worſted ſtuffs and linen cloth.

"The longeſt days here may be reckoned about twenty hours; for from the firſt of May to the middle of July there is no night, but a twilight for a few hours, ſo that one may read a letter at 12 o'clock at night, if the horizon be not very much overclouded; and the ſhorteſt day, which is the beginning of December, will be about 5 hours; the ſun riſing a little before ten, and ſetting as much before three.

"The antient inhabitants of Zetland were a very indolent ſimple ſort of people, who lived very meanly. They were all fiſhers, and their food for the moſt part was fiſh and milk. Being at little or no pains to improve the ground, they had little bread, or malt drink. They drank a ſort of whey, called *bland*, of which they made conſiderable quantities in ſummer, while they had plenty of milk, and laid it up for the winter ſtores, and it is ſtill the drink moſt uſed here amongſt the poorer ſort, who are not able to afford better; and it is ſaid, that the men were ſtronger, and lived much longer, before they knew the uſe of malt drink, or ſpirits, than they do now ſince theſe became more common. They had but little arable ground, and that was for the moſt part the property of the poſſeſſors thereof, who were all little heritors, or udellers, and was conveyed to their ſucceſſors by a title called *Udell Succeſſion*, of which hereafter. After Zetland became ſubject to the crown of Scotland many Scotiſh people came over to it, ſome in a civil, others in an eccleſtaſtical capacity, and ſettled here, and in proceſs of time acquired moſt of the arable land from the antient inhabitants, who became their tenants, and were obliged to improve that ground for others which formerly they had neither thrift nor ſenſe to do for themſelves. Theſe in-comers brought the cuſtoms and manners of the parts they came from to take place here, and they are at preſent much the ſame as in Scotland. Moſt people of condition having their children educated at Edinburgh, the gentry are as polite here as elſewhere, and live as well as any in Britain of their rank. The common people alſo in their manners and way of living are no way inferior to thoſe in the north parts of Britain; and moſt of them ſtriving to live better than they can afford, they are generally poor; but it is with them, as in all other places, the induſtrious and ſaving are rich, and the indolent and careleſs miſerably poor; the laſt being ſtill moſt numerous in the iſlands of Zetland.

"The antient language ſpoken by the inhabitants of Zetland was that of the Norvegians called *Norn*. It continued to be ſpoken by the natives till of late, and many of them ſpeak it to this day amongſt themſelves; but the language now generally ſpoken is Engliſh, which they pronounce with a very good accent; and many, eſpecially about Lerwick, ſpeak Dutch very well, having had frequent occaſion to converſe with the Dutch people.

"The antient religion of Zetland was Paganiſm. The Chriſtian religion was planted here as ſoon as in the Orkneys, they being from the beginning one biſhoprick: but the biſhop had his reſidence in Orkney, and ſupplied Zetland as he thought proper with clergy, who made it their buſineſs to inſtruct the poor ſimple inhabitants, who were naturally ſuperſtitious, in all the groſs errors of the church of Rome, eſpecially the doctrine of merit, by which they perſuaded the ignorant Udellers to make donations of their lands to the church; whereby a great part of the Udel lands of Zetland came to the biſhop of Orkney. The firſt proteſtant biſhop of Orkney and Zetland is ſaid to have been Adam Bothwell, who, having been long biſhop thereof, did at laſt make an exchange of that biſhoprick with Robert Steuart, natural ſon to king James V. for the abbacy of Holy-rood-houſe, of which the ſaid Robert was prior by gift from the king his father. This Robert Steuart having got poſſeſſion of the ſaid biſhoprick, and the Sinclairs, formerly earls of Orkney, being attainted for ſome crime againſt the crown, the ſaid Robert was by king James VI. created earl of Orkney and lord Zetland, upon the 21ſt day of October, 1570. The ſaid earldom and lordſhip being by the king made over to him and his heirs for ever, he became heritable proprietor thereof, together with the biſhoprick at that time. After the Reformation the church of Scotland was under preſbyterian government, with a ſuperintendant in each dioceſe with ſomething of epiſcopal power in church affairs. But whoever was ſuperintendant of Orkney, earl Robert during his life, and Patrick his ſon and ſucceſſor after his death, did rule in all matters civil and eccleſiaſtic at their pleaſure. In 1606, the king, with conſent of parliament, having eſtabliſhed epiſcopal church government in Scotland, James Law was made biſhop of Orkney and Zetland; but he received none of the biſhop's rents as long as Patrick earl of Orkney lived. After the death and forfeiture of that earl, the iſlands of Orkney and Zetland were annexed to the crown of Scotland; and biſhop Law, with conſent of his chapter, did enter into contract with the king, whereby they diſpone and reſign to his majeſty and his royal ſucceſſors all their eccleſiaſtical lands and poſſeſſions in Orkney and Zetland, with all rights and ſecurities belonging thereto, to be incorporate and united to the crown for ever; and the king gave back and diſponed to the biſhop as much lands and tythes in Orkney as his majeſty judged a ſufficient patrimony to the biſhop of Orkney and Zetland, to be poſſeſſed and enjoyed by him and his ſucceſſors in all time coming: the king alſo diſponed to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors the right of patronage to preſent to all the vicarages of Orkney and Zetland, with power to them to preſent qualified miniſters as often as the kirks became vacant, diſponing alſo to them the heritable and perpetual right of juriſdiction of ſheriff and bailiffe within the lands and patrimony of the biſhoprick, excerning all poſſeſſors thereof in all cauſes, civil and criminal, from the juriſdiction of the ſheriff and ſteward of the earldom, together alſo with the commiſſariſt of Orkney and Zetland, with power to conſtitute and ordain commiſſars, clerks, and other members of court. The contract betwixt the king and the biſhop was made A. D. 1614, containing ſeveral other church privileges and benefices to miniſters. It was in the following year ratified and confirmed by act of parliament, called the Act of Platt, whereby all the miniſters of Orkney and Zetland were provided with ſtipends as they ſtill continue. To this biſhop Law ſucceeded George Graham A. D. 1615, as biſhop of Orkney and Zetland, who poſſeſſed that biſhoprick till 1638; at which time the church of Scotland being again brought under preſbyterian government, Graham was diveſted of his biſhoprick, and during the continuance of preſbytery the biſhop's rents of Orkney

were

were granted by parliament to the city of Edinburgh, who received them by factors and farmers till anno 1662, when epiſcopacy was reſtored by Charles II. who appointed Thomas St. Serff biſhop of Orkney and Zetland. He lived about two years after his inſtallment, and was ſucceeded as biſhop of Orkney and Zetland A. D. 1664, by Andrew Honyman, who held the ſaid biſhoprick till anno 1676. To him ſucceeded Murdoch Mackenzie, who continued in the poſſeſſion of that biſhoprick till 1688, at which time the Revolution happened, and preſbyterian church government was reſtored in Scotland. But the miniſters of Orkney and Zetland continued in their charges under their epiſcopal ordination without any diſturbance, being never enquired after till in 1700 a committee was ſent over by the general aſſembly to ſettle the church government in Orkney and Zetland, where all the miniſters conformed to preſbytery, ſigned the confeſſion of faith, and were continued in their kirks, ſave two or three, more bigotted than prudent, who would not conform, but were turned out of their kirks. And ever ſince Zetland has been under preſbyterian church government. There are in Zetland twelve miniſters, beſides the new erection of Fair Iſle and Foula mentioned before. Theſe thirteen miniſters make the preſbytrie of Zetland, who ſend yearly one of their number as commiſſioner for them to the general aſſembly. Each of theſe miniſters have the charge of a pariſh, and in each pariſh in Zetland, ſave Lerwick, there are two, and in ſome three pariſh churches. Their church diſcipline is by kirk ſeſſions conſtituted of elders and deacons in the ſame manner as commonly practiſed in Scotland. Before the reſtoration of patronage, the preſbytrie had the power of preſenting miniſters to vacant congregations; but, by the act of reſtoring patronages in the reign of the late queen Anne, that of Orkney and Zetland was by her majeſty beſtowed upon the right honourable the earl of Morton, who is patron of all the kirks in Orkney and Zetland.

"There being no fund in any pariſh in Zetland for a ſchool, few of the common people were taught to read. There is only one ſchool from the Society for Propagating of Chriſtian Knowledge, which has been in ſeveral pariſhes. In 1725 a propoſal was ſet on foot for ſettling a fund in each pariſh for maintaining a ſchool.

"The moſt antient government of Zetland, while ſubject to the kings of Norway and Denmark, was by a governor called the *Fowd* of Zetland, who was judge in all cauſes civil and criminal. Under him was a judge in every pariſh, called the *Fowd* of the pariſh, who only was judge in ſmall matters, and referred others to the grand Fowd, and ſent the malefactor to him to be tried. The Fowd of Zetland was alſo chamberlain, and collected the crown rent, which was at that time only called *Scat*, payable in butter, fiſh oil, and a ſort of very coarſe cloth, called *wad-mill*; the arable ground being all at firſt the property of the immediate poſſeſſors thereof, which went to their ſucceſſors by a verbal title called *Udell ſucceſſion*, whereby all the children, male and female, ſucceed equally to the father in his eſtate, heritable and moveable.

"Thus Zetland continued under the Daniſh government until the year 1470, when king James the Third of Scotland was married to Margaret daughter to the king of Denmark, with whom he got the iſlands of Orkney and Zetland in dowry, ſaid to be redeemable by the king of Denmark for fifty thouſand florins of the Rhine, to be paid to the king of Scotland. But the king of Denmark, upon the birth of king James the Fourth, his grandſon, renounced by a charter under his great ſeal all right, title, and claim, which he or his ſucceſſors kings of Denmark might have, or pretend, to the iſlands of Orkney and Zetland for ever; reſerving to his ſubjects the Danes their private eſtates in theſe iſlands, which they actually held in Zetland for many years thereafter, till they were at laſt purchaſed from them by ſeveral gentlemen in Zetland, and are known by the name of *Norway lands* to this day. And this renunciation of theſe iſlands was again confirmed by Chriſtian king of Denmark unto king James the Sixth, when he married the princeſs Anne of Denmark, ſiſter to the ſaid Chriſtian [f].

"After the iſlands of Orkney and Zetland became ſubject to the crown of Scotland, they were conferred by the king upon ſome noble favourite, with the dignity of earl of Orkney; amongſt whom the Sinclairs, earls of Orkney, are ſaid to be the longeſt poſſeſſors.

"The firſt we find dignified with this title, after the Sinclairs, is *James Hepburn*, earl of Bothwell, who was created duke of Orkney by Mary queen of Scotland, to render him the more honourable match for her majeſty, who was married to him May 15, 1567, in the palace of Holyrood houſe, by Adam Bothwell, biſhop of Orkney. This James duke of Orkney built the caſtle of Noutland in Weſtra, a ſmall iſland in Orkney. Being ſuſpected to have an active hand in the murther of Henry lord Darnly, the queen's former huſband, he was forced to fly for his life to Orkney; from thence to Zetland, where having ſtaid ſome time, he went to Noraway, was taken priſoner by order of the king of Denmark, and carried to Copenhagen, where he died, after having lain ten years in a vile priſon.

"*Robert Stewart*, natural ſon to king James V. by Euphrara, daughter to Alexander lord Elphinſton, was created earl of Orkney and lord Zetland, by king James V. October 21, 1570. This Robert being formerly prior of Holyrood houſe, which he exchanged with Adam Bothwell biſhop of Orkney for that biſhoprick, as mentioned before took poſſeſſion not only of the earldom of Orkney, and lordſhip of Zetland, but alſo of the biſhop's rents thereof, and ſo became ſole proprietor of the crown rents, and that of the biſhoprick, to which he added new acquiſitions of lands made by himſelf, as purchaſed from the Udellers, more by oppreſſion and forfeitures than for payment of the value, as is reported of him; and alſo that he exerciſed a very arbitrary and tyrannical government over his dominions of Orkney and Zetland, all affairs ſacred and civil therein being ordered according to his good will and pleaſure. He lived ſometimes in Zetland, and built a houſe at Sumburgh, in the pariſh of Dunroſſneſs, the ruins whereof are yet ſtanding, called the *Weſt houſe*. He had alſo a houſe at Wetherſta, in the pariſh of Delting, as appears by his few charter granted to Andrew Gifford, of Wetherſta, dated the 8th day of July, 1583, wherein he reſerves for his own uſe two or three rooms in the houſe of Wetherſta. This Robert earl of Orkney was mar-

[f] Torfæus ſeems to diſpute this renunciation on the part of Denmark, p. 189, 190.

ried

ried to Jean daughter to the earl of Caſſell, by whom he had Patrick his ſon and ſucceſſor.

"*Patrick*, earl of Orkney and lord of Zetland, after his father's death, came to the poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands, and began his government in the ſame manner his father ruled before him; but is ſaid to have been much more vicious and oppreſſive than his predeceſſor.

"The king being frequently importuned by complaints from the poor oppreſſed inhabitants of Orkney and Zetland, was pleaſed to reſolve upon redeeming them from the tyranny they had long groaned under, and for this purpoſe purchaſed from ſir John Arnut a mortgage that he had from Patrick earl of Orkney upon Orkney and Zetland, in 1613. The king having thereby taken theſe iſlands into his own hands, ſent ſir James Steuart, lord Ochiltree, to take poſſeſſion thereof, as his majeſty's chamberlain, and ſtewart of Orkney and Zetland, which earl Patrick, then a priſoner in Dumbarton caſtle, oppoſed, by ſending Robert Stewart, his baſtard ſon, to oppoſe the king's taking poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands. He was over-powered by the king's party, and carried priſoner, with ſeveral more of the earl's ſervants, to Edinburgh, where they were all hanged at the croſs. And in 1614 earl Patrick was brought from Dumbarton to Edinburgh, where he was tried upon ſeveral charges of treaſon and oppreſſion, found guilty, and condemned to be executed, and was beheaded February 6 the ſame year, and his eſtate forfeited to the crown. This earl Patrick built the caſtle of Scallaway mentioned before.

"The king being thus peaceably poſſeſſed of theſe iſlands, they were annexed to the crown by act of parliament, and erected into a ſteuartrie, and an exact rental made out of the whole rents as paid unto earl Patrick; which rental is recorded in the court of exchequer: and theſe rents were thereafter paid yearly in to the king's exchequer by chamberlains and taxmen, until, in 1647, a wadſet or mortgage of theſe iſlands of Orkney and Zetland was made over by king Charles I. to *William Douglas* earl of *Morton*, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, and knight of the garter, together with the juriſdiction thereof. To him ſucceeded his ſon *Robert*; who was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, who continued in the poſſeſſion of Orkney and Zetland until 1662; when king Charles II. redeemed the earl's right to theſe iſlands, and they were again annexed to the crown by act of parliament 2 Charles II. ſeſſions I. c. 13, and erected into a ſteuartrie, not to be again diſſolved from the crown without conſent of parliament.

The king granted the rents thereof, together with the juriſdiction, to *George* viſcount *Grandiſon*, under the conduct and management of John earl of Middletown, William duke of Hamilton, William earl of Morton, and ſir Andrew Ramſay of Abotshill, with full power, not only to ſet long tacks and heritable fews of the king's property lands, but alſo to grant charters to the heritors and udellers upon their udel lands, holding few of the crown for payment of an annual rent, formerly paid, called the *Seat* and *Watle*, and for that end they ſent over Alexander Douglas, of Spynie, their deputy, veſted with a full power and commiſſion. All the heritors and fewers in Orkney and Zetland did take holdings from Spynie, excepting ſuch of them as had formerly got charters of confirmation from the crown, of which there was only in Zetland Sinclair of Brough. By granting of theſe charters there was raiſed a very conſiderable ſum of money, as appears by a particular account thereof for Zetland, amounting to the ſum of 15,000 pounds Scots, which was very heavy upon many of them. Alexander Douglas of Spynie continued ſteuart-depute and chamberlain of the crown-rents of Orkney and Zetland until anno 1669, when the king was pleaſed to recall the grant made to viſcount Grandiſon, and the act of annexation of the iſlands of Orkney and Zetland to the crown was again ratified by parliament, and the rents thereof were yearly paid into the court of exchequer by the taxmen and chamberlains of the ſame, as following:

"Anno 1670, Mr. George Scot, of Gibliſtown, was made ſteuart of Orkney and Zetland, and taxman of the crown rents thereof payable to the king's exchequer. He continued five years, and was ſucceeded 1675 by captain Andrew Dick, who continued five years, and was ſucceeded 1681 by Charles Murray, of Hadon, and ſir Robert Milne, of Barntown. They continued five years; and 1686, William Craige, of Garſay, was appointed, and held the office five years. 1691 Colonel Robert Elphington, of Lapneſs; 1693 ſir Alexander Brand, of Brandsfield; 1697, the honourable Mr. Robert Douglaſs, afterward earl of Morton; 1698, ſir William Menzie, and ſir Samuel Maclallen. 1703, James Douglaſs, earl of Morton, got the crown-rents of Orkney and Zetland, together with the juriſdiction thereof, from queen Anne; but the queen having taken into conſideration the great loſs and damage that the antient and honourable family of Morton had ſuſtained by their conſtant and firm adherence to the intereſt of the royal family, eſpecially during the civil wars, whereby that once eminent and illuſtrious family was brought very low; was pleaſed by her gift and diſpoſition, dated at her court at Kenſington, February 1, 1606-7, to diſſolve from the crown, and diſpone unto James earl of Morton, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the earldom of Orkney and lordſhip of Zetland, with a charter thereupon under the great ſeal ratified and confirmed by conſent of parliament; the ſaid noble earl holding the ſaid earldom and lordſhip in few of the crown for the yearly payment of the ſum of 500 pounds ſterling money, in name of few duty, the ſaid earldom and lordſhip being redeemable by the crown for payment to the ſaid earl, his heirs or ſucceſſors, of the ſum of 30,000 pounds ſterling. By this gift and diſpoſition the earl of Morton is heritable ſteuart, juſticiary, ſheriff, and bailiff, within the earldom of Orkney and lordſhip of Zetland, and is judge competent in all cauſes, civil and criminal, within that juriſdiction, excepting high treaſon, reductions, improbations, redemptions, and ſuſpenſions, having all the powers competent to a lord of regality in Scotland, excepting that power which they have of directing of briefs, and ſerving them before themſelves: but all briefs of land in the ſteuartrie are iſſued from the court of chancery, and returned thereto. The earl of Morton has alſo power by his gift from the crown to grant charters of confirmation to the heritors and fewers of Orkney and Zetland to hold of the crown for payment of the uſual few duty. He is alſo by ſaid gift patron of all the kirks in Orkney and Zetland. As heritable ſteuart and juſticiar of Orkney and Zetland he appoints deputies there for adminiſtering juſtice and puniſhing malefactors agreeable to the laws and practice of Scotland. The ſteuart depute holds courts as often as there is occaſion for them; but he has two head courts in the year, one in the beginning of

November, the other in the beginning of June, at which all the heritors and fewers are obliged to appear; and the abſentees are fined each 40 *s.* Scots money. The ſteuart clerk has his commiſſion from the earl as ſteuart principal; not but the ſteuart depute can employ his own clerk upon occaſion, as he doth all other members of court needful; but the ſteuart clark only ſhould record all court proceſſes, and give out extracts. The ſteuart depute is alſo obliged to hold circuit courts in each pariſh once a year; but the ſteuart depute of Zetland having no ſalary, ſave the emoluments of the court, which are ſeldom ſo much as pays the neceſſary members thereof, he cannot afford to be at the charge of travelling through the country with a proper retinue, and therefore theſe circuit courts are much laid aſide.

"There is alſo a baillie in each pariſh, who holds his commiſſion either of the ſteuart principal, or his depute, having power to hold courts within his bailliffrie, to make his own clerk and other court members needful, and is judge in ſmall matters, ſuch as keeping good neighbourhood; but can decern in no cauſe above 10*l.* Scots value, unleſs otherwiſe provided by his commiſſion. The baillie is obliged to keep a court-book, wherein all cauſes brought before his court are recorded; and that book muſt be produced to the ſteuart depute when called for at his circuit courts. If the book is regularly kept, and nothing amiſs in it, then it is approved; if otherwiſe, the baillie is enjoined by the ſteuart depute to amend what is amiſs, or to loſe his commiſſion. Under the baillie there are ten or twelve honeſt men of the pariſh called *Rancelmen*. Theſe are judicially appointed and choſen in the baillie court: all the houſholders of the pariſh being preſent are aſked, if they have any thing to object againſt ſuch a man, why he ſhould not be made a Rancelman; and no objection being made, he is entered into that office, and takes an oath to be faithful and diligent therein, and his inſtructions and power being read in open court, and recorded in the court-book, each rancelman may have an extract thereof, if he pleaſe. He has the power of a conſtable, to command the inhabitants to keep the peace, and to call for aſſiſtance; and to enter any houſe within the pariſh at all hours of the day or night, and ſearch the houſe for ſtolen goods, which they call *ranceling*; and if they find any thing that the owner of the houſe cannot give a good account how he came by, then they ſeize him directly, and carry him to the baillie, who takes cognizance of the cauſe; and if it infers the crime of theft, then the thief, with the *fang* or thing ſtolen found in his cuſtody, is ſent to priſon, and the ſteuart depute acquainted thereof, who appoints a day for trying the thief according to law, and in caſe the baillie finds that the repreſentation of the rancelman will not amount to any proof of the crime of theft, he diſmiſſes the ſuſpected thief, upon his good behaviour, with certification. There are in Zetland a great many municipal laws, called *country acts*, the rule that the bailliffs chiefly act by, and they are, or ſhould be, read over twice in the year, at the baillie courts, when all the houſeholders are preſent, at which two courts, held at Martinmaſs and Whitſontide, if any houſeholder is wilfully abſent, the baillie fines him forty ſhillings Scots each time. The rancelmen are to give in liſts of the poor in the pariſh at the baillie court; and they are appointed to be quartered upon the pariſh for maintenance, and money is ordered them by the kirk ſeſſion, out of the poor's-box, for buying of cloaths; for there are no beggars allowed to go from pariſh to pariſh, nor from houſe to houſe, otherways than they are appointed; and if they can work, they are put to it in the houſes where they are lodged. In ſome pariſhes theſe rancelmen, and other intelligent honeſt men of the pariſh are erected of late into a ſociety for reformation of manners and regulating of ſervants; Zetland being very much ſtraitened for want of ſervants, maſters for the moſt part being ſo poor that they can give ſervants little encouragement. There is alſo in each pariſh a *lawright man*, that is, an honeſt man, appointed judicially by the baillie, as the rancelmen are. His buſineſs is to weigh and meaſure the rent-butter and oil; and alſo to judge of the quality thereof, and, if he finds it inſufficient, to return it as not receivable. He is ſworn to do juſtice, and keep juſt weights and meaſures.

"The earl of Morton is at preſent high admiral of Scotland, and was before vice-admiral of Orkney and Zetland, and appoints his deputies there.

"There is a ſort of wreck called by the country people *ragha*, that is, pieces of fir-wood, which has never been in any uſe, and are thought to drive from the north parts of Norway and America, of which there uſed long ago great quantities to drive about the country; but for many years paſt very little of that kind has been found. This ſort of wreck the inhabitants have ſtill thought the unqueſtionable property of the finder thereof, and they uſe it for repairing their houſes; and ſhould the admiral enquire after it, he could make nothing of it, and therefore it has not been noticed hitherto. The timber brought here from Norway is very dear, and the poor inhabitants are not able to buy it. Many of them depend upon that wreck timber, which they call *Godſend*, and ſtill think they have a better title to it than any elſe have, and therewith they repair their ſmall houſes.

"There is no place in the world where ſhipwreckt men are better treated, or the proprietor's intereſt more attended to than in Zetland.

"Here are alſo a commiſſary, who is judge in all conſiſtorial affairs; alſo juſtices of the peace, and commiſſioners of ſupply for impoſing the land-tax.

"In the town of Lerwick there is a cuſtom-houſe, but they have very little buſineſs; and were it not for ſeeing ſalt imported, and the fiſh cured therewith exported, they would have none at all. The country is very poor, and has no manner of conſumption for goods to be imported that pay duty, and therefore there is little or nothing imported, ſave ſome trifles for carrying on the fiſhing trade, by which only the inhabitants chiefly ſubſiſt.

"There have been exciſe-officers alſo, but finding little or no buſineſs, they were removed; and for ſeveral years paſt the exciſe of Zetland has been farmed by a gentleman of this country, for about 40 or 50 pounds a year, and he makes little by it, becauſe there is not one brewer, nor a tanner, nor a tallow-chandler in Zetland. The few retailers of ale here brew the ale they retail themſelves. The malt for the moſt part uſed here comes from Orkney and Scotland; as do alſo the leather and ſkins tanned here by the poor fiſhermen for cloaths, and that moſtly with the roots of tormentil, inſtead of bark, and the paying the leather duty for that is a very great hardſhip upon the poor people.

"The moſt ancient way of tranſmitting lands and heritage to poſterity was by a verbal deed, called *Udell ſucceſſion*, founded upon an old Norwegian law, called *St. Olla's law*, by which a man could no way diſpoſe of or burden the lands he had by his father; neither had he any power to make a will contrary to the ſaid law; but whatever children he had, male or female, they all ſucceeded equally to the father in his eſtate, heritable and moveable, and the youngeſt ſon had the father's dwelling-houſe, becauſe the elder children were commonly *foris familiar* before the father's death, and the youngeſt ſon ſtaid with him, and ſupported him in his old age, and thereby had no opportunity to provide himſelf a ſettlement, and therefore was provided with his father's dwelling-houſe, which was alſo an inducement to make him more careful of his old father. By this way of ſucceſſion moſt of the inhabitants were proprietors of the lands they poſſeſſed, and very few tenants amongſt them; and this Udell ſucceſſion continued with many of the ſmall Udellers of Zetland, till the year 1664, when they took heritable tacks of their own udel lands from Spynie.

"The firſt rights that are to be found upon lands in Zetland is that called a *Shynd Bill*, and that only uſed by the moſt conſiderable heritors. *Shynd* in the Daniſh language is a *court*, and *Bill* a common name for any deed or writing made in court; ſo it may be rendered in Engliſh, a judicial right. A man having a mind to diſpoſe of his eſtate, invited the fowd and 3 or 4 of the beſt men in the country to his houſe, where he had an entertainment provided for them, and being all convened, the fowd held a court, before which the heritor appeared, and did there judicially make his will, diſpoſing of his eſtate, heritable and moveable, particularly mentioned and divided to his children, reſerving his own life-rent of the whole, and a life-rent of a part to his wife, if ſhe ſurvived him, which will the clerk of court wrote, and being done was publicly read, all parties concerned being preſent, and if approved by the diſponer, it was ſigned by the fowd and theſe 3 or 4 gentlemen that ſat with him as aſſeſſors, and all their ſeals were put to it, and being recorded in the court-books, the principal was delivered to the diſponer, who kept it till his death, and then all the heirs mentioned in the Shynd Bill entered on their reſpective portions contained therein, and were all equally chargeable for the defunct's debts and funeral charges. And if there was no ſuch will made by the Udeller in his life-time, after his death his children, or neareſt of kin if he had no children, made application to the fowd to divide the inheritance amongſt them, who appointed a day and place, ordaining all concerned to attend; and having called a court, he cauſed the heirs to give up a faithful inventory, upon oath, of the whole left by the heritor deceaſed, which he divided equally amongſt them, according to the Udell or St. Olla's law, and cauſed a Shynd bill to be written thereupon, which was ſigned, ſealed, and delivered to the heirs, and was as good as if made by the udeller while he lived.

"If any man wanted to make a purchaſe of land from an udeller, with conſent of his heirs, without which the purchaſe was not good, the property was conveyed to the purchaſer by a Shynd bill, in the ſame manner as above-mentioned, with this addition, that the diſponer did judicially acknowledge, that he had received the full value of the land diſponed, and deſired that his property therein might inſtantly be tranſferred to the purchaſer, and his heirs; and the heirs apparent of the diſponer being alſo preſent, conſented to the ſale; and the Shynd bill being ſigned and ſealed, was delivered by the fowd to the diſponer, who did judicially deliver it to the purchaſer, with a benediction. This Shynd bill was all the right neceſſary for ſecuring any perſon in their property during the Daniſh government, and was continued as the only ſecurity upon lands in Zetland for many years after it was ſubject to the crown of Scotland. But when gentlemen from Scotland came to ſettle in Zetland, and found moſt of the arable ground therein parceled out amongſt the poor ancient inhabitants, by their udell ſucceſſion formerly deſcribed, excepting the lands purchaſed by the clergy, and brought in to the biſhop, and ſome ſmall eſtates belonging to the gentlemen in Norway, or Denmark, mentioned before, theſe incomers found no great difficulty in purchaſing of land from the poor ſimple inhabitants.

"But the heritors of Zetland being acquainted by the gentlemen of the long robe, that all their private diſpoſitions and ſeiſins upon their lands were only baſe infeftments, and no good title, and therefore they muſt take charters holding of the crown, and public infeftments thereupon, otherways they could not maintain their property, and being thus alarmed, a favourable opportunity preſented for that purpoſe. But the compoſition money paid for the charters, and the great few duties payable yearly out of the lands, did in a ſhort time thereafter ſink many of the heritors ſo far in debt, that they were obliged to ſell the lands for payment thereof; for indeed the trifling land eſtates of Zetland, and the very inconſiderable value of the lands, together with the great few duties paid yearly out of them, renders the heritors of Zetland utterly incapable of being at the charge of theſe public ſecurities and frequent confirmations required by law, as is practiſed in other places, and therefore has been laid aſide ſince the granting of Spynie charters.

"The firſt and only rent paid to the crown out of the lands of Zetland was that called the *Scatt*. The whole iſland being divided into pariſhes, each pariſh is again ſubdivided into *ſcatalds*, marked out by *march ſtones* and *meithes*, dividing the ſcatalds from each other. This ſcatald is the paſture ground belonging to the arable land adjacent thereto, called a *room* or *town*, the name whereof is written in the rental, with the ſcat yearly payable thereout in butter, fiſh, oil, and a ſort of very coarſe cloth called *wadmill*, marked in the old rentals *liſpound* and *marks* of butter, *ſhillings* and *cuttels* of wadmill, and *butts* and *cans* of oil. A liſpound is 28 lb. weight, and in each liſpound is 24 marks; a ſhilling of wadmill is 6 cuttals or *curtele*, i. e. *ſhortell*, a meaſure containing 24 *canches* in length; a butt of oil is 4 cans, each a Scots quart, and about a muchlin more, on account of the oil ſticking by the veſſel. The wadmill rent being converted to money, the cuttel is a groat, ſix whereof make a ſhilling, as marked in the rental, that is a Zealand *zullen*, which is 24 ſhillings Scots, or 2 ſhillings. The term of payment of the ſcat is Martinmaſs in the ſubſequent year. But in proceſs of time ſome of the arable land, which was at firſt the property of the improver, came alſo to the crown

by

by forfeitures and donations under the adminiſtration of Robert Stewart earl of Orkney.

" The ſecond ſpecies of crown rent is *land meals*, that is, the rents payable out of the crown lands, of which there are two ſorts; firſt, thoſe called *property lands*, which are ſet by the chamberlain to tenants, who pay him the rent thereof conformable to the rental, and when ley, it pays no rent; the ſecond is that part of the crown lands fewed out by Spynie, the few duties whereof the fewer is obliged to pay yearly; whether the land is ley or laboured, the rent of both is paid in butter and wadmill, as particularly ſet down in the rental; the butter payable at Lammaſs, and the wadmill at Martinmaſs, in the ſubſequent year.

" The third ſpecies of rent is that called *Graſſums*, introduced thus. When the chamberlain ſet a tack or leaſe of the property lands to a tenant he cauſed him to pay a graſſum, or entry, the tack being commonly for 3 years: the tenant paid of graſſum upon receiving the tack two ſhillings for each mark land; and when the three years were out, if he had a mind to continue, the tack was again renewed for three years for payment of the like graſſum; but in proceſs of time the tenant not paying his graſſum at his entry on the land, it came to be an annual payment of eight ſhillings Scots upon the mark land. This graſſum is all the profit that the fewer of the crown lands has, the few duty being the full butter and wadmill rent contained in the rental; but the beſt of the crown lands being fewed, little of the property lands now pay graſſums, being bad, and much of them ſtill ley, and ſome ſet for half the rent.

" A fourth, is that rent called *Umboth duty*, that is the biſhop's rents of Zetland, for which, as formerly obſerved, the biſhop has the equivalent rent in Orkney. Theſe rents are half the corn tythes of each pariſh in Zetland, excepting the united pariſhes of Tingwall, Whitneſs, and Wiſdale, which was an archdeaconry, as noticed before. There are alſo in each pariſh ſome lands belonging to theſe Umboths, called *Biſhop's lands* or *Umboth lands*. The Umboth tythes are for the moſt part a rental tythe, payable in butter and oil, and in ſome places in money, or the *ipſo corpore*. *Umboth* is a Daniſh word, ſignifying to *change about*; the reaſon of which name is, that the biſhop having the one half of the corn tythe of the pariſh, and the prieſt or miniſter of the pariſh the other half, the biſhop ordained, that in caſe the prieſt might chooſe the better half (they being commonly greedy) that it ſhould go about ſo, as that the half which the biſhop had one year the prieſt ſhould have the next year, and it continued ſo till brought into the crown rental; ſince which time they go not about, but ſtill retain that name. All theſe Umboth rents were alſo in the year 1664 diſponed by Spynie to ſeveral perſons in few, for the yearly payment of a certain few duty yearly in money for each pariſh; excepting the pariſhes of Unſt and Feltor, which no man would few becauſe much of the lands there are ſtill ley, and ley-lands pay no ſort of rent, but the few duty muſt have been paid yearly; ſo the umboth rents of thoſe pariſhes are ſtill contained in the crown rental, and are collected by the chamberlain, as the ſcat is all payable in the ſubſequent year, which often proves detrimental to the rents, becauſe the tenant has the firſt year free of rent; but when he goes out of the land, he has two years rent to pay for the laſt year's crops, and the tenant becoming inſolvent, as they frequently do, the rent is loſt in whole or in part.

" The fifth ſpecies of crown rent is that called the *walle rent*, which is a corrupt contraction of two Daniſh words, viz. *nuit laugh*, i. e. a night laying, the origin whereof is ſaid to be, that in time of popery the biſhop of Orkney and Zetland ſent over a venerable matron, whom he recommended as a perſon of ſuch extraordinary ſanctity, that upon her lying but one night in every pariſh in the country, they would thereafter be bleſſed with great plenty of corn and fiſhing, provided ſhe was rewarded with ſome ſmall annual penſion during her life, which the ſimple ſuperſtitious inhabitants eaſily believed; and ſhe having travelled through the country, and lodged at leaſt a night in every pariſh, returned to Orkney, with the grant of a ſmall ſum to be paid her yearly out of every pariſh in Zetland during her life, for her prayers in their behalf, and out of reſpect to the biſhop's deſire in her favour. How long this matron lived is not known; but the contribution for her was yearly collected by the biſhop's chamberlain; and for the right proportioning the quota of each pariſh, they laid ſo much upon each mark land in the pariſh. But when Robert Stewart earl of Orkney came to be proprietor of the biſhop's rents of Orkney and Zetland, finding there had formerly been ſuch a payment, he put it into his rental, and cauſed the inhabitants to pay it yearly; and it has ever ſince been paid under the denomination of the wall rent, and amounts to about fifty pounds ſterling a year. It is payable at Lammaſs in the preſent year in money; but it would ſeem, that ſome of the heritors of Zetland, leſs ſuperſtitious and wiſer than the reſt, would never pay their quotas thereof, and there are ſeveral rooms in each pariſh where that rent is retained as never in uſe of payment.

" The ſixth and laſt ſpecies of payment in the crown rental is that called the *ox and ſheep ſilver*. This is ſaid to be a compliment given to the earl of Bothwell before mentioned, when he was in Zetland, of an ox and 12 ſheep out of every pariſh in the country for the maintenance of his family; but it ſeems rather to be a tax impoſed upon the country by Robert and Patric Stewarts earls of Orkney; for they were the firſt who made it an annual payment, and put it in their rental, and it is proportioned upon the mark lands in each pariſh, amounting yearly to about twenty pounds ſterling; but there are ſeveral relations of it, as of the wattle, never in uſe of payment. It is payable at Lammaſs in the preſent year in money. This is the denomination under which the crown rents of Zetland are yearly paid, and what the whole may annually amount to can be no other ways certainly computed than as it ſtands in the rental, being moſt of it paid in butter and oil, ſo that theſe rents are yearly more or leſs, according to the prices theſe commodities yield, and as the lands are improved; but there is always a conſiderable diſcount upon the rent charge.

" The land rent payable yearly to the heritors and fewers is only that called *land meals*, formerly paid in butter and wad-mill, now in butter and money, in the preſent year, the butter at Lammaſs, and the money at Martinmaſs, each mark land paying ſo much; but theſe mark lands are not alike in the rent; but according to what pennies the mark the land is, as that called twelve *pennie land*, which is the deareſt, pays the marks of butter, 16 ſhillings

Scots of wad-mill, and 8 ſhillings ſaid money of graſſums; 10 pennie land pays each mark 14 mark and two-thirds of a mark of butter, 14 ſhillings 8 pennies of wad-mill, and 8 ſhillings of graſſums; 9 pennie land pays 12 marks of butter, 12 ſhillings of wad-mill and 8 ſhillings of graſſums; 8 pennie land pays 10 marks and two-thirds of a mark of butter, 10 ſhillings 8 pennies of wad-mill, and 8 ſhillings of graſſums; 7 pennie land pays 9 marks and one-third of a mark of butter, 9 ſhillings and 4 pennies of wad-mill, and 8 ſhillings of graſſums; 6 pennie land pays 8 marks of butter, and 8 ſhillings of wad-mill, and 8 ſhillings of graſſums; and 4 penny land, which is the loweſt, pays 6 marks of butter, 6 ſhillings of wad-mill, and a ſhilling of graſſums. Some lands pay no graſſums, and others nothing but the butter debt. The crown lands pay after the ſame manner, but all in the ſubſequent year as noticed before. The lands in Zetland, for the moſt part, are not very improveable, and the landlords generally take the wrong way for encouraging their tenants to improve the lands; for it is the common practice with many of them, if they ſee the tenant thriving, and by his induſtry becoming richer than his neighbour, he muſt be warned to remove, unleſs he will pay more rent yearly, or a large entry for a ſhort tack, and when that tack is out he is again where he was, and muſt pay a new entry or remove. This makes many tenants careleſs, nay even averſe to improve; whereas, were thoſe tenants that are frugal and induſtrious encouraged by long tacks, and entitled to the benefit of their own improvement, during the improver's life, without any augmentation of the rent, the landlord, after the improver's death, might ſet that land to another for a greater rent than it formerly paid, on account of the improvement and give the next tenant the ſame encouragement to improve."

To this account we ſhall add a few particulars from Mr. Lowe's MS. deſcription of theſe iſlands:

SHETLAND where neareſt is 80 miles from Orkney, and the ſea between them very turbulent and ſtormy. It is compoſed of 46 iſles with 40 holms and 30 rocks, each having its particular name. About 26 are inhabited, others only uſed for feeding cattle. Many of the Scots ſettled here; but the inhabitants are Norwegians, and ſpeak a corrupt language called *Norman*. In theſe iſlands are many ſingle ſtones and Pictiſh houſes formed like cones with a vaulted cell and winding ſtairs. The ſoil inclines to a ſandy clay. The exports are chiefly fiſh, butter, oil, tallow, beef, hides, ſtuffs, ſtockings, woollen gloves and garters: and 1500 ſail of Dutch ſhips have been ſeen at once in *Braſſa* ſound. Shetland belongs to Scotland being part of the ſtewartry of Orkney, and governed by the ſteward or his deputy. Here is one preſbytery which meets at *Scallawy*.

Conburg hills in Mainland are ſwampy; the people the moſt ſavage in Shetland. Dunroſneſs, Daniſh, the beſt inhabited and cultivated part of the iſland. The eſtate of Brow, once worth £.466 *per annum*, is now covered with ſand blown over it by the winds, but ſtill eaſily moved; the ruins of buildings barely diſcernible, the church by the ſea almoſt blown away, and the corpſes left bare and bones bleached; 14 ruinous buildings round the ſhores. In the ſea bank oppoſite Sumburgh is a bed of foſſil oyſters 9 or 10 miles over. North of Fitfall head the country is beautiful, with corn and meads. In this pariſh of Dunroſneſs was found in turning up a lee field a copper coin of Veſpaſian; Rev. *Judea devicta*; now in the poſſeſſion of the earl of Morton.

The village of *Lerwick*, excellently ſituate on Braſſa ſound, which by Braſſa iſland forms a harbour capable of containing many hundred ſail, conſiſts of about 140 families, and houſes irregularly built among the rocks. The town-hall has a clock: the citadel was never finiſhed. The country round it is barren. The Sheltaes or Shetland ponies, rendered by hard treatment the leaſt of European horſes (the ſmalleſt 55 inches high), ſell for from 20 to 50 ſhillings ſterling. Three hundred Dutch buſſes and doggers come here annually in the beginning of June, and trade with the natives for woollen goods, &c. while they fiſh for herrings. They have 30 or 40 ſwift ſailing veſſels, called jaggers, to carry home the firſt caught; the laſt of which veſſels is obliged to ſtay till July 16, if ſhe does not get her cargo: two large ſhips, called convoys, but really hoſpital and ſtore ſhips, attend the fleet. They alſo fiſh for cod from ſpring through the ſummer. About one mile weſt from Lerwick is the firſt Pights caſtle. Near *Culſwic* a very large Pights caſtle of rough granite, without cement; double wall, the paſſage between covered with long lintel ſtones reſting on both walls; the entrance a little door two feet high: the whole building circular, and though on the top of a hill, ſurrounded by a ditch 13 feet wide, and ramparts. See a plan of it in Mr. Pennant's Arctic Zoology, I. p. xxxii. Whole diameter 44 feet; inner wall 3 and an half thick, outer 4; both together at the foundation 18 feet thick; height of gallery 8; breadth 2; ditch 13; rampart 19 feet and an half broad. In a loch near Linga ſound is one quite ruined, called the *Cummills of Cureagath*, q. d. *the heap near the inclоſure yielding oats*. Another one mile from it. *Scalloway* is a mean village, with a caſtle. Near the miniſter's houſe at *Tingwall* in a loch is the *Ting*, or antient court of juſtice, on a ſmall holm, 30 yards diameter; the ſtones of the *Ting* or forum ploughed up. The ſnows lie longer on Shetland than Orkney mountains. *Foula* iſland, about 3 miles by 2, is very high land, much improved in cultivation ſince Brand's time. The people very hoſpitable, and the beſt climbers in Shetland. Vaſt quantities of fiſh are caught round it. Norſe language obtained here in laſt century, but will be entirely loſt by the next. In a ſmall holme of *Helinſtra voe* are remains of a large and curious burgh, called *the burgh of Burrowſrith*. What remains of the wall is ſingle, with ſmall apartments entered by very ſmall doors from within the double wall, with galleries beginning above there, and continued to the top. Diameter within 30 feet; thickneſs of the wall 13; diameter of one of the wall apartments 5 feet. The ſtones are made to jut over one another, till by degrees they draw to a point covered with a ſingle ſtone. On the top of the higheſt hills of Venantrie, a rock 2 miles ſquare, is a Pights tower, or wart, the ſmalleſt I ever ſaw. It could contain only ſix or eight people ſitting, and ſeems deſigned for a watch-tower, as from it one ſees moſt of the burghs on this ſide of the country, particularly Nounſburgh, the wart of Burrow land in Wae, that of Howland in Aethſting, the coppices of Hughbiſter in Weeſdale, and the wart of Ronas hill in Northmaven, the moſt conſpicuous in Shetland.

Lerwick.

Outwardly it has been a ſmall round tower.

In the wall of the church at Sandneſs is a ſtone with three circles, a ſemicircle and a ſquare figure engraven on it[g].

At *Yell* are 9 burghs: the moſt entire is at Burraneſs; greateſt height of wall 20 feet; double wall 10 feet thick; outer wall 4, gallery 2, inner 4; diameter within 31.

Unſt is the northernmoſt iſle. Munas round caſtle was built by Mr. Bruce, 1598; over the gate is this inſcription:

Liſd ze to know this building quha began
Laurence the Bruce he was that worthy man,
Quha erneſtly his airis and affpring prays,
To help, and not to hurt this work always.

The burgh ar *Snaburgh* has both a wet and dry ditch; the firſt cut with great labour through the live rock. A plan of this caſtle may be ſeen in Mr. Pennant's Arctic Zoology, I. p. xxxii.

The voe of *Balta* is a fine natural harbour.

On the top of Heog, or Hanger Heog, a high hill, is a heap of ſtones, ſaid to be a place of execution, and at the foot of the rock another heap, called the *houſe of juſtice*; from whence we aſcend to the other two. Bodies, as of malefactors were found at the bottom of the lower heap; and this may have been part of the Fowd's circuit. Several croſſes ſtuck in the earth mark, according to report, where malefactors had been ſlain in the purſuit, and the adjacent hill is called *Crueifield*. Probably the church of Norwick, or ſome adjoining chapel, was a ſanctuary; and whoever eſcaped thither was protected, even after condemnation, as tradition ſays of Tingwall, that whoever could eſcape from the Ting over the ſtepping ſtones to the church, was protected from all the fury of the law.

Weſt of Greenwall houſe is another fortified area, called *the Moul*; and oppoſite to it a rock with a burgh. Some caves made by the ſea look as if ſupported by pillars.

At Udſta in Fetlor Mr. Lowe examined Brand's account of the compaſs and found it affected by the iron ore of the rocks, but not at a few yards diſtance. Here is another Snaburgh, ſurrounded by a double ditch and wall, and a well of freſh water. At a ſmall diſtance is another burgh on a ſmall hill. Two more burghs have round them foundations of ſmall oblong huts. Near the laſt 1772 were found 6 pieces of curiouſly wrought braſs, wrapt in a raw hide of ſingular ſhape and fine workmanſhip, 3 jointed, the reſt not; perhaps for fetters, and a hole at the end for the chain. A mile from Aethſtown are 3 circles like thoſe in Unſt, but leſs, 36 feet diameter with a ſingle ſtone in the centre. The principal trade is ſalt fiſh, hides, butter, and oil. Fetlor ſupplies its inhabitants with corn in common years.

The *Knop of Kibeſter* or *Luggies know*, has loſt both the wizards faculty and hole mentioned by Brand.

Whalſey, 4 miles by 2 or 3, hilly and mooriſh, conſiſts of 80 families. In Hogſeter loch, in the burgh of Kraſter, a ſtrong oblong work towards the land, and a ſtrong ſtone wall ſurrounded the holm encloſing a large area. See a plan of it in Pennant's Arctic Zoology.

In the bay oppoſite to Ranſburghneſs are the iſles of *Glitneſs*, *Hore a ſtack*, and *Unicorn*, famous for the wreck of a ſhip of that name, in purſuit of Bothwel, duke of Orkney; the *Brethren*, two ſmall rocks, *Greenholm*, *Holm of Beoſeter*, &c.

Croſs iſle and *Colſay* only feed ſheep. St. Ringan's (Mirian's) iſle is joined to the main by a ſand bank. *Haveroy* is a good fiſhing iſle. *Burra* is 6 miles, and *Houſe moor* paſture. In Burra is the third ſteepled kirk belonging to Breſſa pariſh. Another at Ireland in Mainland. *Hildcroe*, *Papa*, *Oxna*, *Linga*, are ſmall fiſhing and paſture iſlands off Scalloway. *Breſſa*, 6 by 3 or 4, great part barren, moſs, and heathy hill; has two fine harbours, and 4 burghs, and the largeſt fiſh in Shetland.

Small iſles in *Yell* ſound. Lamma [1], Little Roe [1], Stourholm †, Brother Iſle [1], Sarnfre [4], Fiſholm †, Linga †, Biga, Unara †, Torcholm †, Waſterholm, Stenneſs †, Saila, or Sarla.

Iſles between Unſt and Fetlor, are Uyea [1], Grunie †, Half Grunie †, Linga † of Urie, and Linga † of Yell. Haſtuſii [1].

Fair Iſle mid way between Shetland and Orkney, 3 by 1 and an half, fenced by rocks, except to the north eaſt, where are two bays.

While Shetland was ſubject to Norway it was governed by a deputy approved by the king, called the *Fourd of Zetland*, and an inferior judge in each pariſh. The payment to the crown were called *Scatt*, and made in butter, oil, and coarſe cloth. Lands went by *Udal* or hereditary ſucceſſion. The firſt written transfer was a *Soind* bill, which among conſiderable heritors is a written will before a court called by the Fowd, who all witneſſed and ſealed it.

In no part of the world will a ſtranger expect leſs from the appearance of the country, and find it more made up by the civilities of the inhabitants of Shetland.

The aurora borealis, or as the natives call it, *the merry dancers*, is conſtant in clear evenings in all theſe northern iſlands, and proves great relief in the gloom of the long winter nights, frequently covering the whole hemiſphere. The cold is moderate; the fogs great and frequent. The winter tempeſts are aſtoniſhing, agitating the water to the bottom of theſe comparatively ſhallow ſeas.

The herrings which appear off Shetland in amazing columns, in June, perform the circuit of our iſland, and retire beyond the knowledge of man. When their main body approaches from the north, it alters the very appearance of the ocean. It is divided into columns of 5 or 6 miles in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth, which drive the water before them with a ſort of ripling current. Sometimes they ſink for a ſhort ſpace, then riſe again, and in bright weather reflect a variety of ſplendid colours. Cod, ling, and torſk furniſh cargoes alſo to adventurers: the poor iſlanders, ſtill kept in bondage in defiance of laws, are compelled to ſlave and hazard their lives in the capture, to deliver the fiſh to their lords for a trifling ſum to be ſold for a high price. Among other ſcarcer fiſhes the *Opah* [h] is found in abundance. It ſeems a fiſh of the north as well as the torſk, which laſt is not found ſouth of Orkney, while the other extends to Newfoundland. The birds of theſe iſlands are the ſame with thoſe of the Orkneys, except the ſkua, which breeds only in Fowla and Unſt.

The numbers mark families, thoſe with † are uninhabited.

[g] Pennant, Arct. Zool. I. xxxiv.

[h] Brit. Zool. III. N° 102.

Among

Among the few land birds which migrate to them in ſummer is the golden creſted wren. Multitudes of the inhabitants of each cluſter of iſlands feed on the eggs of the birds of the cliff, which they take with the utmoſt hazard. Copinſha, Hunda, Hay, Foula, and Noſshead are the moſt celebrated rocks; and the neighbouring natives the moſt expert climbers up precipices above 60 fathoms high, roughned with ſhelves or ledges, which the men climb from below, or are let down by a rope held by a ſingle aſſiſtant above ſhifted by the weight of the fowler and his booty, and directed by ſignals; and in Foula they truſt the rope to a ſtake, or a dagger ſtuck in the ground. Few of theſe hardy fellows come to a natural death. They ſlide acroſs the holm of Noſs, a vaſt rock, ſeparated from the iſle of Noſs only 16 fathoms, and 480 feet high, with a raging ſea between, in a cradle along a cord guided by a ſmall parallel cord[i].

Exports from Shetland in fiſh 1778, an ordinary year:

To foreign parts	187001	cod, ling, and tuſk,	7193½
Coaſtwiſe	121,800		2969
	308801		10162½

excluſive of home conſumption, and cattle by the Dutch, &c.

Wet cod	33 barrels.
Ditto coaſtwiſe	128
	161
Herrings	573 barrels.
Coaſtwiſe	654
	1227

The *Pictiſh* name and origin of the burghs or forts is modern, and to be exploded. They are confined to the countries once ſubject to the crown of Norway, and are, with few exceptions, built within ſight of the ſea. In the Shetland and Orkney iſlands they are moſt frequently called *Wart* or *Ward hills*, which ſhews they were garriſoned. Along theſe ſkirts they almoſt form a chain, and not only ſerved to keep the natives in ſubjection, but favoured the landing of the Norwegian pirates. No ſuch buildings are found out of Great Britain, except in Scandinavia. There is one on the mountain Swalburg in Norway; the *Stir biſkop* at Upſal is another; and *Umſeborg* in Sweden alſo is a third. Their towers vary in their inner ſtructure, but externally are univerſally the ſame; yet ſome have new additions of ſtrength on the outſide. The burgh of *Culwich* in Shetland, notwithſtanding it is built on the top of a hill, is ſurrounded by a dry ditch 13 feet broad; that at *Snaburgh* in Unſt has both a wet and dry ditch, the firſt cut with great labour through the live rock. The burgh of *Moura* is ſurrounded by by a wall, now reduced to a heap of ſtones, and the inſide is cylindrical, not taper, as uſual in others. The burgh of *Hogſeter*, upon an iſle in a loch of the ſame name, has alſo the addition of a wall; a peculiarity in a cauſeway to join it to the main land, and a ſingular internal ſtructure. Numbers of little burghs are ſcattered about theſe iſlands in the neighbourhood of the greater, and probably were built by the poorer ſort of people in order to enjoy their protection. A multitude of places in theſe iſlands have the addition of *burgh*, and their name, notwithſtanding there is not a veſtige of a tower near them, the materials having been long ſince carried away, and applied to various uſes. One was by way of pre-eminence called *Coningſburgh*, or the *burgh of the king*. The *Snaburgh* in Tedor, one of the moſt remote of the Shetland iſles when intire, had in the middle a rectangular area ſurrounded by a wall, and that by an earthen rampart of the ſame figure at ſome diſtance from it. Two ſides of the walled area have the additional defence of another rampart of earth, which commences on the inſide of one of the narrower ſides, and, preſerving the ſame diſtance as the two other ſides of the outer fence from the leſſer area, terminates at the latter near an artificial well: the ſea, over which it impends, has deſtroyed half of it.

The wind blowing away the ſand in a certain part of Weſtra, one of the Shetlands, diſcovered an extenſive burial place, once covered with the thickneſs of 20 feet. This ſeems to have belonged to different nations. One is marked by the tumuli, conſiſting of ſtones and rubbiſh, ſome round, others flat, at top like truncated cones. Near them are multitudes of graves, diſcoverable only by 1, 2, 3, 4, or more ſhort upright ſtones ſet in the level ſand. The corpſe was interred a few feet deep, and covered with a layer of fine clay to keep the ſand from touching it. Not only human bones, but thoſe of oxen, horſes, dogs, and ſheep, have been found in theſe graves; ſeveral ſorts of weapons, battle-axes, two-handed ſwords made of whale-bone, knives and combs, beads, brotches and chains, a metal ſpoon, and a neat glaſs cup greatly corroded, ſmall flat pieces of marble, ſtones ſhaped like whetſtones, and ſpherical ſtones perforated; but the moſt ſingular thing was a thigh-bone cloſely incircled by a ring of gold[k].

[i] Pennant's Arctic Zool. I. xxvii—xxx.

[k] Ib. xxx. xxxvi.

THE

Icy ſea or *Mare Cronium.*

THE ſea above the iſlands is called *idle*, *frozen*, and *icy*, being rough with maſſes of ice and ſcarce navigable. The antients called it CRONIVM from Saturn, pretending, as Plutarch[a] relates, that here in ſome Britiſh iſland Saturn was kept aſleep in a deep cavern of gold-coloured pumice-ſtone, Jupiter having caſt upon him a profound ſleep as a chain; the birds bringing him ambroſia, whoſe fragrance perfumed all the place, and many dæmons attending on him and watching, who waited on and ſerved him. By this fable, if I miſtake not, they hinted there were in this iſland mines which are the care of Saturn, but for want of wood to heat the furnaces are ſlighted.

Saturn impriſoned here.

Below Thule to the ſouth extends the German ocean, in which Pliny[b] ſays are interſperſed the ſeven ACMODÆ, or as Mela[c] calls them HÆMODES. But as it is well known they are Daniſh iſlands in the Baltic, *Lelant*, *Fuynen*, *Laglant*, *Muen*, *Falſter*, *Leyland*, and *Femeren*. I ſhall not dwell on them, any more than on GLESSARIA or ELECTRIDA, ſo called from amber (*electrum*) there thrown up by the ſea, which Sotacus[d] believed dropped from trees[e] in Britain. As the antient Germans called amber *Gleſſe*, I readily concur with the very learned Eraſmus Michael Laet's[f] opinion, that *Leſſe*, an iſland off Cape *Scagen* in Denmark, was antiently called GLESSARIA.

ACMODÆ.

GLESSARIA.

In that part of the German ocean neareſt to Britain are very few iſlands except thoſe in the frith of Edinborough; *May*, *Baſſe*, *Keth*, and *Inche-Colme* or *Columb's iſland*. On the coaſt of Northumberland oppoſite the mouth of the river *Lind* lies *Lindisfarne*, called by the Britans *Inis Medicante*, which, according to Bede[g], "by the ebbing and flowing of "the tide twice a day is ſurrounded by the ſea like "an iſland, and as often when the ſhore is left bare "joined again to the continent." Whence he properly enough calls it an *half iſland*. The weſtern part is narroweſt, and left to rabbits, joined by a very narrow iſthmus to the eaſtern part, which is much broader, and towards the ſouth has a little town with a church and caſtle, where was antiently the ſee of a biſhop eſtabliſhed by Aidan the Scot, invited by the Northumbrians to teach them the Chriſtian faith, pleaſed with the ſolitude and retirement of the place. Eleven ſucceſſive biſhops ſat there. At length on the Daniſh invaſions the ſee was transferred to Durham. Below the town is a tolerably commodious harbour defended by a fort on the hill to the ſouth-eaſt.

Lindis-farne.

Holy Iſland.

This iſland, from having been inhabited by monks, is called by the Saxons *Holy iſland*; of which Alcuin writes thus in his epiſtle to Egelred king of Northumberland: "The place exceeding all in Britain for venerableneſs is given up to "the Pagan ravagers, and where the Chriſtian religion firſt took its riſe in our nation after the departure of St. Paulinus from York, there begin "miſeries and calamities."

Seven miles from hence to the ſouth-eaſt we ſee *Farn* iſland, about two miles diſtant from *Banborrow*, encompaſſed by the deep ocean and a ring of rocks, having a fortreſs almoſt in the centre, on the ſpot as they ſay where Cuthbert biſhop of Lindisfarne the tutelar ſaint of the northern Saxons, devoting himſelf to God, "founded (as Bede in his life re-"lates) a city proper for him to govern and ſuitable "houſes therein. It was a building almoſt round, "four or five perches from wall to wall. The wall "without higher than a man ſtanding upright; for, "by cutting away a huge rock he made it higher "within, ſufficient to reſtrain the rovings of the eyes "or thoughts, to raiſe the whole attention of his "mind to heavenly objects: ſo that the pious inhabitant could ſee nothing from his habitation but "the heavens. This wall was formed not of hewn "ſtone or brick or mortar, but of rough ſtones and "turf dug out of the ſpot, ſome of them ſo large "that they ſeemed to have required more than four "men to lift them. In this houſe he had two rooms, "an oratory, and another for common uſe, their "walls formed of the native ſoil, of which he dug "and cut great quantities both within and without. "The roof he made of rough timbers and hay. At "the harbour of the iſland he had a larger houſe, "where the brethren who came to viſit him might "be entertained and lodged, and near it was a foun-"tain for their uſe." Contiguous to this iſland are other ſmaller ones, *Widopens*, *Staple iſland* two miles off, *Bronſman*, and two yet ſmaller called *Wambes*.

Farn.

Widopens.
Staple iſland.
Bronſman.
Wambes.

Beyond theſe at the mouth of the river Coqued lies *Coqued*, commonly called *Coquet* iſland rich in coal. There are not many iſlands hereabouts; but overagainſt this coaſt are the *iſlands of the Saxons*, now *Heilichlant*, q. d. *Holy iſland*, and many others in ſucceſſion along the coaſts of eaſt and weſt Frieſland, of which the moſt known to the Roman arms was that which Strabo[h] calls BIRCHANIS, Pliny[i] BVRCHANA, and the Romans FABARIA, from its reſemblance to the beans growing there ſpontaneouſly, which (juſt to reſtore it to its proper place though foreign to my purpoſe), I ſhall obſerve the name itſelf beſpeaks to be *Borkun* at the mouth of the Ems.

Coquet.

The Saxon iſles.
Holy iſland.

BIRCHANIS.
BVRCHANA.
FABARIA.

Borkun.

[a] De facie in orbe lunæ, p. 941. ed. Xyland. He places this iſland five days ſail to the weſt of Britain. See alſo his treatiſe de oraculorum defectu. p. 420.
[b] N. H. IV. c. 16. [c] III. c. 7. [d] ap. Plin. N. H. XXXVII. c. 7.
[e] from *rocks*, the beſt MSS. of Pliny. [f] IV. c. 13. [g] Life of St. Cuthbert.
[h] B. VII. p. 291.

ADDITIONS.

May. THE iſle of MAY, a few miles from the coaſt of Fife, is about one mile long, inacceſſible on the weſt ſide; on the eaſt is ſafe riding for ſhips in weſterly ſtorms. It antiently belonged to the monks of Reading in Berkſhire, and in it David I. founded a cell dedicated to All Saints, who were afterwards ſuperſeded by Adrian, a holy man, murdered by the Danes in Fife, and buried here. By his interceſſion ſterility was removed, and great was the reſort of female pilgrims. Biſhop Lamberton purchaſed it, and annexed it to the priory of St. Andrew's. In later times a light-houſe has been erected on it [a].

Baſs. The BASS lies about one mile from the ſhore, a rock of ſtupendous height, the top on the ſouth ſide conic; the other overhangs the ſea in a moſt tremendous manner. The caſtle, once the ſtate priſon of Scotland, now neglected, lies cloſe to the edge of the precipice facing the little village of *Caſtleton*. This rock is frequented by gannets or ſoland geeſe and kittiwakes or gulls, both which are farmed here [b].

Inch Keith. INCH KEITH lies oppoſite to Kinghorne, nearly in the middle of the frith, and is one mile long. It ſeems to be Bede's *Caer Guidi* [c], and to derive its preſent name from the gallant Keith, who ſignalized himſelf A. D. 1010 againſt the Danes, and received it in part of his reward. The Engliſh fleet ſent by Edward VI. to aſſiſt the queen dowager 1549 fortified it, but it was taken by the French general Deſſe, and the fortifications were deſtroyed by act of parliament afterwards. The French gave it the name of *L'iſle aux chevaux*, from its property of fattening horſes. In 1497 it was the lock hoſpital of Edinburgh [d].

Inch Colm. INCH COLM, called by Boethius *Emonia*, i. e. *Y Mona*, the *iſland of Mona*, is a ſmall iſland at a little diſtance from the ſhore, where Alexander I. who was driven here in a violent ſtorm 1123, founded an Auſtin monaſtery dedicated to St. Columb; of which remain ruins of the church with a ſquare tower, and other buildings. The Engliſh plundered it in the reign of Edward III. and ſuffered ſhipwreck for their ſacrilege. On the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the church lies the monument figured by ſir Robert Sibbald (plate of Fifeſhire) who calls it *Daniſh*, with a head at each end [e].

Lindis arn. LINDISFARN is diſtant from the continent in a ſtrait line only two miles eaſt at low water, but the quick-ſands oblige carriages and horſes to go twice as far about. This name is derived from the river *Lindi* and the Celtic *fabren*, receſs. It is two miles and a quarter from eaſt to weſt, and ſcarce one mile and an half from north to ſouth. At the north-weſt part a ſpit of land runs out a mile long. The monaſtery ſtands at the ſouth end; and a little north of it the village inhabited by fiſhermen. It is part of Northumberland, but ſubject to the juſtices of Durham. Aidan, after preſiding here 14 years died and was buried here A. D. 651. Finan, his ſucceſſor, built a wooden church, thatched with reeds, but before the end of the century covered with lead by biſhop Eadbert. St. Cuthbert, who from a poor ſhepherd became monk of Melroſs 15 years, was prior here 12 more, when he retired to one of the barren Farn rocks, from whence he was called to this ſee, which he held only two years, and returned to his retirement, where he died, and was buried at the eaſt end of his oratory, where his ſtone coffin is ſtill ſhewn. His body was found freſh 11 years after his death. Lindisfarn was ruined by the Danes A. D. 793, when the monks carried his body about for ſeven years, and at laſt ſettled at Cheſter-le-ſtreet, whither the ſee was tranſlated, and where it continued many years. On a ſecond deſtruction of the monaſtery by the Danes they were removing to Rippon, but ſtopped by miracle at Durham, where the ſaint continued till the Reformation, when his body was found entire, and privately buried in a wooden coffin as ſome pretend near the clock, but more probably in the ground under where his ſhrine ſtood. The entrochi found among the rocks at Lindisfarn are called St. Cuthbert's beads, and pretended to be made by him in the night. Eighteen biſhops ſat here till the removal of the ſee to Cheſter, which had eight more till the removal to Durham A.D. 995. Lindisfarn became a cell to that Benedictine monaſtery, valued at 48*l*. *per ann.* The north and ſouth walls of the church are ſtanding, much inclined; part of the weſt end remains, but the eaſt is down. The columns of the nave are of four different ſorts, 12 feet high and 5 feet diameter, maſſy and richer than thoſe of Durham; the baſes and capitals plain, ſupporting circular arches. Over each arch are large windows in pairs, ſeparated by a ſhort column, and over theſe are ſmaller ſingle windows. In the north and ſouth walls are ſome pointed arches. The length of the body is 138 feet, breadth 18 feet, and with the two ailes 36 feet; but it may be doubted whether there ever was a tranſept. One arch of the centre tower remains adorned as is its entrance from the nave with Saxon zigzag. Somewhat to the eaſt is the baſe of a croſs, and to the weſt the preſent pariſh church [f].

"Ther lie certain iſles adjoining to Farne iſland "bigger than Farne itſelf, but in them is no habita-"tion; certain big fowls called St. Cuthbert's birds "breed in them; and puffins, birds leſs than ducks "having grey fethers like ducks but without painted "fethers and a ring about the neck be found breed-"ing there in the cliffy rocks [g]."

"The iſle of *Coquet* ſtands on a very good vein of Coquet. "ſea coals, and at the ebb men dig on the ſhore by "the cliffes, and find very good [h]."

[a] Pennant, III. 190, 200. Keith, 283. Tanner, N. M. 44.
[b] Ib. III. 205.
[c] Ib. I. 12. See before, p. 305.
[d] Ib. III. 205.
[e] Groſe. Tan. 389.
[f] Lel. VI. 67.
[g] Pennant, I. 47. See before, p. 308.
[h] Ib. 208.
[i] Ib.

LOWER down on the coaſt of Holland, whereabouts the Rhine formerly emptied itſelf, are covered by the ſea the foundations of a very antient magazine, ſometimes uncovered and exhibiting an admirable diſplay of venerable antiquity and moſt noble plan of building, which Abraham Ortelius, the reſtorer of antient geography, and my particular friend, in his elegant work has reſcued from the very ſea itſelf [a]. I the rather mention this becauſe the Dutch call it *Britten huis.* *Huis te Britten*, i. e. *the Britiſh houſe*, ſo that it is at leaſt by name Britiſh. For, as it is acknowledged to have been built by Caligula for a pharos, when he intended to invade Britain in that ridiculous expedition, ſo an antient inſcription dug up there ſhews, that Septimius Severus repaired it when ruined. Whence it had the name of *Britten* remains to be conjectured. Probably from the Britons: for Philip Melancthon [b] ſuppoſed his native town was called *Bretta* from the Britans, and the *Bretten* mountains in Hainault, I have eiſewhere read were named from the Britans. But, as Pliny [c] expreſſed his ſurprize, that an herb which is peculiar to Holland ſhould be called *Britannica*, unleſs the people bordering on the ocean adjoining to Britain gave it that name, ſo I wonder how this fort came to be called *Britannica*, unleſs the Batavi intended it for the ſervice of our Britain oppoſite to it. Pliny [d] called a place among the Morini *Portus Morinorum Britannicus* *, either from its being the paſſage thence to Britain or from its facing Britain. Why may not then this fort have its name from a like reaſon? That the Britans often landed here, and that this was the paſſage from Germany to Britain, nobody can deny, ſince Zozimus [e] meaſures the ſea between Britain and this mouth of the Rhine 900 ſtades, as the moſt frequented paſſage, and ſays that corn uſed to be brought from Britain to this place, and ſo in barks carried up the Rhine to the Roman camps, when the emperor Julian as Ammianus Marcellinus [f] tells us "built gra- "naries to lay up the corn that uſed to be brought "from Britain." At that time this magazine ſeems to have been turned into a granary, and from the Britiſh corn called *Britannicum*; and this is the more probable as in the records of Holland it is called *Brittenburg*. For, in that age, convenient caſtles well ſtocked with corn had the name of *Burgi*, as we read in the hiſtory of the Burgundians. What hinders us then to lay one conjecture to another in a point of ſo great uncertainty, and ſuppoſe the Britans took poſſeſſion of this and called it after their name, when Magnus Maximus, whom others [g] call Clemens Maximus, uſurped the empire againſt Gratian? For he landed at this mouth of the Rhine. If it had not the name of *Britannicum* ſo early, let us ſuppoſe it *Portus Morinorum Britannicus.*

called by the Saxons *Huis de Britten*, from their ſailing from hence to Britain, when they infeſted our coaſts with their *ciules* or flat-bottomed boats. For Zoſimus [h] informs us, the Saxons poſſeſſed themſelves of Batavia after driving out the Salian Franks, and from thence it is certain they poured into Britain. This is alſo intimated, as I before obſerved, by the truly learned and noble lord Janus Douſa in his Ode to Leyden. But that I may not ſeem too partial to the honour of Britain, when the moſt learned Hadrian Junius† deduces the name of the herb Britannica from his own country word *Britten*, from its growing in plenty on ſods, which they call *Britten*, and of which they make their fences againſt the ſea, it may not be amiſs to refer to the ſame origin this *Huis de Britten*, and ſuppoſe it to have been ſo named from being defended againſt the encroachments of the ſea by banks of turf or *Britten*, through which the ſea breaking deſtroyed the building alſo. But I leave this to the conſideration of thoſe who have more attentively conſidered the meaning of the word and the ſituation of the place, who will forgive my here interfering with other people's province. Saxons in Holland. *Janus Douſa.*

On this coaſt alſo are the iſlands of Zealand ſurrounded by the Scheld, Maes, and ocean; of which I ſhall only further obſerve here that Lemnius Levinus [i] ſuppoſes they had the name of *Valachria* (which is the principal one) from our Welſh. Oppoſite to Zealand the Thames, that nobleſt of Britiſh rivers, falls into the ocean, where Ptolemy places two iſlands TOLIAPIS and CAVNA or CONVENNOS [k]. Of Toliapis, which I take to be *Shepey*, ſee in Kent [l]. *Zealand.* TOLIAPIS. CAVNA or CONVENNOS.

More to the eaſt out of the mouth of the Thames off the iſle of *Tanet* lies a ſhoal of ſand, very dangerous to ſeamen called the *Goodwine ſands* [m], where our chronicles ſay was an iſland ſwallowed up A. D. 1097, which was the eſtate of earl Goodwin. John Twine [n] gives the following account of it: "It was "a very fertile ſpot, and abounding with paſtures, "but ſomewhat lower than Thanet, from which they "went to it by boats, the paſſage being three or "four miles. This iſland ‡, by an uncommonly vio- "lent ſtorm, furious rain, and unheard of ſwell of "the ſea, was ſunk and covered with an incredible "quantity of ſand thrown up, and irrecoverably "changed into the mixed nature of earth and ſea. "I am aware what I ſay; becauſe it is ſometimes "quite ſoft, and at other times when the ſea is off "will bear people to walk on it." It is not improbable that this is *Toliapis*, unleſs the reader ſhould chooſe to ſubſtitute *Thanatos* for *Toliapis*, and ſome copies have *Toliatis*, of which in Kent. *Goodwin Sands.*

Here the immenſe body of water narrows ſo much that the channel between Europe and Britain is not The Britiſh ſeas.

* The Chamavi lived near it according to Eunapii Legationes. Q. the extracts from Eunapius among the Legationes.
† *In nomenclatura.* ‡ called by ſome *Lomea.*
[a] Ortelius with a letter dated Antwerp, October 10, 1579, ſent Mr. Camden a brick from the ruins of Brittenburg. He deſcribes theſe bricks as rudely inſcribed with the name of the firſt or 2d legion and the N^os X. XX. XXX. Camd. Ep. 2. The ſite was firſt laid open by the retreat of the ſea 1520, again 1552 and 1562: foundations were ſeen and inſcriptions and coins taken up. In 1752 it was reduced to an heap of ſtones. Buſching; Geogr. XIV. ii. 115. 12mo.
[b] [c] N. H. XXV. c. 2. [d] IV. c. 23. [e] Hiſt. III. c. 5.
[f] XVIII. 2. [g] See Introd. p. lx. [h] Zoſimus, B. IV. c. 35. [i]
[k] See Eſſex, I. p. 41. *Cannetos* is the name given to a tract in Jerſey overwhelmed with ſea ſand about three centuries ago. Falle, 61.
[l] I. 214. [m] Of this ſee Somner's Roman forts and ports. See alſo in Kent, I. 217. [n]

above 30 miles wide, which narrow part ſome call the *Britiſh*, others the *French channel*, and it is the boundary of the Britiſh ſea, gradually dividing back the coaſts, which were almoſt ready to unite, and by the land retiring in a vaſt equal portion on both ſides waſhes Britain and France from the eaſt to the weſt. Here begins the Britiſh ocean, the firſt iſland, or rather peninſula, in which is *Selſey*, Saxon Seolſea, q. d. according to Bede[o] the *iſland of Seals* or *Sea calves*. But this has been already treated of in Suſſex[p]. *Selſey.*

Higher up lies VECTA, Britiſh *Guith*, Saxon Wiht-land and Wiht-ea (Ea with them ſignifying an iſland) by us called *The Iſle of Wight* and *Whight*, of which we have already ſpoken[q]. VECTA. *Wight.*

Of *Portland*, which is not now an iſland, but joined to the mainland, we have already treated in Dorſetſhire[r]. *Portland.*

From hence I paſs over to the oppoſite coaſt of France, where from *Beerfleet* in Normandy to the middle of the channel the ſea is affirmed by ſailors to be in a manner paved with rocks and crags, among which, William ſon of Henry I. heir of England and Normandy, croſſing from Normandy to England, A. D. 1120, was unfortunately caſt away, with his ſiſter, baſtard brother, and others of the flower of the nobility. Whence a poet of that time has theſe lines:

Abſtulit hunc terræ matri maris unda noverca,
Proh dolor! occubuit Sol Anglicus: Anglia plora!
Quæque prius fueras gemino radiata nitore,
Extincto nato vivas contenta parente.
. . . . . .
Funus plangendum! privat lapis æquoris unus,
Et ratis una ſuo principe regna duo.

Him the ſtep-mother Sea from mother Earth
Alas! bore off; here ſet the Engliſh ſun:
Mourn, England, mourn; the luſtre of his birth
Gave double radiance, now confin'd to one;
Henry muſt now content thee for his ſon.
. . . . . .
His exit mourn; one ſingle rock alone,
One ſingle ſhip, two kings reduc'd to one.

Another poet of the ſame age produced theſe lines:

Dum Normanigenæ Gallis claris ſuperatis,
Anglica regna petunt, obſtitit ipſe Deus:
Aſpera nam fragili dum ſulcant æquora cymba,
Intulit excito nubila denſa mari.
Dumque vagi cæco rapiuntur tramite nautæ,
Ruperunt imas abdita ſaxa rates.
Sic mare dum ſuperans tabulata per ultima ſerpit
Merſit rege ſatos, occidit orbis honos.

The Normans now, the far-fam'd Gauls o'ercome,
Were to their Engliſh kingdom haſt'ning home.
Heaven's ſelf oppos'd: while the frail veſſel plows
The ſwelling ſea, a darkling cloud aroſe;
The waves the trembling ſeamen bear aſtray,
And the ſhip burſts on rocks beneath the ſea:
Under the ruſhing waves are ſtraitway hurl'd
The royal race, the glory of the world.

More to the weſt out at ſea lie ſome iſlands oppoſite to France, but belonging to England. Firſt, on the coaſt of Normandy or Liſieux, whoſe inhabitants our people call *Lettaw*, q. d. *Littorales* or *Coaſters*, lies *Alderney*, called in the public records *Aurney*, *Aureney*, and *Auvigney*, which ſhould ſeem to be ARICA, mentioned among the Britiſh iſlands in the king of Spain's MS. of Antoninus[s]. Others ſuppoſe it EBODIA, or EVODIA, mentioned only by Paulus Diaconus[t], who knew very little of theſe parts, and places it 30 miles from the Sequanic ſhore; and adds, that "the bubbling of waters forming a whirlpool" is heard at a great diſtance. But this *Alderney*, which is ſcarce 7 miles from Cape *La Hogue* in Normandy, is about 8 miles in circuit, has a rich ſoil, well ſupplied with corn-fields and paſtures, a church, and 80 houſes. I know not whether I ſhould mention the jaw-tooth of a giant as big as one's fiſt found here, ſince St. Auſtin ſays he had ſeen one ſo large, that it ſeemed capable of making 100 of our teeth. From hence to the weſt runs out a ridge of rocks, formidable to mariners, and called the *Quaſquettes*. *Alderney.* ARICA, ſome MSS. only *Iga.* EBODIA. Giant's tooth. *Caſkets.*

[o] Hiſt. Eccl. IV. 13. [p] Vol. I. p. 186. [q] Vol. I. p. 123. 143. [r] Vol. I. p. 43.
[s] The variations of the MSS. here are great. Some read *Siata, Arica:* others *Siata, Iga:* which laſt Simler reads *Liga* and ſuppoſes *Lignon*. *Iga* may be *Oyen* near Rochelle. Weſſeling rejects *Arica*.
[t] Civ. Dei XV. c. 9.

ALDERNEY.

ADDITIONS.

ALDERNEY, like all the iſlands hereabouts, is high land. The houſes are not diſperſed as in the other iſlands, but collected into one town of about 200 houſes, and 1000 inhabitants. Nor is this iſland ſo much encloſed as the others. They boaſt of one corn-field of about 500 acres, bearing excellent corn, and that has not lain fallow for above a century, kept in heart by manuring it with ſea-mud. The harbour is to the ſouth, capable only of ſmall veſſels, and the iſland is a dependance on Guernſey. The narrow ſea between it and the coaſt of France is called *Le Ras de Blanchart*, by us *The Race of Alderney*, a dangerous paſſage when the ſtrong currents contend with violent winds. Then Paulus Diaconus' deſcription may be verified, as alſo by the many rocks and foul ground round the iſland in bad weather. Through this receptacle the French fleet eſcaped after their defeat at La Hogue 1692. *The Caſkets* are a range of rocks 3 leagues in length, with a larger at their head, a light on which laſt would be of great uſe in navigating the channel, from the middle of which may be ſeen in a clear day this rock and Portland head. This was the place where the ſon of Henry I. was loſt, and where many ſhips have ſince periſhed [1].

[1] Gibſon.

BELOW

JERSEY.

CAESAREA. *Jersey.*

BELOW theſe to the ſouth is CAESAREA, mentioned by Antoninus, ſcarce 12 miles from the other, now contracted by the French to *Gearzey*, as *Cæſaris Burgum* in Normandy to *Cherbourg*, and as by the Spaniards *Cæſarauguſta* in Spain to *Saragoſa*. Gregory of Tours[a] calls it "the iſland in the ſea "near the city Conſtantia" [*Coutance*], when he relates how Prætextatus, biſhop of Rouen, was baniſhed hither; as Papirius Maſſonius calls it the "iſland of "the Conſtantine ſhore[b]," from its lying overagainſt the antient city of Conſtantia, which Amm. Marcellinus[c] ſeems to call CASTRA CONSTANTIA, and which in later ages had the name of *Moritonium*[d]. For Robert de Monte writes *Comes Moritonii*, i. e. *Conſtantiarum*, if this be not an addition of the tranſcriber; for *Moritonium*, now *Mortaigne*, is further from the ſea.

CASTRA CONSTANTIA.

This iſland is about 30 miles in compaſs, defended by rocks and quickſands dangerous to ſeamen. The ſoil is ſufficiently fertile, abounding with various ſorts of corn and with flocks, having large quantities of ſheep, and many of them with four horns. The air is very healthy, and ſubject to no diſorders except fevers in September, which ſome call *Settembers*; ſo that there is no occaſion for phyſicians. As the iſland produces but little fuel, they burn inſtead of wood ſea-weed or *Vraic*; this is ſuppoſed to be the *Fucus marinus* of Pliny[e], and grows plentifully on the rocky iſlands and crags hereabouts. Being dried in the ſun it ſerves for firing, and the aſhes of it manure and enrich the lands and fallows like marle and dung. It is not allowed to gather this except in ſpring and ſummer on certain days appointed by the magiſtrates. At theſe times the people flock eagerly from all parts with a kind of feſtivity to the ſhore with their carts, and to the neighbouring rocks with ſkiffs. Such of this weed as the ſea throws up the poor are allowed to gather for their uſe. The interior parts of the iſland are hilly, and at the bottom of the hills are pleaſant vallies watered by rivulets and planted with fruit-trees and pear-trees, of which they make drink. There are a number of villages in the iſland, which is divided into 12 pariſhes, and furniſhed with good anchoring places on all ſides. Among theſe the ſafeſt is on the ſouth ſide of the iſland between the little towns of St. Hilary and St. Alban, which has a ſmall iſland defended by a garriſon and inacceſſible on every ſide, where they ſay was buried St. Hilary biſhop of Poitiers, who was baniſhed thither. For the town called by his name is reckoned the chief town of the iſland both for the markets and the courts which are held there. On the eaſt ſide which faces Coutance on a ſteep craggy rock ſtands a caſtle ſtrongly fortified bearing the haughty name of *Mont Orgueil*, which is greatly indebted to Henry V. for its reſtoration, and the garriſon in it is commanded by the governor of the iſland, formerly called the *warden* of the iſland, whoſe appointment in the reign of Henry III. was 200*l*. a year. On the ſouth, but further off, one ſees *St. Malo*, which takes its now name from St. Maclovius, a man of conſummate ſanctity, being antiently called the city of the DIABLINTES[f], and in the Notitia ALETVM: and in a MS. of Iſidorus Mercator we read expreſsly *Civitas Diablintum, quæ alio nomine Aletum*. The inhabitants apply themſelves to fiſhing, but eſpecially to agriculture, and the women drive a great trade by knitting ſtockings, which we call *Jarſay ſtockes*.

St. Hilary. *St. Albin.*

Mont Orgueil.

ALETVM.

As to government, the governor ſent by the king of England is chief magiſtrate: he appoints a *bailif*, who with 12 *jurats*, his aſſeſſors in each pariſh, choſen by the pariſhioners, adminiſters juſtice in civil matters: in criminal with ſeven jurats, in matters of equity with three.

Sheep with 4 [and 6 horns]

Vraic. Fucus marinus.

[a] Hiſt. Franc. I. 18.

[b] Annal. I. p. 52. Aimonius (de geſt. Franc. III. 26.) deſcribes it alſo by its nearneſs to Coutance. (G.)

[c] xv. c. 11. D'Anville notice de la Gaule, p. 245.

[d] *Moritonium* is not *Mortaigne* but *Mortain* in the Cotentin, a large tract of Normandy, ſo called from Coutance. This gave title of earl to king John before his acceſſion to the throne. But the city of *Coutance* was never called *Moritonium*. There are many places called *Mortaigne* further off, and in Latin *Mortagnio*, *Moritania*, &c. (G.)

[e]

[f] Theſe *Diablintes* were an Armorican nation mentioned by Cæſar, B. G. III. St. *Maglovius* vulgo *Malo* was biſhop of their capital *Aletum* A. D. 540, which falling to decay was ſucceeded by a new city two miles from it, which, from the biſhop, though dead many years, had the name of St. Malo. The ſite of *Aletum* is now occupied by a ſmall village called *Quidalet*. D'Argentre hiſt. de Bretagne, I. c. 15. G.

ADDITIONS.

THE iſland of JERSEY is 12 miles long and about 6 broad at the extremity, but narrower in the middle; and contains about 36 ſquare miles. It lies in latitude 49° 25″, four leagues from the coaſt of Normandy, and above 25 from that of England. It abounds with ſprings, and proviſions, and the honey and butter are peculiarly excellent. The bread is coarſe and made of barley. The winters are milder than in England, but more ſubject to wind. The buildings are all of ſtone, the grounds incloſed, the roads planted with trees, and the inhabitants numerous, but leſs beautiful than formerly, their way of life having introduced the gout and other new diſtempers. The breed of ſheep with four or ſix horns is now worn out. The iſland is better wooded than in Mr. Camden's time: yet the Vraic is ſtill uſed in country kitchens, where it makes a hot glowing fire, though it is chiefly burnt on the ſhore for the aſhes, which as well as the green weed make excellent manure. The iſland is as it were one great hill, extending from eaſt to weſt in an oblong ſquare, the north ſide very high with cliffs 40 fathoms perpendicular, the ſouth ſide ſubſides into many pleaſant vallies. Much of the beſt arable land has of late years been converted into orchards, which hath occaſioned a deficiency of bread corn; whereas there uſed to be enough to ſupply the Spaniſh and other merchants, and an abundance of cyder, which, either from the ſoil, the fruit, or the keeping, being more pure, and if drunk on the ſpot is more intoxicating. It has been computed that 24,000 hogſheads have been made here in one year. The iſland is divided into 12 pariſhes (with only eight churches) and theſe into tythings or *vingtaines*. The churches are very plain buildings; moſt of the ſteeples ſquare; and the communion table placed juſt under the pulpit[a]. The language of the bar and pulpit is French, which is generally ſpoken here and in the neighbour iſlands. The trade was more conſiderable formerly than at preſent. The civil government is by a bailiff and 12 jurats. They are governed by the Norman laws; the courts of judicature of England having no juriſdiction over any of theſe iſlands. The whole number of inhabitants is computed at leſs than 20,000, of which 3000 are able to bear arms and formed into regiments. Their general review is on the ſandy bay between the two towns, when they are attended with a train of above 20 braſs field-pieces and two ſmall bodies of horſe in the wings.

St. Helier. The town of St. *Helier* does not, as is generally ſuppoſed, take its name from St. Hilary biſhop of Poitiers, who was baniſhed at the ſuit of the Arians for oppoſing them at the council of Bezieres A. D. 356 by the emperor Conſtantius into Phrygia as we learn from St. Jerom[b], who adds, that he died at Poitiers. Sulpicius Severus[c] alſo confirms his dying at Poitiers, his birth-place, ſix years after his return from his exile. His death falls A. D. 367, and we have no account of Jerſey ſo early. This town, therefore, took its name from *Elerius* or *Helier*, a holy man, who lived in this iſland ſome centuries after, and was ſlain by the Pagan Normans at their coming hither. He is mentioned among the martyrs in the martyrology of Coutance. His little cell with the ſtone bed is ſtill ſhewn among the rocks; and in memory of him a noble abbey of Canons regular was founded in the little iſland in this bay, and annexed to Cherburg abbey in Normandy in the reign of Henry I. and ſuppreſſed as an alien priory[d]. The remains of the church of this monaſtery were exiſting in Falle's time, and the choir ſerved as a chapel to the caſtle till deſtroyed to make room for lodgements and to enlarge the parade.

The towns of St. Helier and St. Aubin ſtand both in the ſame bay called St. Aubin's bay opening to the ſouth, and are about three miles aſunder. St. Helier at the foot of a long and high rocky hill at the eaſt end is a well-built populous town, greatly improved and enlarged within the laſt century, and contains about 400 houſes, moſtly ſhops, and near 2000 inhabitants, a ſpacious watering-place, and handſome town-hall. The market-place in the centre is ſpacious, ſurrounded with handſome houſes, among which is the *Cohue Royale* or court of juſtice. At the top of the market-place a ſtatue of George II. of bronze gilt. The market is held on a Saturday, and much frequented.

St. Aubin. St. Aubin at the weſt end of the bay is principally inhabited by merchants and maſters of ſhips, whom the neighbourhood of the port has invited hither. It is not more than half the ſize of the other town, though greatly increaſed within theſe hundred years, and has a good ſtone pier carried far into the ſea, where ſhips of conſiderable burden lie ſafe under the guns of the adjoining fort. The iſle of St. Helier more to the eaſt in the ſame bay is in circuit near a mile, ſurrounded by the ſea at or about every half flood. On the ſite of the abbey beforementioned is now *Elizabeth caſtle*, one of the largeſt and ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Britain. Queen Elizabeth began it, and gave it her name. Charles I. enlarged and Charles II. who was twice here, completed it. It was the laſt fortreſs that held out for the king. It is the reſidence of the governor and garriſoned, and occupies the whole iſle, from whence at low water is a paſſage called the bridge, half a mile long, formed of ſand and ſtones. A citadel was begun in the laſt war on a hill, whence the caſtle might be bombarded, but ſince the peace left off. All the landing-places and creeks round the iſland are fortified with batteries, and 17 or 18 watch-

Elizabeth c.

houſes

[a] Gent. Mag. LV. 809.
[b] Cat. Script. Eccl. num. 3.
[c] Hiſt. lac. l. II. fin.
[d] See Neuſtria Pia, p. 712.

houſes are erected on the headlands. Theſe are round towers with embraſures for ſmall canon and loop-holes for ſmall muſquetry; the entrance by a door in the wall out of the reach of man, and to be aſcended by a ladder afterwards drawn up[e].

Mount Orgeuil c.

Mount Orgeuil caſtle, called alſo *Gourray* from the neighbouring village of that name, was a place of ſtrength before Henry Vth's time, and bid defiance to the attempts of the French under the conſtable De Gueſclin 1374 at the end of the reign of Edward III. It was repaired by queen Elizabeth, but is now ſlighted, yet preſerves an air of grandeur anſwering its name even in ruins[f]. The aſcent to its top is by near 200 ſteps; and from thence by a teleſcope may be ſeen the two front towers of the cathedral of Coutance[f]. The famous William Prynne was confined in it three years.

Chriſtianity was firſt planted here in the middle of the 6th century, and the iſland made part of the ſee of Dol in Bretagne, and it is now governed by a dean. Beſides the abbey of St. Helier here were four priories, *Noirmont*, *St. Clement*, *Bonnenuit*, and *le Leek*, and above twenty chapels, now moſtly ruined. The eſtates convened by the governor or his deputy the bailiff conſiſt of himſelf and the jurats, the dean and clergy, and the 12 high conſtables.

Dr. Stukeley read at the Society of Antiquaries 1761, a letter from Mr. Morant, giving an account of ſome druidical remains diſcovered by him ſome years ſince in Jerſey:

"In St. Helier's pariſh, about a mile north north-weſt from the town on a riſing ground, whence is a view of the ſea, are three ſtones, each near 5 feet high, and as much thick or wide, ſupporting a 4th. 11 feet and an half long, 10 broad, 1 foot and an half thick at the weſt end, and above 2 feet at the eaſt: within is one large ſtone like a floor.

"Near 3 feet from theſe ſtands a ſingle ſtone 4 feet and an half high and thick: and about 12 feet further eaſt another between 4 and 5 feet high and 4 feet and a quarter wide. Two feet from thence another lies down near 7 feet long and 5 feet broad: and about half a mile north-weſt are remains of a tumulus.

"On a tumulus ſouth-eaſt of the town are three ſtones, ſupporting one 15 feet long, 6 feet and an half broad, and 4 feet thick. Eaſt of this another 12 feet long, 3 feet and an half broad, and between 2 and 3 feet thick, lying on others. To the weſt of the firſt lies one on the ſide of the tumulus 7 feet by 4. On the north ſide of the tumulus lie four large ones.

"On the town hill, which commands a view of the ſea, is a ſtone 14 feet long, 7 feet and an half broad, and above 3 feet thick, ſupported by 5. On the eaſt ſouth-eaſt ſtood a circle of ſtones, only one of which is yet ſtanding 6 feet high[g]: the reſt broken to make a neighbouring wall.

"In Groville pariſh near Mont Orgeuil caſtle on a tumulus in ſight of the ſea is a ſtone 15 feet long, 10 feet and an half broad, 3 feet and an half thick, ſupported by five others.

"In St. Martin's pariſh on a cliff near the ſea is an oval of 21 ſtones erect, within which are 14 others in two rows, ſeven on each ſide, ſupporting three large flat ſtones about 6 feet diameter. There are two others down. At each end without the circle are two large ſtones. Within this cliff are caverns running into one another: the entrance about 3 feet high and 2 feet broad."

On the top of a high rocky hill near the town of St. Helier was diſcovered 1785 a Druid temple, completely covered with earth, and looking like a large tumulus or barrow. It was 66 feet in circumference, compoſed of 45 coarſe ſtones 7 feet high, 6 broad, 4 thick, containing four perfect cells and one deſtroyed; the entrance a kind of ſubterraneous paſſage faced the eaſt and was 15 feet long, 4 feet 2 inches and an half broad from the inſide of the two outward pillars in height 2 feet, each pillar being about 1 foot 9 inches and an half thick; the inſide of the paſſage meaſured 5 feet 3 inches in breadth, 4 feet 4 inches in height, and the firſt covering ſtone 3 thick; it gradually decreaſed to the length of the 15 feet before-mentioned. The greateſt cell nearly facing the eaſt was 4 feet 3 inches deep and long; the next on the left 4 feet broad, 4 feet 3 inches long, and 3 feet 7 inches high; the diſtance between them is 3 feet 4 inches; the 3d at the diſtance of 5 feet 9 inches from the 2d meaſured 3 feet 4 inches in breadth, 3 feet 7 inches in length, and 4 feet in height; the cell in the middle of the temple diſtinct from the 3d 10 feet, and the 4th joining both eaſt and weſt cells or paſſages is 2 feet 4 inches broad, 2 feet 1-8th deep. In this temple was found a medal of Claudius, and another defaced. About 50 yards ſouth from the temple were five tumuli maſoned on every ſide, but not paved, and lying eaſt and weſt. A ſingle ſtone lay 5 feet from the entrance[h]. The ſtones of this temple were preſented by the ſtates of the iſland to general Conway, their governor, and placed in their original form in his park in Oxfordſhire 1788.

Mr. Bindextre, who wrote ſome tracts on the affairs of Jerſey, and died 1691, ſays, "there were not fewer than 50 of theſe temples and altars in the iſlands, of which the greater part were demoliſhed when Falle wrote his hiſtory of it. The cromlechs are here called *Pouquelays*, and there are ſome tumuli or keeps[i].

Antient ſilver coins with a rude head on one ſide, and on the other as rude a horſe with a number of dots or pellets, probably Britiſh, were found in this iſland in an earthen pot.

Roman coins have been dug up in Jerſey; and there are remains of a Roman camp in the manor of *Dilamant*.

About the middle of the iſland in the pariſh of St. Saviour on an high artificial hill is a ruined chapel, now a ſtorehouſe[k].

January 6, 1781, 800 French under baron de Rullicourt landed at *Banc de violet*, ſurprized the garriſon of St. Helier and the lieutenant-governor, who was made to ſign a capitulation to ſave the town; but Elizabeth caſtle making reſiſtance, major Pierſon, the next officer in ſeniority, attacked the French in the town; the commanders on both ſides were killed, and the enemy ſurrendered priſoners at war. A monument was erected in the church of St. Helier to the memory of major Pierſon.

This iſland 9 William III. 1697 gave title of earl to Edward viſcount Villiers, who dying 1711, was ſucceeded by his ſon William; he 1721 by his ſon William; and he 1769 by his ſecond ſon George Buſſey 4th and preſent earl.

[e] Gent. Mag. LV. 332. [f] G. [f] Gent. Mag. LV. 809.

[g] Q. if that deſcribed and engraved in Gent. Mag. LIV. 809. in the way to Mount Orgeuil caſtle, ſuppoſed to weigh 80 tons and reſting on ſix others. Another ſuppoſed to weigh not leſs than 800 tons was demoliſhed to repair the fortifications or pier; one of its ſupporters ſtill ſtanding is near 5 feet high.

[h] Archæol. VIII. 384—388. [i] Falle. [k] Gent. Mag. LV. 333.

TWENTY

GUERNSEY.

SARNIA.

TWENTY miles hence to the north weſt is another iſland, which Antoninus calls SARNIA [a]; we at preſent *Garnſay*; ſtretching ſomewhat in the ſhape of an harp from eaſt to weſt; neither ſo large nor ſo fruitful as Jerſey before mentioned, and having only 10 pariſhes: preferable to it however for this, that it breeds no venomous animal as that does. Nature has more ſtrongly fortified it, environing it with a circle of ſteep rocks, among which is found the ſmyris, a very hard and rough ſtone, which we call *Emeril*, with which the jewellers clean and cut their diamonds, and glaziers their glaſs. This iſland is much more conſiderable for the convenience of its harbour, and reſort of merchants. For almoſt at the eaſtern extremity, but on the ſouth ſide, a bay in the form of an half-moon forms a port capable of receiving large veſſels, on which ſtands *St. Peter's* town, conſiſting of one long narrow ſtreet, well furniſhed with military ſtores, and much frequented by merchants in time of war. For by an antient privilege of the kings of England, here is as it were a perpetual truce; and the French and other nations in the height of war may go and come, and carry on their trade here in perfect ſecurity. The entrance of the harbour, which is very rocky, is defended by a caſtle on each ſide; to the left is an old caſtle; to the right oppoſite to it, another called *Cornet*, on a very high rock, ſurrounded by the ſea in flood tides. This caſtle, in the reign of Mary, was fortified with new works by ſir Leonard *Chamberlan*, knight, governor of the iſland, and lately by his ſucceſſor Thomas *Leighton*. For here the governor principally reſides with the garriſon, who never ſuffer women or Frenchmen to come among them on any terms. To the north adjoins the peninſula of *La Val*, which has a religious houſe or priory. On the weſt cloſe by the ſea is a lake a mile and an half round, full of fiſh, eſpecially carp, admired for their ſize and delicious flavour. The inhabitants are not ſo good huſbandmen as thoſe of Jerſey, but apply themſelves to navigation and trade, with more uncertain profits. Every one however likes to cultivate his land for himſelf, ſo that the whole iſland is divided by hedges into ſmall parts, which they think not only an advantage, but a defence againſt an enemy.

Garnſay.

Smyris ſtone.

St. Peter's Port.

Free trade in time of war.

Cornet c.

La Val.

Both iſlands make a pleaſing appearance with gardens and orchards, whence their common drink is liquor made of pears, by ſome called *Siſere*, by us *Cyder*. The inhabitants of both are of Norman or Breton extraction, and ſpeak French; yet they ſcorn to be accounted or called French, and are highly pleaſed to be called Engliſh. Both iſlands burn *vraic* for firing, or coals from England. Both have great plenty of fiſh, and both the ſame form of government.

Cyder.

Theſe iſlands, with others in the neighbourhood, formerly belonged to Normandy; but when Henry I. king of England had defeated his brother Robert in the year 1108, he united Normandy and theſe iſlands to the crown of England; from which time they have firmly adhered to England, even when king John of England, being convicted of the death of his nephew [a], had forfeited all right to Normandy, which he held as liegeman to the king of France, and the whole province had revolted from him: as alſo when king Henry III. of England afterwards parted with his right to Normandy for a ſum of money. From this time they have faithfully kept their allegiance to England, and are the only remains of the inheritance which the kings of England hold from William the Conqueror and of the duchy of Normandy; though the French have made frequent attempts on them, having long with regret beheld them from their coaſts ſubject to England and not to France. It appears from records †, that they made themſelves maſters of *Garnſey* in Edward the Fourth's time; but by the bravery of Richard *Harleſton, valet of the crown*, according to the ſtyle of the times, they were ſoon driven out; and the king, in reward for his valour, gave him the government of the iſland, and command of the garriſon. And in 1549, when England was involved in civil wars under an infant king, Leo Strozzi, admiral of the French gallies, attacked them, but was beaten off with great loſs.

Normandy loſt.

Jerſey (G).

In eccleſiaſtical matters, they were ſubject to the biſhop of Conſtance in Normandy, till he, in our time, refuſed to abjure the authority of the pope in England, as our biſhops do. From that time they were ſeparated from the dioceſe of Conſtance by queen Elizabeth, and united for ever to the dioceſe of Wincheſter, that the biſhop of Wincheſter and his ſucceſſors ſhould exerciſe every part of epiſcopal juriſdiction over them. Their ſervice, however, is performed agreeable to the diſcipline of the church of Geneva, which the French miniſters introduced.

As to the civil cuſtoms of theſe iſlands, I might take notice of a few from the public records. King John "appointed ſworn coroners to hold the "pleas of the crown, and for the ſecurity of the "iſland granted that the bailif, by view of the coroner, "might try cauſes without writ of novel diſſeiſin "within the year, and of dower within the year ‡: "that the jurats ſhould not prolong judg-"ment beyond one year: that in cuſtoms and "other things they ſhould be treated as natives, and "not as foreigners §." But I am for leaving all theſe matters to thoſe who treat more particularly. In general the cuſtoms of Normandy take place here in many points.

* More commonly *Sarmia, Sarma*.. D'Anville.
† Rot. Franc. 16 Edw. IV.
[a] Annales de Margan. MS. n. Gale.
‡ Clauſ. 25 Edw. III.
§ An. 9 Edw. III.

ADDITIONS.

GUERNSEY lies about 7 leagues north weſt of Jerſey, in latitude 49° 7″, and is 12 miles long, 9 broad, and about 36 miles in circuit. The air differs little from that of Jerſey; but though the ſoil is mountainous, it yields plenty of verdure, and produces almoſt all kinds of vegetables and corn, and other proviſions. They have plenty of game, fowl, and fiſh, but no wood; the inhabitants are forced to uſe vraic for fuel.

Port St. Pierre.

Port St. Pierre has a good road, from whence ſhips may go out with any wind, in which it excells St. Aubin's bay in Jerſey. They paſs from it under the guns of the caſtle cloſe up to the town into the pier, which is a noble work, formed of vaſt ſtones to a conſiderable height, in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. and its top forms a pleaſant terrace for walking. The town here is the only one in the iſland, but too much confined between the ſea and the hills. It has a good market, and a handſome hoſpital, built 1741, for poor and ſick. The old caſtle on the left hand of the port has been long ſlighted. Caſtle *Cornet* commands the town and harbour, and is ſeparated from the land by an arm of the ſea 600 yards wide, and fordable only at low-water in great ſpring tides. It made a better figure before its upper walls and buildings, with a lofty flag tower, were blown up by lightning 1672, when lord Hatton was governor, whoſe lady and mother were killed by the exploſion. It has been ſince formed into barracks. Upon a ſurvey of this iſland by lord Dartmouth in the reign of Charles II. a place was found to the north weſt, and more in the channel, for making another port or mole, which would have admitted large men of war, and was to have had a citadel, but the undertaking was thought too expenſive. A mile north of this port ſtands the Marſh caſtle, ſo called from its low marſhy ſituation; of an oval figure, conſiſting of a keep and two other areas, the walls about 10 feet high, and commanded by an eminence on the weſt. St. Michael's caſtle ſtands in that part of the iſland called the Vale, on an eminence near the ſea, and has four round towers and a double ditch incloſing about an acre. This caſtle is mentioned early in the 12th century. Near it is the Vale church, conſecrated 1177, and diſtinct from the church of St. Michael's abbey, though it ſtood very near it. The tower diminiſhes upwards. In a field no ſmall diſtance north eaſt from it are ſome cromlechs. St. Sampſon's church, built by order of Anthony le Sufan, biſhop of Coutance, and by him conſecrated 1111, retains marks of great antiquity, though it has undergone different repairs. On Point *La Val* are ſtill to be ſeen ſome ruins of St. Michael's priory. While this iſland and Jerſey made a part of the dioceſe of Conſtance, our kings frequently threatened to annex it to ſome Engliſh ſee. King John thought of Exeter; and Henry VII. had obtained a bull from pope Alexander VI. in favour of Saliſbury; and then got a ſecond to transfer it to Wincheſter. The reaſon recited therein is the danger of the French viſiting them at pleaſure under pretence of ſpirituals. It is added, that for the like reaſon, Calais, then in the hands of the Engliſh, had been exempted from its metropolitan, the archbiſhop of Tours, and annexed to Canterbury. But this bull, now in archbiſhop Langton's regiſter, remained without execution. But 1568, 10 Eliz. the ſeparation was effected, and the iſlands annexed, as they ſtill continue, to Wincheſter. The Geneva diſcipline remained in Jerſey till 21 James I.; and in Guernſey, Alderney, and Sark, till the Reſtoration. At preſent the liturgy of the church of England tranſlated into French is univerſally uſed. The 12 pariſhes of Jerſey have each their proper rector. Four of the 10 in Guernſey are united, ſo that it has but 8 miniſters, and Alderney and Sark have each one. Theſe miniſters have aſſiſtants or lecturers. In Jerſey and Guernſey one of the miniſters is commiſſary to the biſhop of Wincheſter, and called the dean. He has a juriſdiction, and keeps his court; but the other miniſters ſit and vote with him. The churches are ſtrong, well built, and neat, but the livings ſmall. The convention of the eſtates here, as in Jerſey, conſiſts of the governor, with the coroners of king John, jurats, clergy, and conſtables. The governor has a negative voice till his majeſty's pleaſure be known. The law is the cuſtom of Normandy, with additional conſtitutions by king John, and ordinances of Henry VII. and other kings of England, whereby they are exempted from ſuits in or writs from Weſtminſter-hall; and that no commiſſioners, except under the broad ſeal, ſhall have power to act there, and thoſe only with the concurrence of the bailiff and jurats as to the laws and cuſtoms of the iſland. This iſland drives a conſiderable trade with Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The military force conſiſted 1750 of 3 regiments of militia, and one troop of horſe. The ſtaple manufacture is knit ſtockings. Before the wars with France in the laſt century, Jerſey was thought to equal, if not ſurpaſs, Guernſey in commerce and number of ſhips. It is more encloſed, planted, and wooded; and the land in this iſland declines to the north, which is a contrary direction from Jerſey. The privilege of a free trade in time of war was extended to all theſe iſlands by the joint concurrence of the neighbouring princes, confirmed by a bull of pope Sixtus IV. recited at length in an inſpeximus of Henry VIII. But the iſlanders themſelves, by the depredations of their privateers, have rendered this privilege of no effect. The want of harbours on the channel, and the annoyance from the privateers here, are ſufficient reaſons for the French to wiſh theſe iſlands in their poſſeſſion. Their firſt attempt was during the civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, when they found means to ſurprize Mount Orgeuil caſtle, and to get poſſeſſion of half Jerſey, while the other half was ſecured for England by Philip de Carteret lord of Ouen. Strozzi's deſign was on ſome Engliſh ſhips at anchor in the road here, which failing, he ſailed to Jerſey, and there met with the repulſe above mentioned. After the death of Henry VI. ſir R. Harleſton, vice-admiral of England, coming to Guernſey with a fleet, ſtarved out the caſtle to ſurrender.

Guernſey gave title of baron 1702-3 to Heneage Finch, ſecond ſon of Heneage earl of Nottingham, lord chancellor, created earl of Ailesford: ſucceeded 1719 by his ſon and nameſake; and he 1757 by his ſon and nameſake, third and preſent earl.

Serke. OF *Serke*, a ſmall iſland lying between them, environed with ſteep rocks; in which, before uncultivated, by the approbation of queen Elizabeth, and to his own emolument, as they ſay, James *de S. Owen* of *Jarſey*, whoſe pedigree ſome pretend, I know not on what grounds, to carry up beyond the days of St: Owen, ſettled a colony: of *Jethow*, which ſerves the governor of *Garnſey* as a park to feed ſheep, deer, rabbits, and pheaſants; or of *Arne*, which is ſomewhat larger, and was the ſolitary ſeat of Franciſcan friars, I need ſay no more, neither of theſe being mentioned by antient writers. *Jethou.* *Arne.*

ADDITIONS.

SARK, a ſmall iſland 2 miles long, was early conſiderable for the antient convent of St. Maglorius, a Britiſh chriſtian, who, flying with many others from the Pagan Saxons into Armorica, was made biſhop of Dol, and firſt planted Chriſtianity in theſe iſlands about A.D. 565. To this houſe t. Edw. III. a penſion was paid yearly out of the exchequer. The French ſeized and kept poſſeſſion of this iſland till the time of queen Mary; after which it remained uninhabited. Philip de Carteret, lord of St. Ouen, undertook to plant ſuch a colony in it as ſhould keep out the French, and his heirs held it of the crown by a ſmall acknowledgement. It is well watered, and produces more corn than its 300 inhabitants conſume, who are all tenants to the lord of St. Ouen. It is by its ſituation a very ſtrong place, inacceſſible, except in one or two places, where the aſcent for carriages is ſo ſteep, that Philip Carteret cut a way through the cliff underground in the dark for ſome way opening up inland, ſecured by a gate, and defended by cannon. This iſland and Alderney are under the ſame government with Guernſey. *Jethou* and *Arne* are not reckoned, being only conſiderable as ſheltering the road of Guernſey. The MS. hiſtory of Jerſey continued to 1585 carries back the Carteret family from 1584, when they ſettled in Sark, to the death of St. Ouen, a biſhop of Rouen in 677, and gives a direct ſucceſſion of them. Whatever credit is due to this hiſtory, it is certain the family figured in the hiſtory of Normandy. Renaud de Carteret is among the nobles and knights, who, under the comte d'Eu, accompanied Robert duke of Normandy to the Holy land [a]. Carteret is a lordſhip in Normandy, ſo called to this day, once belonging to this family, till loſt for their adherence to England at the revolution of that dutchy under king John; as on the other hand, divers Norman gentlemen forfeited their eſtate in theſe iſlands for transferring them all to France. Of this family ſir George was created baron Carteret of Hawnes in the county of Bedford by Charles II. His ſon and heir John ſucceeded 1714, in right of his mother, youngeſt daughter of John earl of Bath, to the titles of viſcount Carteret and earl Granville, which expired with his third ſon Robert ſecond viſcount and earl [b].

Mr. Vertue engraved 1725 a plate of 18 Gauliſh coins of ſilver gilt, found in this iſland 1719 in an earthen pot bound with an iron hoop. The firſt with the head of Jupiter, inſcribed on the reverſe CCCC, and under a horſeman P. CREPVSI, is a Roman denarius of the Crepuſian family: the reſt have a head circumſcribed ATEVLA: on the reverſe a horſe lifting up his head, over him an S, under him a pentagon or quatrefoil, the legend VLATOS. The 7th and 17th have the head helmeted, and the legend on the reverſe CATOLVCA. That theſe laſt are Gauliſh appears from what has been already obſerved on ſuch found in France [c].

[a] Du Moulin, Hiſt. de Normandie. [b] See before, vol. I. p. 330. [c] Introd. lxviii. note Q.

ON

LIGA. *Ligon.* ON the ſame coaſt lies the LIGA of Antoninus, which ſtill retains its name, and is called *Ligon.*

SIADÆ. Theſe 7 iſlands are called by Antoninus SIADÆ from their number, *Saith* ſignifying *ſeven* in Britiſh; and

Les Sept Iſles. the French now call them *Les Sept Iſles.* I take theſe *Siadæ* to be called corruptly *Hiadæ*[a] in Strabo, who ſays it is not quite a day's ſail from them to

BARSA. Britain. From the Siadæ is 7 furlongs to BARSA, mentioned alſo by Antoninus, called by the French

Iſle de Bas. Barſepole. *Iſle de Bas*, by the Engliſh *Baſepole.* The Britans call a place of no great depth *Bas*; and ſeamen find on ſounding that the ſea is of no great depth here, ſcarce 7 or 8 fathoms; whereas along the reſt of the ſhore it is 12, 18, and 20, as may be ſeen in the charts. But between theſe iſlands and *Foy* in Cornwall mariners obſerve that the Britiſh ocean is

The greateſt depth of the Britiſh ſea. of a very great depth, and in the channel 116 fathom.

I paſs hence to our own coaſts, and coaſting along by *Ideſton*, *Mouſhole*, *Longſhipps*, rather dangerous rocks than iſlands, at the extremity of Cornwall, I ſee LISIA of Antoninus, now called by the

LISIA. *Lethoſow. The Gulf.* neighbours *Lethoſow*; but by others the *Gulf*, or whirlpool, which is ſeen only at low water. I take this to be the *Liſſia* of the antients*; becauſe *Lis*, as I have been informed, has the ſame meaning among us. *Liſo* is to make a vaſt rumbling noiſe, ſuch as one hears in eddies; and here the tide, running both north and eaſt, daſhes with a great roaring, confined between Cornwall and the iſlands, called by Antoninus SIGDELES[b], by Sulpitius SILLINÆ[c], by Soli-

SIGDELES. *Silly.* *Sorlings.* *Siluræ.* nus[d] SILVRAE, by the Engliſh *Silly*, by the Dutch ſailors *Sorlings*, by the antient Greeks HESPERIDES and CASSITERIDES. Dionyſius Alexandrinus[e] calls

Heſperides. *Caſſiterides.* them *Heſperides* from their weſtern ſituation in theſe lines:

αυταρ επ' ακρην
Ιρην την ενεπουσι καιρην εμεν Ευρωπειης
Νησους δ' Εσπεριδας, τοθι καστιτεροιο γενεθλη,
Αφνειοι ναιουσιν αγαυων παιδες Ιβηρων.

Next at the ſacred point
The head of Europe call'd, and at the iſles
Heſperides, the ſource of tin, inhabit
The manly offſpring of the generous Spaniard.

Thus tranſlated by Priſcian[f]:

* *Sacrum promontorium.* *Sed* ſummam * *contra* Sacram *cognomine dicunt*
Quam caput Europæ, ſunt ſtanni pondere pleni
Heſperides, *populus tenuit quas ſortis* Iberi.

Oſtrymnides. Theſe are alſo called *Oſtrymnides*[g] by Feſtus Avienus, in his Oræ Maritimæ[h], of which he has theſe lines, as in the Paris edition, and notes thereon:

In quo inſulæ ſeſe exerunt Oeſtrymides,
Laxè jacentes, & metallo divites*
Stanni atque plumbi: multa vis hic gentis eſt,
Superbus animus, efficax ſolertia,
Negotiandi cura jugis omnibus
Noluſque cumbis† turbidum latè fretum
Et belluoſi gurgitem Oceani ſecant;
Non hi carinas quippe pinu texere
Facere morem‡ non abiete, ut uſus eſt,
Curvant phaſello§: ſed rei ad miraculum
Navigia junctis ſemper aptant pellibus,
Corioque vaſtum ſæpe percurrunt ſalum.

The iſles *Oeſtrymnides* here rear their heads,
Scatter'd about, and rich in mineral veins
Of tin and lead. Here dwell a numerous race;
Haughty and active, all on trade intent,
Who in light ſkiffs the troubled channel plow,
And cut the boſom of the monſtrous ſea.
Theirs' not the ſhips of pine, nor oars of fir,
As ſeamen uſe to ſteer the heavier bark;
Wondrous to tell, their ſkiffs of hides compos'd
With leather bottoms ſcour the briny deep.

Such veſſels as theſe were uſed in this ſea in the year 948. For I have read that ſome holy men were conveyed from Ireland to Cornwall in a *carahus* (elſewhere called a *caruca*) made of two hides and an half. Avienus ſubjoins this further account of theſe iſlands:

Tarteſſiſque in terminos Oeſtrymnidum
Negotiandi mos erat, Carthaginis
Etiam colonis——

Tarteſſians us'd and Carthage' ſons to trade
Even in the borders of the Oeſtrymnides.

The reſt of the Greeks called theſe *Caſſiterides* from the tin, as Strabo[i] calls a place among the Drangi in Aſia CASSITEROS from the ſame, and Stephanus de urbibus from Dionyſius mentions an iſland in the Indian ſea called alſo CASSITERA from tin. I hardly dare to pronounce that MICTIS which Pliny[k] from Timæus ſays was ſix days ſail inwards from Britain, and produced white lead, was among theſe. I am aware, however, that the moſt learned Hermolaus Barbarus for *Mictim* read *Mitterim* in the MSS. and for *Mitterim*, *Cartiterim*. My authority for making theſe the long fought-for *Caſſiterides* is the mention of them by the antients, their ſituation and tin mines. "To the north oppoſite to the Artabri (ſays Strabo[l]) which front the weſtern parts of Britain are "the iſlands called *Caſſiterides*, in ſome meaſure "under the ſame climate with Britain;" and elſewhere[m], "The ſea is wider between Spain and the "Caſſiterides than between the Caſſiterides and Britain." "The Caſſiterides (ſays Solinus[n]) front "the coaſt of Celtiberia." Diodorus Siculus[o] ſays, "Among the neareſt iſlands of the Iberian ocean "are thoſe called from their tin mines Caſſiterides:" Euſtathius[p], "The Caſſiterides are ten iſlands in a "cluſter towards the north." But as theſe iſlands of *Silly* are oppoſite to the Artabri, i. e. *Gallicia* in Spain, and exactly north of them, and ſeparated by a much wider ſea from Spain than from Britain, and are neareſt the Iberian ocean, and contiguous to the north, and the principal of them amount to no more

* by reverſing the letters *Silia*; as *Vindelis* is in ſome MSS. *Irrdelis*, and *Arica* in others *Iga*. MS. n. Gale.
† *Non uſque navibus*, notæ Pariſienſes. Lud. Nonnius reads *Nulliſque cymbis.*
‡ *Facere remos*, notæ Pariſ. *Acereve norunt.* Nonnius. § *Phaſelos.* Marianus Scotus.
[a] M. D'Anville corrects it *Huata*, and ſuppoſes it the iſland of *Houat*. Notice de l'anc. Gaule, p. 604.
[b] Sigdelis. MS. Idem. [c] II. p. 45. [d] c. 24. [e] c. 563. [f] l. 574—576.
[g] Ουιστρυμ—*Weſtern.* See *Oſtiones*, pref. to Cornwall, I. p. 1. and Vecturiones. Introd. p. xciii. note O.
[h] [i] [k] V. 2. IV. 16, probably the *Ictis* of Diod. Sic. IV. p. 301. B. 77. See before, l. 123.
[l] II. 120. alſo III. p. 175. [m] III. p. 175. [n] c. 25. [o] V. c. 38.
[p] ad Dionyſii Periegeſin, l. 563.

than

than ten, viz. *St. Mary's*, *Annoth*, *Agnes*, *Sampſon*, *Silly*, *Brefar*, *Ruſco* or *Treſcaw*, *St. Helen's*, *St. Martin's*, *Arthur*: and which is the principal argument, their having mines of tin, which no other iſlands hereabouts have, and two ſmaller ones *Minanwitham* and *Minuiſiſand* ſeem to take their name from mines, I am more inclined to ſuppoſe theſe the CASSITERIDES than the *Azores* which lie too far weſt, or *Ciſargan* which lies nearer and almoſt cloſe to Spain, as Olivarius thinks, or even our iſland of Britain as Ortelius, ſince the Caſſiterides were many in number, and Dionyſius Alexandrinus after mentioning the Caſſiterides proceeds to Britain.

If any one ſhould deny theſe to be the Caſſiterides from their number, they being more than ten, let him count the *Hæbudæ* and *Orcades*; and if he finds the former neither more nor fewer than five, and the latter than thirty as Ptolemy ſets them down, he muſt look for them in ſome other place than where they really exiſt, and with all his ſearch I am ſure he will never find them by numbers. The truth is, we have no certain accounts from the antients of theſe at that time moſt diſtant parts and iſlands of the earth, any more than at preſent about the iſlands in the ſtrait of *Magellan* and the coaſt of *New Guinea*.

It is not at all to be wondered that Herodotus [q] ſhould be unacquainted with theſe iſlands; for he profeſſes himſelf to have no certain account of the extremities of Europe. And yet the firſt lead was brought from hence into Greece. Midacritus (ſays Pliny, B. VIII. chapter de rerum inventoribus) firſt brought lead from the iſland Caſſiteris. But let us hear Strabo's account of them in his third book towards the end [r]: "The Caſſiterides are ten iſlands "near each other lying in the main ſea to the north-"ward of the port of the Artabri. One of them is "deſert, the reſt inhabited by men who wear black "garments and long coats reaching down to their "heels girt about their breaſts, and walking with "long ſtaves, reſembling the furies of tragedians [s]. "They live by cattle, and lead a roving life. They "have mines of tin and lead, which with hides they "exchange with merchants for earthen ware, ſalt, "and braſs work. In antient times only the Phœ-"nicians went thither from Gades to trade, conceal-"ing this navigation from all other nations. But "the Romans, to diſcover the way to theſe ports, "following the maſter of one of their ſhips, the man "out of ſpite purpoſely run his ſhip aground, ex-"poſing thoſe who followed him to the ſame dan-"ger; but having the good fortune himſelf to eſcape, "had the loſs of his lading made up to him out of "the public treaſury. The Romans after frequent "attempts learnt the track. Publius Craſſus making "a voyage thither, and obſerving the mines were "of no great depth, and that the inhabitants were "of a peaceable diſpoſition, enjoyed their eaſe, and "applied themſelves to navigation, he made them "better acquainted with it, which they were deſirous "of, though there was a greater extent of ſea "thither than between that and Britain."

But to return to *Silly*. This name is given to near 145 iſlands covered with graſs or greeniſh moſs, beſides dreary rocks and innumerable crags, forming altogether a cluſter about eight leagues from the extremeſt point of Cornwall. Some of them yield plenty of corn, and all abound with rabbits, cranes, ſwans, herons, and ſea fowl. The largeſt is that called *St. Mary's*, which has a caſtle and garriſon. "Theſe are the iſlands which a ſtormy channel of two "or three hours ſail divides from the coaſt of the "Danmonii, and whoſe inhabitants retain their an-"tient manners, deſpiſing markets and money, giv-"ing and receiving, and purchaſing what they want "rather by exchange than payment, are very reli-"gious, and both men and women pretend to a "knowledge of futury," as Solinus Polyhiſtor informs us [t]. Euſtatius [u] from Strabo calls the inhabitants *Melanchlæni*, from their wearing black garments reaching down to their heels. They quit life (as the Sardinian believed) for the moſt part with ſatiety; for they throw themſelves from a rock into the ſea in the certain hope of a better life, which was undoubtedly the perſuaſion of the Britiſh Druids. To theſe iſlands the Romans uſed to baniſh criminals condemned to the mines. The emperor Maximus condemning Priſcillanus to death for heretical pravity, cauſed his followers Inſtantius, a Spaniſh biſhop, and Tiberianus, after confiſcating their goods to be tranſported to the *inſulæ Syllinæ* [x]. And the emperor Marcus ſent one, who in Caſſius' rebellion had propheſied and uttered many things as by divine inſpiration, to this iſland according to the opinion of ſome, who for *Syria inſula* [y] read *Silia*, there being no iſland of the name of Syria known to geographers. Relegation or tranſportation to iſlands was a puniſhment of that time; and governors of provinces had power to exercize it, if they had iſlands under them [z]; if not, they wrote to the emperor that he might appoint an iſland for the criminal, nor was it lawful to remove and bury elſewhere the body of a perſon baniſhed to an iſland without the emperor's leave.

Scilly.

St. Mary's.

In the writers of the middle age we have no mention of theſe Silly iſlands, except that king Athelſtan ſubdued them, and at his return founded the church of St. Beriana or *Burien* in the extremeſt point of Britain to the weſt where he landed [a].

[q] III. 115. L'Archer ſuppoſed Herodotus meant the *Sordingues*.
[r] III. p. 175.
[s] Compare Athenæus' deſcription of the Iberians, XII. c. 5. p. 523.
[t] c. 24.
[u] ad Dionyſ. Perieg. ubi ſupra.
[x] Sulpitus Severus ubi ſup.
[y] Syria is Homer's name for Syros, an iſland between Delos and Paros.
[z] Ulpian, B. VII. de Mathematicis.
[a] See Cornwall, I. 3. 12.

ADDITIONS.

ADDITIONS.

THE *Gulph* is in the midway between Penzance and Scilly[a]. Whether Antoninus means the *Wolf*, a dangerous ledge of rocks here[b] or any portion of the Scilly iſlands, is uncertain. There are no appearances of an iſland in this channel at preſent[c].

"There be countid 140 iſlettes of SCILLY, that "bear graſs, exceeding good paſture for cattle. "St. Mary iſle is a five miles in compaſs: it is a "poor town and a meatly ſtony pile, but the roofs "of the buildings in it be ſore defaced and worn. "The ground of this iſle beareth exceedeth good "corn, inſomuch that if a man do but caſt corn where "hogs have routed it will come up. *Iniſcaw* longed "to Taviſtok, and there was a poor cell of the monks "of Taviſtok. Some call this *Treſcaw*: it is the "largeſt of the iſletts in compaſs ſix miles or more. St. "Martin's iſle. St. Agnes iſle, ſo called of a chapel "therein. This iſle was deſolated by this chance in "*hominum memoria*. The whole number almoſt of "five houſholds that were in this iſle came to a mar-"riage or a feaſt into St. Mary iſle, and going home "were all drowned. *Ratt* iſland. *St. Lides* iſland, "where in time paſt at her ſepulcre was great ſuper-"ſtition. There appear tokens in divers of the iſles "of habitations, now clean down. Gulls and puffins "be taken in divers of theſe iſlettes, and plenty of "conies be in diverſe of theſe iſlets. Diverſe iſlets "bear wild garlick. Few men be glad to inhabit "theſe iſlets for all the plenty for robbers by the "ſea that take their cattle of force. Theſe robbers "be Frenchmen and Spaniards. One Davers, a gen-"tleman of Wiltſhire, whoſe chief houſe is at "Daundeſey, and Whitington, a gentleman of Glou-"ceſterſhire, be owners of Scylly; but they have ſcant "40 markes by yere of rents and commodites of it. "Scylley is a kenning, that is to ſaye about a 20 miles "from the very weſteſte pointe of Cornwall[d]."

St. Mary. *St. Mary's* is the largeſt of the Scilly iſlands, three miles long and two wide It contains 600 inhabitants, and its rents amount to about 300*l.* a year.

Old town lies in the eaſt corner of a ſmall cove, now a parcel of thatched fiſher cots, with part of the walls of a caſtle, and a poor little pier in a round pool: at the weſt end of the cove the church and chapel houſe. Before this cove is a ſmall green iſland, on whoſe top is a crag of flat ſtones, placed ſide by ſide, and called *Karnleh* or the *group of flat rocks*. About a mile from Old town ſtands *New town*, where ſir Francis Godolphin built 1593 *Star Caſtle*, ſo called from the plan projecting in rays. Below it is *Mount Holles*, a round hillock, which ſeems to have had a keep on it. The ſhores are defended by lines and works of the laſt century. *Giant's Caſtle*, probably Daniſh, on a craggy promontory, is fortified with a double ditch and vallum, from whence Cornwall appears like an iſland, which accounts for the antients placing it among the Caſſiterides. Near this caſtle is a circle of ſtones (only nine large and ſome ſmaller remaining) on an area of one flat rock 172 feet diameter from north to ſouth, and 138 from eaſt to weſt[e]. In this iſland are a great many rock baſons half a mile north-eaſt from the Giants Caſtle; a *Tolmen* near a hill ſo called, 40 feet in girt with one very regular baſon: another Tolmen is reduced to 50 feet girt with a little baſon. The Giants Cave near Tolſhill is 4 feet and an half wide at the mouth, 13 feet and an half long, and 3 feet and an half high, covered from one end to the other with flat ſtones, and has a tumulus of rubbiſh on the top. The numerous barrows here and in the adjacent iſland are compoſed of ſmall ſtones, clay, and earth mixed together, covering a cavity of flat ſtones in the centre, and ſurrounded by a ring of large upright ſtones. In all that Dr. Borlace opened he found only black earth of a cadaverous ſmell, and no urns. There are two ſtone pillars in this iſland, one 10, the other 9 feet and a quarter high. On a rock of a promontory in Normandy tenement are cut certain furrows a foot wide as in Cornwall, either for collecting the ſacred aſhes or the

St. Agnes. *St. Agnes* iſland, three miles from St. Mary's, is a well-cultivated fruitful little iſland of about 50 families, with a handſome light-houſe, and in a plain ſtands a large ſtone 9 feet high, a ſtone barrow, and a cave. *Annet*, 200 fathom weſt, is a narrow ſlip moſtly rock. *Treſcaw* or *St. Nicholas*, not above half the ſize of St. Mary, has ruins of an abbey, of an old caſtle about the reign of Henry VIII. a fort or battery called Cornwallis', and a fortreſs called alſo after his name and repaired 1740. St. *Helen's*, called by Leland St. *Lydes* iſland, has the moſt antient church in theſe parts. *North Wethel* or *Arwothel* has ſeveral Druid monuments and barrows. *Tean* is not now inhabited, though formerly by Mr. Nance of Cornwall, who firſt introduced the making of kelp into theſe iſlands. St. *Martin's* has many Druid monuments and great marks of cultivation, a little pier, and a round tower, erected 1683 by Mr. Ekins, who ſettled a colony here, which now amounts to 60 or 70 perſons, and enjoys the fineſt paſture. *Brehar* and *Samſon* are ſtill inhabited, and preſerve many Druid monuments. The *Eaſtern* iſlands, ſo called from their ſituation reſpecting the reſt, are inconſiderable: one of them is named *Arthur*. The number of inhabitants in all the iſlands are about 1000. The air is in general healthy, and they have few diſtempers except fevers and ſmall-pox. The black cattle and horſes are ſmall; ſheep and rabbits thrive exceedingly; no venomous creature is found here. The inhabitants are comely, hoſpitable,

[a] Borlaſe's Scilly, p. 2. [b] See before, I. 12. [c] Borl. 92. [d] Lel. III. 6.
[e] Borlaſe, pl. II. p. 20.

ſpeak very good Engliſh, and make great quantities of kelp. The ſoil is good for every ſort of grain but wheat.

Dr. Borlace thinks it highly probable, that there was a time when all theſe iſlands made but one; the higheſt headland of which, now called *Scilly*, might denominate it by ſome word in ſound like *Syllê*, written variouſly by the antients as well as later writers, *Sigdeles*, *Sillinæ*, *Silures*, *Sylley*, *Sulley*, *Scilly*, though without the *c*, q. d. *flat rocks dedicated to the Sun*, who was certainly a northern deity. Hence he naturally infers, that the antients included under the name of Caſſiterides the weſtern part of Cornwall, if it did not then join to it; for the quantity of tin found in the iſles is comparatively ſo little that it was rather derived from Cornwall; and thus Pliny's *Mictis* and Diodorus's *Ictis* will be the largeſt of the Scilly iſlands.

Scilly was early granted to Taviſtock abbey, and had an abbey or priory of its own in king John's time. The iſlands belonged to the county of Cornwall in the reign of Edward II. though not recited in the erection of it into a duchy. James I. granted them to ſir Francis Godolphin, to whoſe family, ſince enobled, they owe much of their improvement. In eccleſiaſtical matters they are ſubject to the ſee of Exeter, as they were while that ſee continued in Cornwall. There is but one clergyman in all the iſlands, though proviſion has been made for a deacon or a ſchool-maſter. The civil government is managed by a monthly meeting of twelve inhabitants, who compoſe diſputes by compromiſe, and overlook common immoralities, having no authority, laws, or penalties[f].

Sir Cloudeſley Shovel was loſt on the *Gilſton* rock off St. Mary's October 22, 1707, and firſt buried in the ſand in *Porthelie* bay, whence he was ſoon removed to Weſtminſter abbey.

[f] Borlace.

AXANTOS. *Uſhant.*

OPPOSITE to theſe on the coaſt of France, off the Oſiſſmii or Bretagne, lies Pliny's AXANTOS, which ſtill retains its name, and is called *Uſhant*, by Antoninus VXANTISSENA, in which ſingle word are two blended together, VXANTIS and SENA. This laſt iſland lies lower down, and is now called *Sayn* [a], oppoſite to Breſt; in ſome copies SIAMBIS [b], and by Pliny corruptly *Sounos*; round which, from eaſt to weſt for near 7 miles, run a number of rocks rather than iſlands. Of this take P. Mela's account [c]:

SENA. *Sayn* (or *Iſle des Saints*). SIAMBIS.

"Sena in the Britiſh ſea, oppoſite to the coaſt of the "Oſiſſinii, is remarkable for the oracle of a Gauliſh "deity, whoſe prieſteſſes, 9 in number, are devoted "to perpetual virginity. The Gauls call them *Zenæ* "or *Lenæ* (for ſo we muſt read with Turnebus for "*Gallicenæ*), and imagine them endued with ſingular "talents for raiſing ſtorms by their ſongs, changing "themſelves into what animals they pleaſe, healing "diſorders incurable to others, foreſeeing and fore-"telling futurity, &c." Below this lie other iſlands, called *Iſles aux Moutons* by *Pen mare*, or the *Horſe's head*, *Gleran* over againſt the antient *Blavia* (now *Blavet* [d]) *Grois* [e], and *Belliſle*, all which Pliny calls VENETICÆ, as lying oppoſite the *Veneti* of Leſſer Bretagne, who may perhaps take their name from their being fiſhermen; for ſo *Venna* ſeems to mean in the antient language of Gaul. Strabo [f] ſuppoſes the Italian Veneti deſcended from theſe, and adds, that they were going to engage Cæſar at ſea, when he meditated his Britiſh expedition. Some call theſe VENETIC iſlands NESIDES, from Dionyſius Afer [g]; whereas in the Greek it is only Νησιωδων πορος, or *the Sound of the Iſles*. Of which Priſcian [h] after him has theſe lines:

Mariners call it the *Seam*.

Veneti inſulæ. VENETICÆ.

Venna Caroli *Charles's fiſhery* in Helgardus.

Nec ſpatio diſtant Neſidum littora longe,
In quibus uxores * *Amnitum Bacchica ſacra*
Concelebrant hederæ foliis tectæque corymbis.
Non ſic Biſtonides Abſinthi ad flumina Thraces
Exertis celebrant clamoribus ειρωφιωλην.

* *Samnitum.*

Nor diſtant far the ſhore of Neſides,
Where Amnite * wives the rites of Bacchus keep,
Bedeck'd with ivy leaves and ivy fruit.
Not ſo Biſtonian dames on Thracian ſtreams,
With loudeſt clamours hail'd the jovial God!

Samnite.

Thus alſo expreſſed by Feſtus Avienus:

Hinc ſpumoſus item ponti liquor explicat æſtum,
Et brevis è pelago vortex ſubit: hic chorus ingens
Fœminei cœtus pulchri colit Orgia Bacchi;
Producit noctem ludus ſacer: æra pulſant
Vocibus, & crebris latè ſola calcibus urgent.
Non ſic Abſynthi propè flumina Thraces, & almæ
Biſtonides, non quà celeri ruit agmine Ganges,
Indorum populi ſtata curant feſta Lyæi.
The foaming ſurge here wide beſpreads its froth,
And from the ſea the whirling eddies riſe.
Here the full female chorus duly hold
The orgies of the jolly God: all night
The ſacred paſtime laſts: the ſounding braſs,
The voice and bounding feet due meaſure keep.
Not ſo by Abſinthus' ſacred ſtream of Thrace
Biſtonian dames, or on ſwift Ganges' banks
The Indian people kept Lyæus' feaſts.

That *Belliſle* was among theſe *Neſſides* before-mentioned is clear from Strabo's [i] authority, among other authors. For it lies off the mouth of the Loire, and Ptolemy places the SAMNITÆ on the oppoſite coaſt of Gaul. Strabo gives the following account of it: "They ſay there is a little iſland not far "out in the ocean, over againſt the mouth of the "Ligeris, inhabited by Samnite women, inſpired by "Bacchus, whom they worſhip by ceremonies and "ſacrifices. No man ever comes thither: but the "women come off in boats to enjoy their huſbands' "embraces, and then return to the iſland again. It "is alſo the cuſtom to take off the roof of the tem-"ple every year, and put on a new one the ſame "day before ſun ſet, every woman bringing her load, "and ſhe who lets fall her load is preſently torn in "pieces by the reſt, who heaping up the mangled "limbs with ſhouts at the temple, do not leave off "till their furious tranſports ſubſide: and it always "happens that one of them lets fall her load, and "is thus torn to pieces." In this manner did the antient writers amuſe themſelves in compiling falſities and fables about the remote parts of the world. "The reports," adds our author, "about Ceres and "Proſerpine are more probable. For they ſay there "is an iſland near Britain, where theſe goddeſſes "are worſhiped in the ſame manner as in Samo-"thrace."

As Mela [k], who was himſelf a Spaniard, makes the Britiſh ſea extend to the coaſt of Spain, I might here mention *Normonſtier*, *L'iſle de Dieu*, *L'Iſle du Rey*, iſlands remarkable for yielding ſea ſalt; but ſince the antient geographers ſay not a word about them, it is enough for me to ſet down their names.

The next iſland, now called *Oleron*, is celebrated by Pliny [l] under the name of ULIARUS, lying, as he ſays, in the bay of Aquitain at the mouth of the river Charonton, now *Charente*, having many privileges granted to it by the kings of England, then dukes of Aquitain. At that time it was ſo eminent for naval diſcipline and glory, that theſe ſeas were governed by laws made in this iſland, A. D. 1266, as the Mediteranean ſea formerly by the laws of Rhodes.

Oleron. ULIARIS.

[a] *Sin*, miſ-named in the charts *Saints*. D'Anville.
[b] This is not in Antonine, but Pliny, where ſome copies read *Amnis*, others *Samnis*, whence D'Anville conjectures Strabo had his *Samnite* women, and not from an iſland at the mouth of the Loire; and Weſſeling ſuppoſes it the *Agnus* of the life of St. Marculfus, c. 3. now *Ane*. (Note on Ant. 509.)
[c] III. c. 6. [d] At the mouth of the river Blavet on the coaſt of Brittany. D'Anville.
[e] *Crois* or *Grouais*. Id. [f] IV. 194, 195. [g] l. 570—576. [h] l. 585—589. edit. Ald.
[i] IV. 198. [k] Ubi ſupra. [l] IV. 19. Sidonius, VIII. ep. 6. calls it "inſula *Olarionenſis*." D'Anville.

NOTHING now remains, but, that after a ſafe paſſage among ſo many blind ſhallows of the ocean, and rough rocks of antiquity, as the antient ſeamen uſed to conſecrate to Neptune their tattered ſails, or a votive tablet, I ſhould in like manner dedicate to the Almighty ſome depoſit of venerable antiquity, which I now vow with the greateſt chearfulneſs and gratitude, and will perform, God willing, in due time[a]. Meanwhile the reader will remember what conflicts I have ſuſtained in this work, with that envious and devouring enemy TIME, ſo well characterized by the Greek poet[b]:

Αργαλεως φερεσαι πολιος χρονος, αλλα παρερπων,
Και φωνας κλεπτσαι φθεγγομενων μεροπων.
Και μη φαινομενος τας φαινομενας αφανιζει.
Και μη φαινομενας εις φανερον προφερει.

Old Time comes on with ſolemn pace, but ſlow,
Stealing away the voice of mortal men:
Unſeen himſelf, things ſeen away does do,
And things unſeen unfolds to open ken!

I conſider thoſe very true lines of Mimnermus[c] as addreſſed to myſelf, and have always conſoled myſelf with them:

Την σαυτε φρενα τερπε, δυσηλεγεων δε πολιτων
Αλλος τις σε κακως, αλλος αμεινον ερει.

Amuſe thyſelf, and let the abuſive throng
Speak of thee as they will, or right or wrong.

[a] Biſhop Gibſon ſuppoſes he intends the hiſtory lecture which he founded at Oxford, and which ſtill ſubſiſts there.

[b]

[c]

O da mi piu d'ogn' altera amata e cara
Piu d'ogn' altra, gentil terra d'ARCADIA,
Che col' pie tocco, e con la mente inchino;
Se ne' confini tuoi, Madre gentile,
Foſs' io giúnto a chiuſi occhi, anco l'havrei
Troppo ben conoſciuto, coſi toſto
M'e corſo per le vene un certo amico
Conſentimento incognito e latente,
Si pien de tenerezza e di diletto,
Che l'ha ſentito in ogni fibra il ſangue.

GUARINI, PASTOR FIDO, atto V.

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VOLUME III.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 3. col. 2. l. 8 from bottom, *for* Buſby *r. Buiſly.*
P. 6. col. 2. l. 16 from bottom, *r.* ſide
P. 39. At Wakefield is a freeſchool founded by queen Elizabeth: over the door *Schola Elizabethæ:* over two coats George Saville, eſq; and George Saville and Thomas Saville his ſonnes.
P. 40. col. I. l. 5. from bottom, *r.* This family afterwards became earls of Suſſex 20 Charles I. and built a ſtately houſe; but James, the laſt earl, dying 1671 without iſſue, it came to Francis lord Brudenell, who had married his ſiſter Frances, and was ſon of Robert earl of Cardigan. (18 G. Dugdale's Bar. II. 462.)
P. 43. col. 1. l. 12. *r.* Auſtwick to Mr. James Farrar
l. 34. *r.* Alumpot
P. 56. col. 2. *r.* the charter of Ripon was granted 1604.
r. Duel croſs is a tumulus full of urns, bones, and aſhes. A coin of Veſpaſian was found there. See the inſcription in Gent. Mag. 1787, p. 565, and explained ib. 660.
P. 66. col. 2. l. 8 from bottom, *r.* Rivaux
P. 75. *Riſby* near Beverley was the antient ſeat of the Ellerkers, of whom Roger Mainwaring Ellerker, the heir of Eton Manwaring Ellerker, dying under age, it was divided between his four ſiſters: Arabella, married Thomas, ſon of lord Onſlow, and died 1782. Charlotte, 1777, George earl of Leiceſter, and two remain unmarried. The fine old manſion-houſe being deſerted and empty was deſtroyed by fire, and the eſtate put up to auction 1787.
P 84. col. 1. The manſion-houſe of Francis Smith, eſq; of New building near Thirſk, was the abbot of Rylands grange; and he has the head of a croſier found there, repreſenting the crucifixion and the deity crowning the virgin.
for Laſtingbam *r.* Laſtingham
P. 91. col. 2. The abbey of *Begare* in Britanny having eſtates in England, particularly in this county and Leiceſterſhire, there was a cell of alien monks of that abbey fixed near Richmond in the reign of Henry III. which, at the ſuppreſſion, was granted to the chantry of St. Anne at Thirſk, then to Eton college, then to Mountgrave priory, and at laſt, finally, to Eton. (Tanner, 683.)
col. 2. l. 4 from bottom, *r.* Sedbyri
P. 92. col. 2. l. 9. margin *r.* Pl. III. fig. 5.
P. 97. At the end of Yorkſhire, *add,* The great landholders in this county at the making of Domeſday ſurvey were, beſides the king and the archbiſhop and canons of York, the biſhop of Durham, the abbot of York, earl Hugh, Robert earl of Moriton, earl Alan, Robert de Todeni, Berengar de Todeni, Ilbert de Laci, Roger de Buſli, Robert Malet, William de Warren, William de Perci, Drogo de Holderneſs, Ralph de Mortemer, Ralph Paganel, Walter Deincurt, Gilbert de Gand, Gilbert Tiſon, Hugh Fitz Baldric, Erneis de Burun, Oſbern de Arcis, Odo baliſtarius, Richard Fitz Erfaſt, Goisfrid Alſelin, Alberic de Coci, Goſpatric, and the king's thanes, and Roger de Poitou. It was divided then as now into North, Eaſt, and Weſt Ridings: Richmondſhire is not diſtinguiſhed. Beſides the ſurvey we have at the end a liſt of claims and their ſettlement by jury*.
* Clamores de Evrvicſcire in Weſt, Eſt, and North redinges, & concordia eorum per homines qui juraverunt.
P. 155. *Hugal* hall near Winandermere in Staveley pariſh was the eſtate of the Collinſons, of whom was Peter Collinſon, the naturaliſt, who died 1768, aged 75. (Fothergil's account of him.)
P. 190. col. 2. l. 7. *add* GEMELLI is on the Barkway plates before-mentioned, vol. I. p. 341.
l. 3 from bottom, *r.* portraicted
P. 194. col. 1. l. 36, 37. *r.* is in brigadier Stanwix's garden at Carliſle.
P. 201. col. 2. l. 12. *add* Fig. 14, 15, 16. Pl. XIII. were found here. See Horſley, Cumb. XXXI. p. 261, and Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 1769, p. 250, 263. They are now at Netherby.
P. 213. col. 1. l. 33. *r.* Tartars
P. 219. col. 2. l. 18 from bottom, *r. caſtellum*
P. 228. col. 1. in margin, *r.* 16.
P. 288. col. 1. f. 18. Lord Hailes, I. 27. brings proofs of both *comes* and *thanus* in records to the end of the 15th century.
P. 289. Malcolm III. is ſaid to have holden a parliament; but lord Hailes, I. 26. denies that the word was uſed in that ſenſe in Scotland, though Ingulphus, p. 103. applies it to a monkiſh chapter.
P. 295. col. 2. l. 15. *r.* Eildon
l. 16. *r.* is a camp, which may either have been made by the Romans, or during
P. 297. col. 2. 39. 40. demeſnes was purchaſed by the family of Buccleugh in the beginning of this century.
David occupied a ſtrong camp near Roxburgh, 1136, againſt king Stephen. Hailes' Ann. f. 70.
The queſtion about the primacy of the Scotch church was not determined. Ib. I. 66.
P. 298. col. 1. l. 42. all in Selkirkſhire
l. 43. In Selkirkſhire is
l. 52. *for* revived *r.* reſtored
l. 54. *r.* grandſon Henry
col. 2. l. 22. *r.* Caldermuir
l. 37. *r. Nidpath*
l. 38. *r.* and the earl of March
l. 53. *r. Loch of the Lowes.*
Note c. *r.* Ford. Ib. xiii. 49.
P. 299. col. 1. l. 41. lord of Oliver caſtle.
l. 42. *r. Drumelzeir*
penult. It is 30 miles long and 16 broad, and 16 miles diameter.
col. 2. l. 21. *r.* Ethrick.
l. 27. *r.* Here it enters into Tiviotdale and is
l. 7. from bottom *r.* Pielfell
P. 308. col. 1. l. 2. Lord Hailes denies the Hungarian extraction of the Borthwicks. Ann. I. 32.
P. 343. A beautiful gold Otho was found in a plowed field in *Carluke* pariſh, within two miles of Lanerk. Gent. Mag. 1786. p. 33.
P. 345. Mr. Gray's ſervants of Hawſkland, in Leſmago pariſh, 1773, removing a ſtone cairn, found a ſtratum of true ſand 6 feet long, and 4 broad, in which were 6 Roman urns, all broken except one, which fell to the ſheriff depute of Lanerkſhire: they were of brown clay, carved round the top with laurel leaves, and full of aſhes; and in one was a ſmall piece of the upper part of a thigh bone, and a horſe's tooth.
P. 346. *Howſton* had an hoſpital dedicated to the Trinity, 1291. (Prynne, p. 656. Keith, 242.)
P. 354. *Roſneth*, a houſe of canons regiſter, founded by the old earl of Lenox, then united to the chapel royal of Stirling by James IV. and diſſolved. (Keith, 239.)
P. 375. col. 2. l. 7. from bottom *r. Dairſie*, a ſeat
P. 384. col. 1. l. 6. from bottom *r.* Etive
l. 5. after Bunaw add, a ſtragling village, where an Engliſh Company have long carried on the ſmelting buſineſs
note a. l. 1. *r.* mentioned

P. 384. col. 1. l. 2. *r.* colonization
l. 3. *r.* Dalreudini *twice* and monkiſh dream
five or ſix miles ſouth weſt of Perth is *Fortiviot*, or as Mr. Innes (Critical Eſſays on the antient inhabitants of Scotland, II. 713.) calls it *Forthuir-tabauht*, and a charter of Malcolm IV. (Anderſon, pl. xxv.) *Fether-teviet*, a place of the Pictiſh and reſidence of the Scottiſh kings, within a few miles weſt of Abernethy, on the banks of the river Ern: whether it ſhews any remains of old buildings I know not: it is a pariſh-church village.
P. 397. col. 2. l. 10 *r.* commemorated
P. 319. col. 1. l. 40. *r.* Rullem greæn, where was fought the battle commonly called
P. 334. col. 2. l. 12. *r.* Robert lord Colville
P. 343. col. 1. l. 10. *r.* mile below, where it falls
P. 319. col. 1. l. 27. *r.* Morton hall
l. 29. *r.* Mr. Home Rigg
P. 341. col. 2. l. 39. *r.* mineing
l. 40. ult. and margin *r.* Wauloch
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P. 525. note m. *r.* Lodge II. 5—43.
P. 530. col. 1. l. 49. *r.* late dean
l. 51. *r.* vicars choral had
col. 2. l. 11. *for* St. Mæl's *r.* St. Patrick's, which is in ruins
l. 22. *fill up the blank with* Leighlin
l. 40. *r.* neg'ected ſeat
l. 51. margin *r.* Callen, and *dele* Callans or
P. 531. col. 1. l. 12. *r.* penalties of the law
l. 17. *r.* Cully hill
l. 38. *r.* Baunrichen
l. 40. *r.* Fiddown
l. 52. *r.* Duiſk
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l. 12. *dele* and are all chiefly dug at Doon
l. 5. from bottom *r.* Ballyborres, co. Carlow
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P. 536. col. 1. l. 32. 45. and 2 l. ult. *r.* bawn
P. 543. col. 1. l. 36. 46. *r.* pl. xxxii*.
P. 599. col. 2. l. 3. from bottom *for* Wottons *r.* Warrens.

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